THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,

1896

WITH

APPENDICES.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

H H-n-12

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1897.

13338

Digitized with financial assistance from
Government of Maharashtra
on 24 February, 2020

CONTENTS.

SECTION I.—METEOROLOGY—*Nil.*

SECTION II.—EUROPEAN ARMY—*Nil.*

SECTION III.—NATIVE ARMY—*Nil.*

SECTION IV.—JAILS—*Nil.*

SECTION V.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Para.		Page.
1.	Statistics of sickness and mortality among children of the Abu Lawrence School	1
2.	Effect of testing the records of vital statistics	*ib.*
3.	Vital statistics of Europeans and Eurasians	*ib.*
4—6.	Population, number of births and deaths among Europeans and Eurasians.	2
7.	Deaths by causes among Europeans and Eurasians	3
	Births.	
8.	Number of registered births	3
9.	Births in 1896 compared with previous years from 1886 to 1895 ...	*ib.*
10—11.	Number of males born to every 100 females born	4
12.	Births by months	*ib.*
13—14.	Comparison between the number of births registered in each collectorate and district for 1896 with the number for 1895 and the mean for ten years	4—5
15—18.	Births registration in urban and rural population	6—7
19—21.	Birth-rate in tálukas	7—8
22—24.	Birth-rate in sequence in towns	8—10
25.	Birth-rate in cantonments	10
26—27.	Still-born	10—11
	Deaths.	
28—29.	Number of deaths	11
30.	Death-rate	*ib.*
31.	Male and female death-rates	12
32.	Deaths by districts	*ib.*
33.	Deaths by collectorates	12—13
34.	Deaths by collectorates in sequence...	13
35.	Deaths by sexes	14
36.	Birth and death rates compared by collectorates	*ib.*
37.	Deaths by ages	14—15
38—39.	Deaths by caste or class	15
40.	Deaths by causes	*ib.*
41.	Deaths by months	15—16
42.	Number of circles	16
43—47.	Death-rate in rural and urban population	16—17
48—49.	Death-rate in rural circles	18
50.	Birth and death rates in sequence in towns	18—19
51.	Tables showing the number of deaths by causes and their ratios per 1,000 of population in each collectorate	20
52.	Death-rate in cantonments in British Territory...	*ib.*
53—54.	Statistics of cantonment bazárs in quasi-foreign territory	20—21

SECTION VI.

HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

Cholera.

Para.		Page.
55.	Total mortality from cholera	22—23
56.	Mortality by seasons	23
57—62.	Cholera-producing causes	23—24
63.	Mortality for 20 years from 1877 to 1896 inclusive	24
64.	Death-rates by collectorates	25
65.	Mortality in rural circles	*ib.*
66.	Mortality in towns	26
67.	Cholera in cantonments	*ib.*
68.	Villages affected by cholera	*ib.*
69.	Collectorates in which cholera first appeared in towns and those in which it first invaded villages	27
70.	Attacks and deaths	*ib.*
71.	Statement appended to cholera map	27—29
72.	Cholera map	30
73.	Tabular statements showing cholera deaths and meteorological conditions	*ib.*

Small-pox.

74.	Small-pox mortality by sexes	*ib.*
75.	Small-pox deaths since 1885	*ib.*
76.	Deaths by districts and collectorates	30—31
77.	Deaths by ages	31
78.	Monthly distribution	*ib.*

Fever.

79.	Fever mortality by sexes	*ib.*
80.	Deaths since 1885	31—32
81.	Deaths by districts and collectorates	32—33
82.	Local causes of increase and decrease in the deaths of fever	33
83.	Deaths by months	34
84.	Comparison of mortuary statistics with meteorological conditions and the prices of food	34—39
85.	First appearance of plague in the city of Bombay	40—41
86.	Ahmedabad	41—42
87.	Poona	42
88.	Thána, Kalyán, Dhulia, and Bándra	*ib.*
89.	Escape of Kurla from the plague	*ib.*
90.	Table showing the progress of plague	*ib.*
91.	Karáchi	42—43
92—93.	The first sanitary point in connection with plague is to prevent its introduction	43—44

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

94.	Deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa by sexes	45
95.	Deaths since 1885	*ib.*
96.	Deaths by districts and collectorates	45—46
97.	Deaths by months	46

Injuries.

98.	Deaths from injuries by sexes	*ib.*
99.	Deaths since 1885	*ib.*
100.	Deaths from injuries in 1895 and 1896 arranged by sexes	46—47
101.	Deaths by districts and collectorates	47
102.	Snake-bites by months	47—48
103.	Snake-bites by districts	48
104.	Details of injuries	48—49

Other Causes.

105.	Deaths from other causes	50
106.	Deaths since 1885	*ib.*

PARA. PAGE.

SECTION VII.

General history of vaccination 51

SECTIONS VIII AND IX.

107. Military and civil sanitary works ... ... *ib.*
108–115. Recommendations by Executive Engineers in charge of military works ... ... *ib.*
116. Allotment and expenditure on sanitary works in municipal towns during 1895-96 52
117. Allotment and expenditure on sanitary works by Local Boards ... *ib.*
118. Completion of drainage and water-works in towns ... ... 52—53
119. Bombay Village Sanitation Act 53–55

SECTION X.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

120. Introductory paragraph 56
121. Sanitary condition of Pandharpur ... ... *ib.*
122. Sanitary condition of Jejuri 57
123. Sanitary condition of Belgaum ... ... 57—58
124. Sanitary condition of Hubli 58
125. Sanitary condition of Gadag-Bettigeri ... ... 58—59
126. Sanitary condition of Sátára 59
127—144. Famine ... ... 59—61
145. Note on the report of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay ... 62

APPENDIX I.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Board ... ... 1—14

APPENDIX II.

Annual Report of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay ... ... 15—30

APPENDIX III.

Meteorological observations ... ... 31—45

APPENDIX IV.

Sanitary Works—Military ... ... 46—49

APPENDIX V.

Sanitary Works—Civil 50–57

APPENDIX VI.

Statistics of sickness and mortality among children of the Lawrence Asylum, Mount Abu 58

APPENDIX VII.

Births registered in districts 59–66
Deaths do. do. ... ... 67—115
Deaths registered in the districts during each month of the year ... 116
Deaths registered in the districts according to age ... ... *ib.*
Deaths registered in the districts according to classes 117
Deaths from different causes in the districts and towns 117–119
Deaths from cholera in the districts during each month of the year ... 119
Deaths from small-pox in the districts during each month of the year ... 120
Deaths from fevers in the districts during each month of the year ... *ib.*
Deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa in the districts during each month of the year 121

ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT FOR 1896.

SECTION I.—METEOROLOGY. No remarks.

SECTION II.—EUROPEAN ARMY. No remarks.

SECTION III.—NATIVE ARMY. No. remarks.

SECTION IV.—JAILS. No remarks.

SECTION V.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Statistics of sickness and mortality among children of the Abu Lawrence School.

As directed in Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 5209, dated 29th November 1895, the statistics of sickness and mortality among the children of the Lawrence Asylum, Mount Abu, for the year 1896, are given in Appendix No. VI.

2. The village birth and death registers are examined by the vaccination staff and they send in reports to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners of discrepancies discovered.

The number of omissions discovered by the staff of the Sanitary Department is:—

				Births.	Deaths.
In the Western	Registration	District...	...	348	63
Do.	Central	do. ...	...	399	80
Do.	Southern	do. ...	...	629	77
Do.	Gujarát	do. ...	...	1,291	78
Do.	Sind	do. ...	...	1,343	30

Considering the non-compulsory system of registration and the agency by which it is carried out, the registration of vital statistics is, on the whole well done, but the checking of the registers by the Sanitary staff has to be done with considerable tact and caution so as not to give rise to friction between vaccinators and village officials which undoubtedly does occur in some instances and, if allowed to spread to any extent, would be very harmful to the progress of vaccination carried on as at present.

European and Eurasian Vital Statistics.

3. Government Resolution No. 2950 of 8th August 1894 in the General Department directed the vital statistics of Europeans and Eurasians in this Presidency to be embodied in the report. I would bring to the notice of Government that the Government Resolution above quoted has not been sent to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and I would suggest that a copy be sent to that officer so that quarterly returns for Europeans and Eurasians in the forms laid down may be furnished. The reason is that the returns at present furnished from the Municipal Office show the death causes under only a few headings, whereas if furnished in the form attached to the Government Resolution, the principal diseases causing mortality among the civil European and Eurasian population of the whole Presidency could be made out, and this, if continued for a number of years, would form a valuable record.

4. By the Census of 1891 the European civil population in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of cantonments in quasi-foreign territory, numbers 18,486 persons. During the year 1896, 294 births and 303 deaths were recorded against 358 and 357 in 1895 respectively—a birth-rate of 15·95 per 1,000 against 19·37 in 1895 and a death-rate of 16·44 against 19·31. By sexes 161 males and 133 females were born against 191 and 167 respectively in 1895, and as regards deaths 188 males and 115 females died against 219 and 138 respectively died in 1895.

5. The Eurasian population numbers 8,519 persons by the census of 1891, and during the year 1896 the births amounted to 156 against 164 in 1895 and the deaths to 195 against 219—the rates respectively of 18·31 per 1,000 against 19·25 in 1895 and 22·89 against 25·71. Of those born 99 were males and 57 females against 94 and 70 respectively in 1895, and as regards deaths 111 males and 84 females died against 113 and 106 respectively in 1895.

6. A table is appended showing the European and Eurasian population in each Collectorate and the births and deaths for the year 1896 compared with the births and deaths in 1895, and another table following shows the deaths by causes and the ratios in 1896 compared with 1895 :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Europeans.					Eurasians.				
			Population according to Census of 1891.	Number of Births.		Number of Deaths.		Population according to Census of 1891.	Number of Births.		Number of Deaths.	
				1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.		1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	239	7	6	4	3	293	7	2	3	1
	2	Násik	833	9	20	12	17	212	3	5	2	6
	3	Thána	391	1	8	2	4	274	2	2	3	2
	4	City of Bombay ...	10,251	191	201	207	223	4,330	99	112	152	154
	5	Kolába	39	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar ...	332	2	2	1	...	36	1	...	1	...
	7	Poona	1,993	32	71	43	70	948	12	11	20	26
	8	Sholápur	270	17	6	4	5	164	5	8	4	7
	9	Sátára	207	2	4	2	1	60	1	...	2	2
	10	Ratnágiri	46	2	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	...
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	389	2	4	...	2	354	...	2	...	...
	12	Dhárwár	305	11	12	5	5	476	10	6	3	2
	13	Bijápur	42	1	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
	14	Kánara	69	1	1	...	1	126	...	...	...	...
Guajrát Registration District.	15	Surat	90	1	1	1	...	75	...	2	...	..
	16	Broach	31	...	...	1	1	9	...	...	...	1
	17	Kaira	41	1	...	1	1	19	...	...	...	...
	18	Panch Mahális ...	19	...	...	...	2	17	...	...	...	...
	19	Ahmedabad... ...	388	3	2	7	6	142	1	1	2	1
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	2,077	3	5	4	5	685	10	4	1	2
	21	Hyderabad	129	1	...	1	...	41	...	...	...	...
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	5	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	..
	23	Shikárpur	231	7	13	7	7	208	5	9	2	1
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	69	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
			18,486	294	358	303	357	8,519	156	164	195	219
Cantonments in quasi-foreign territory.	1	Aden	Not obtainable.	2	1	1	...	Not obtainable.	...	...	...	..
	2	Baroda		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
	3	Bhúj		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
	4	Deesa		...	3	2	2		...	...	..	..
	5	Mhow...		...	...	...	...		1	1	1	2
	6	Nasirabad		...	1	...	1		3	...	1	.
	7	Neemuch		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
	8	Rájkot		...	1	...	1		...	...	...	...
	9	Assirghar		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..
			...	2	6	3	4	...	4	1	2	2

7. The causes from which deaths among Europeans and Eurasians were recorded are given in the following table:—

Deaths by causes.

Causes of deaths.		Europeans.				Eurasians.			
		1896.		1895.		1896.		1895.	
		Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Bombay Presidency.	Cholera	13	0·71	...	...	5	0·59	2	0·23
	Small-pox	10	0·54	10	0·54	4	0·47	1	0·12
	Fevers	49	2·66	61	3·30	35	4·11	38	4·46
	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	43	2·33	39	2·11	28	3·28	26	3·05
	Injuries	11	0·60	12	0·65	4	0·47	2	0·23
	Other causes	177	9·60	235	12·71	119	13·97	150	17·61
	All Causes ...	303	16·44	357	19·31	195	22·89	219	25·71
Cantonments in quasi-foreign territory.	Fevers	1	*	...	*	1	*	...	*
	Other Causes	2	*	4	*	1	*	2	*
	Total ...	3	*	4	*	2	*	2	*

As the population for the Cantonments in quasi-foreign territory is not obtainable, the ratio of deaths cannot be worked out.

Of the 13 deaths registered from cholera among Europeans 8 occurred in the collectorate of Poona, 3 in Násik, 1 in Surat and 1 in Broach. Of the 5 deaths from cholera recorded among Eurasians four took place in the city of Bombay and one in the collectorate of Dhárwár.

Native Population—Vital Statistics.

Births.

8. In the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1896, there were 691,847 births registered against 674,304 in 1895. The recorded births for the year under report were thus 17,543 in excess of the number registered in the previous year, and exceeded the mean of the preceding ten years ending 1895 by 50,021. By sexes there were 359,097 males and 332,750 females against 350,115 and 324,189 respectively in 1895.

Number of registered births.

9. The following table shows the number of births registered in each year from 1886 to 1896, their ratios per 1,000 of population and the proportion of males to females:—

Births in 1896 compared with previous years from 1886 to 1895.

Years.	Population.	Number of Births registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.			In every 100 Births there were		For every 100 male Births females were
		Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
1886	16,454,414	303,376	278,177	581,553	18·44	16·90	35·34	52·17	47·83	91·69
1887	16,454,414	327,500	300,693	628,193	19·90	18·27	38·18	52·13	47·87	91·81
1888	16,454,414	330,316	304,377	634,693	20·07	18·50	38·57	52·04	47·96	92·15
1889	16,454,414	312,974	287,515	600,489	19·02	17·47	36·49	52·12	47·88	91·87
1890	16,454,414	333,693	307,417	641,115	20·28	18·68	38·97	52·05	47·95	92·14
1891	18,820,346	354,630	328,047	682,677	18·84	17·43	36·27	51·95	48·05	92·50
1892	18,820,346	337,150	313,517	650,667	17·91	16·66	34·57	51·82	48·18	92·99
1893	18,820,346	345,424	318,881	664,305	18·35	16·94	35·30	52·00	48·00	92·32
1894	18,820,346	347,911	317,357	665,268	18·22	16·86	35·08	51·94	48·06	92·75
1895	18,820,346	350,115	324,189	674,304	18·60	17·23	35·83	51·92	48·08	92·59
Mean for 10 years.	17,637,380	333,809	308,017	641,826	18·93	17·46	36·39	52·01	47·99	92·27
1896	18,820,346	359,097	332,750	691,847	19·08	17·68	36·76	51·90	48·10	92·66

The recorded birth-rate for the year was 36·76 per 1,000 of population against 35·83 in 1895 and a mean of 36·39 for the previous ten years.

10. From the Annual Form No. I in the Appendix it will be seen that for every 100 female births 107·92 male births were recorded, but this proportion is greater in the undermentioned collectorates and districts :—

In Kaira the ratio of male to female births was			...	112·04
„ Ahmedabad	do.	do.	...	110·57
„ Karáchi	do.	do.	...	116·66
„ Hyderabad	do.	do.	...	134·99
„ Thar and Párkar	do.	do.	...	126·52
„ Shikárpur	do.	do.	...	121·91
„ Upper Sind Frontier	do.	do.	...	136·93

11. In accordance with paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 1425 of 7th October 1896, in the General Department, the Commissioner in Sind and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, were consulted on the reasons for the high rates of males to female births in Sind. Both are agreed that registration is defective, but whilst the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner is inclined to think that fewer female births are registered on account of the purdahnishin system prevailing and the fear that these children may be required for vaccination. The Commissioner in Sind and Collectors consider that owing to the registration being carried on by hearsay evidence female children being held in lighter estimation than male children, and so not much if at all, talked about, the male births preponderate. The Commissioner adds that there is also evidence that in some districts at least the male births do exceed the female births.

Births by months.

12. The monthly distribution of births in 1896 as compared with 1895 and with the monthly mean of the previous ten years is given in the following table :—

	Jany.	Feby.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septr.	October.	Novr.	Decr.	Total
Mean for ten years, 1886 to 1895.	48,609	45,605	51,077	51,527	54,529	57,328	57,374	56,716	56,258	57,083	54,222	51,409	641,826
1895...	50,994	48,067	54,366	54,385	57,761	58,084	60,287	59,644	57,544	59,676	57,884	55,632	674,304
1896...	51,987	48,404	54,941	54,689	61,531	63,535	65,441	63,527	58,449	58,590	55,814	54,939	691,847

The greatest number (65,441) was registered in the month of July and the least (48,404) in February, and the highest and lowest registration occurred in similar months in 1895.

Comparison between the number of births registered in each collectorate and district for 1896 with the number for 1895 and the mean for ten years.

13. The next table shows the number of births registered in 1896 in each collectorate and district of the Presidency contrasted with those for 1895 and the mean for ten years :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Mean for ten years, 1886—1895.		1895.		1896.	
				Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,460,319	58,157	43·12	66,676	45·65	69,069	47·30
	2	Násik	841,087	34,379	42·38	36,805	43·76	39,484	46·94
	3	Thána	818,967	25,748	31·66	23,874	29·15	25,354	30·95
	4	City of Bombay ...	806,144	15,236	19·29	15,371	19·07	15,600	19·35
	5	Kolába	594,779	16,740	31·07	18,613	31·13	21,211	35·66
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar ...	887,656	37,755	46·07	42,309	47·66	42,207	47·55
	7	Poona	1,061,449	36,727	37·44	40,594	38·24	41,104	38·72
	8	Sholápur	750,255	29,647	44·49	31,782	42·36	30,615	40·84
	9	Sátara	1,225,511	47,913	41·88	49,678	40·53	45,985	37·52
	10	Ratnágiri	1,105,862	30,951	29·44	33,169	29·99	38,965	35·23
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	39,297	41·91	42,063	41·59	39,515	39·07
	12	Dharwár	1,050,533	43,638	45·14	45,674	43·48	45,042	42·87
	13	Bijápur	796,286	32,252	44·96	32,835	41·24	31,074	39·02
	14	Kánara	446,156	13,636	31·42	14,321	32·10	15,107	33·86

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Mean for ten years, 1886—1895.		1895.		1896.	
				Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	649,824	24,591	38·91	25,035	38·53	27,302	42·02
	16	Broach	341,450	12,830	38·39	12,931	37·87	14,833	43·44
	17	Kaira	871,529	29,833	35·59	30,098	34·53	31,083	35·67
	18	Panch Mahâls ...	313,381	10,621	37·34	11,379	36·31	12,331	39·35
	19	Ahmedabad	920,928	30,146	33·92	29,594	32·13	30,621	33·24
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	561,013	14,730	28·34	15,593	27·79	17,699	31·55
	21	Hyderabad	883,836	19,285	23·54	16,780	19·32	16,214	18·35
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	332,401	6,922	25·84	8,905	26·79	8,465	25·47
	23	Shikárpur	915,058	26,866	30·39	25,851	28·25	28,369	31·00
	24	Upper Sind Frontier.	174,469	3,926	26·29	4,474	25·64	4,568	26·18
Abstract.									
Western Registration District			4,521,296	150,260	34·93	161,239	35·66	170,718	37·76
Central do. do.			5,030,733	182,993	39·25	197,532	39·26	198,906	39·54
Southern do. do.			3,304,428	128,823	42.16	134,893	40·83	130,738	39·56
Gujarát do. do.			3,097,112	108,021	36·28	109,037	35·20	116,170	37·51
Sind do. do.			2,866,777	71,729	27·17	71,603	24·98	75,315	26·27
		Presidency ...	18,820,346	641,826	36·39	674,304	35·83	691,847	36·76

It will be seen from the abstract of the above table that the number of births recorded in the Western, Central, Gujarát and Sind Registration Districts was higher than in the previous year. In Southern Registration District it was lower.

14. Of the 24 collectorates and districts the number of recorded births in 1896 was higher than in 1895 in 16, *viz.* :—

Khándesh.	Surat.
Násik.	Broach.
Thána.	Kaira.
City of Bombay.	Panch Mahâls.
Kolába.	Ahmedabad.
Poona.	Karáchi.
Ratnágiri.	Shikárpur.
Kánara.	Upper Sind Frontier.

The remaining 8 collectorates and districts show a decrease as compared with 1895. There appears some improvement in the registration of births in Sind especially in the collectorates of Karáchi and Shikárpur and in the district of Upper Sind Frontier. In the collectorate of Hyderabad and in the district of Thar and Párkar the registration of births is apparently defective. The City of Bombay shows slight improvement in the registration of births over last year. The recorded birth rate per 1,000 of population for the city of Bombay was 19·35 against 19·07 in 1895, and the mean for the last 10 years ending 1895 was 19·29.

As regards the comparative low birth-rate in the collectorates of Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, states: "The decrease in the number of births recorded in Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur may be chiefly ascribed to the failure of the crops throughout Bijápur, whilst in Dhárwár and Belgaum a large number of villages in the eastern tálukas were seriously affected. Under these circumstances, owing to the movement of many of the villagers to the Mulad with cattle and of others to distant places in search of work, it is but natural that the birth-rate should suffer. Many births must in consequence have escaped registration."

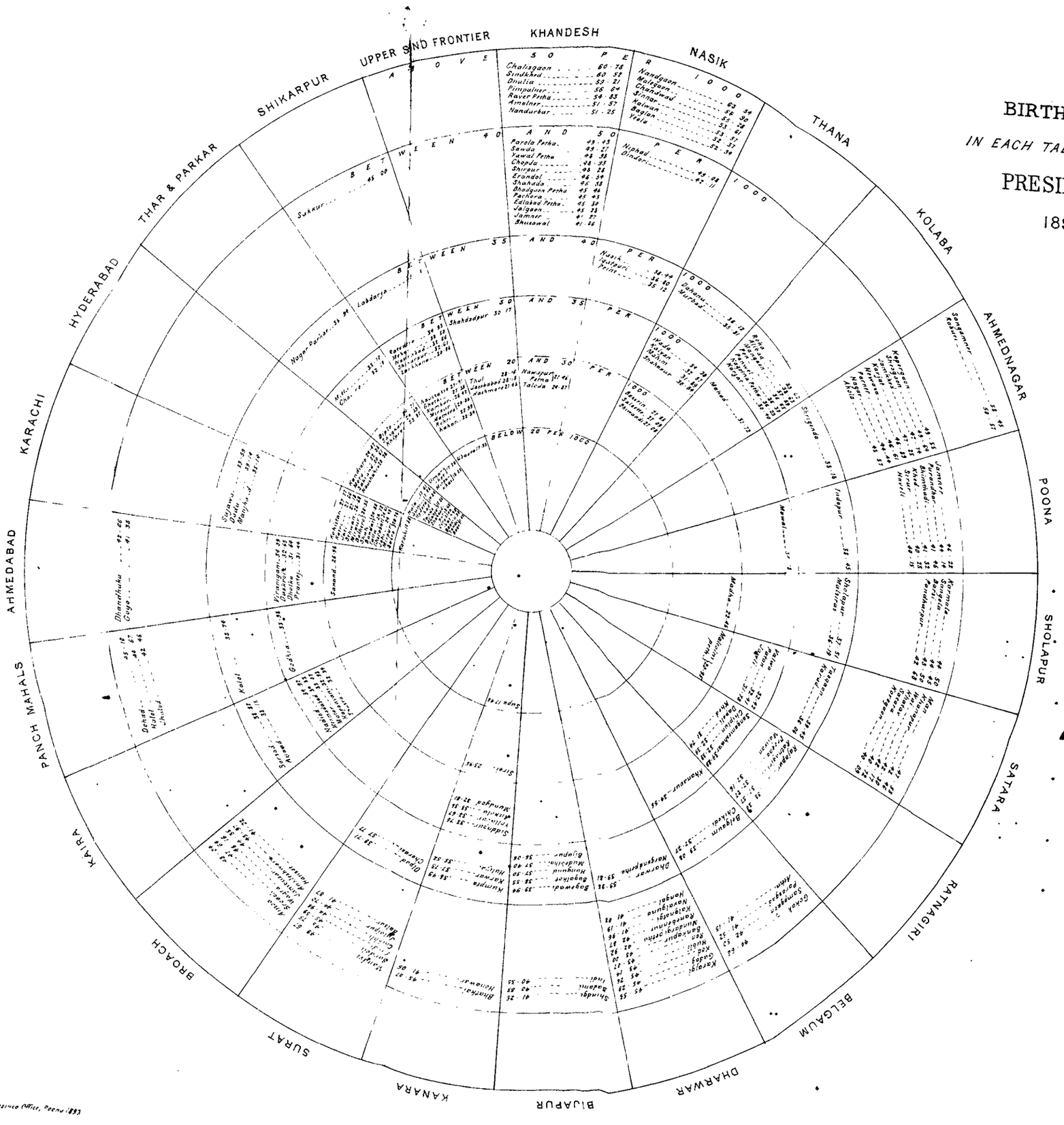
As regards the decrease in the number of births recorded in the collectorate of Hyderabad and the Thar and Párkar District, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, remarks that "the alleged causes of decrease being the absence of rain and consequent scarcity of fodder in the latter, and the prevalence of fever in the former."

Birth registration in urban and rural population.

15. The birth-rate per 1,000 of population among the urban and rural population in each collectorate of the Presidency during 1896 as compared with 1895 is given in the following table :—

Collectorates.	Urban and Rural.	Population according to Census of 1891.	1895.	1896.
Kháudesh	Urban	56,658	33·64	35·55
	Rural	1,403,661	46·14	47·77
Násik	Urban	49,319	21·27	25·89
	Rural	791,768	45·16	48·26
Thána...	Urban	30,063	21·50	21·92
	Rural	788,904	29·44	31·30
City of Bombay	Urban	806,144	19·07	19·35
	Rural	.....	...	...
Kolába	Urban	23,172	21·49	26·02
	Rural	571,607	31·52	36·05
Ahmednagar	Urban	50,494	52·16	45·77
	Rural	837,162	47·39	47·66
Poona	Urban	171,445	29·13	26·38
	Rural	890,004	40·00	41·10
Sholápur	Urban	102,039	36·56	36·12
	Rural	648,186	43·27	41·59
Sátára	Urban	50,269	30 89	31·47
	Rural	1,175,242	40·95	37·78
Ratnágiri	Urban	24,394	35·32	41·28
	Rural	1,081,468	29·87	35·10
Belgaum	Urban	61,597	29·35	28·71
	Rural	949,856	42·38	39·74
Dhárwár	Urban	122,354	42·02	43·14
	Rural	928,179	43·67	41·98
Bijápur	Urban	21,371	37·20	39·73
	Rural	774,915	41·35	39·00
Kánara	Urban	25,228	33·49	30·46
	Rural	420,928	32·01	34·06
Surat	Urban	123,345	35·02	34·32
	Rural	526,479	39·35	43·82
Broach	Urban	52,207	25·86	31·72
	Rural	289,243	40·04	45·56
Kaira	Urban	66,100	36·68	36·58
	Rural	805,420	34·36	35·59
Panch Mahals	Urban	27,626	32·03	33·41
	Rural	285,755	36·72	39·92
Ahmedabad	Urban	194,096	28·44	30·77
	Rural	726,832	33·12	33·01
Karáchi	Urban	97,009	47·29	49·85
	Rural	464,004	23·72	27·72
Hyderabad	Urban	54,512	44·69	44·03
	Rural	829,324	17·30	16·65
Thar and Párkar	Urban	3,698	33·26	34·07
	Rural	328,703	26·72	25·37
Shikárpur	Urban	82,936	39·00	42·62
	Rural	832,122	27·17	29·84
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Urban	8,258	18·77	23·73
	Rural	166,211	25·98	26·30
Presidency ...	Urban	2,304,373	29·04	29·61
	Rural	16,515,973	36·78	37·76

16. The recorded birth-rates among the urban and rural populations of the Presidency were 29·61 and 37·76 against 29·04 and 36·78 in 1895. Except in the collectorates of Ratnágiri, Dhárwár, Kaira, and throughout Sind except in the Upper Sind Frontier the birth-rates were higher among the rural than in the urban population.


BIRTH
IN EACH TALU
PRESIDI
1896
KHANDESH
NASIK
THANA
KOLABA
AHMEDNAGAR
POONA
SHOLAPUR
SATARA
RATNAGIRI
BELGAUM
DHARWAR
BIJAPUR
KANARA
SURAT
BROACH
KAIRA
PANCH MAHALS
AHMEDABAD
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
THAR & PARKAR
SHIKARPUR
UPPER SIND FRONTIER
ABOVE 40 PER 1000
BETWEEN 35 AND 40 PER 1000
BETWEEN 30 AND 35 PER 1000
BETWEEN 20 AND 30 PER 1000
BELOW 20 PER 1000

17. In the collectorate of Bijápur the birth-rates among the rural and urban populations were nearly the same—39·00 and 39·73 respectively.

18. The difference is most marked in the following collectorates :—

	Ratio per 1,000.	
	Rural.	Urban.
Násik	48·26	25·89
Poona	41·10	26·38
Broach	45·56	31·72
Khándesh	47·77	35·55
Belgaum	39·74	28·71
Kolába	36·05	26·02

whilst in the undermentioned 7 collectorates and districts the birth-rates in the rural population were lower than in the urban, 4 out of 7 being in Sind :—

	Urban.	Rural.
Hyderabad	44·06	16·65
Shikárpur	42·62	29·84
Karáchi	49·85	27·72
Thar and Párkar ...	34·07	25·37
Ratnágiri	41·28	35·10
Dhárwár	43·14	41·98
Kaira	36·58	35·50

Birth-rates in tálukas.

19. The birth-rate for each Rural Registration Circle is shown in a diagram on the opposite page, which has been drawn so as to show at a glance the rate in each collectorate.

20. It will be seen that 16 tálukas record a birth-rate of above 50 per 1,000 of population. In 78 Rural Registration Circles it was between 40 and 50 per 1,000 ; in 44 it was between 35 and 40 per 1,000 ; in 36 it ranged from 30 to 35 per 1,000 ; in 34 it was between 20 and 30 per 1,000, and in 13 it was below 20 per 1,000. Of these last 13 Rural Registration Circles 12 are in Sind and the remaining 1 is situated in the collectorate of Kánara.

21. In Khándesh the registration of births is well carried out except in the wild and hilly tracts of Taloda Táluka and Navápur Petha, but even in these there has been improvement.

In Násik the birth registration is well attended to throughout. Both the Igatpuri and Peint Tálukas show great improvement, especially Peint.

In Thána the birth registration is somewhat better than last year, but still indifferent in most tálukas.

In Kolába there has been a decided improvement in the birth registration.

In Ahmednagar the registration of births is well attended to throughout.

In Poona birth registration is well carried out except in the Mával Táluka to which attention was invited last year, but improvement has not resulted.

In Sholápur the birth registration is well carried out.

In Sátára there is a falling off in birh registration in the tálukas of Válva, Pátan and Jávli. Malcolmpeth still shows a low rate, but the country is hilly and the people poor.

In Ratnágiri there is decided improvement over last year.

In Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur the birth registration is well carried out

In Kánara there is again improvement during the year. Sirsi and Supa, though still showing low rates, exhibit a higher ratio than last year.

In Surat and Broach the birth registration is well carried out throughout the collectorates.

In Kaira the birth registration shows a low rate except in the tálukas of Borsad and A'nand.

In the Panch Mahals the registration of births is well carried out in all the tálukas, but attention should still be directed to the Godhra Táluka.

In Ahmedabad the birth registration is well carried out in the tálukas of Dhandhuka and Gogha, but wants improvement in the others.

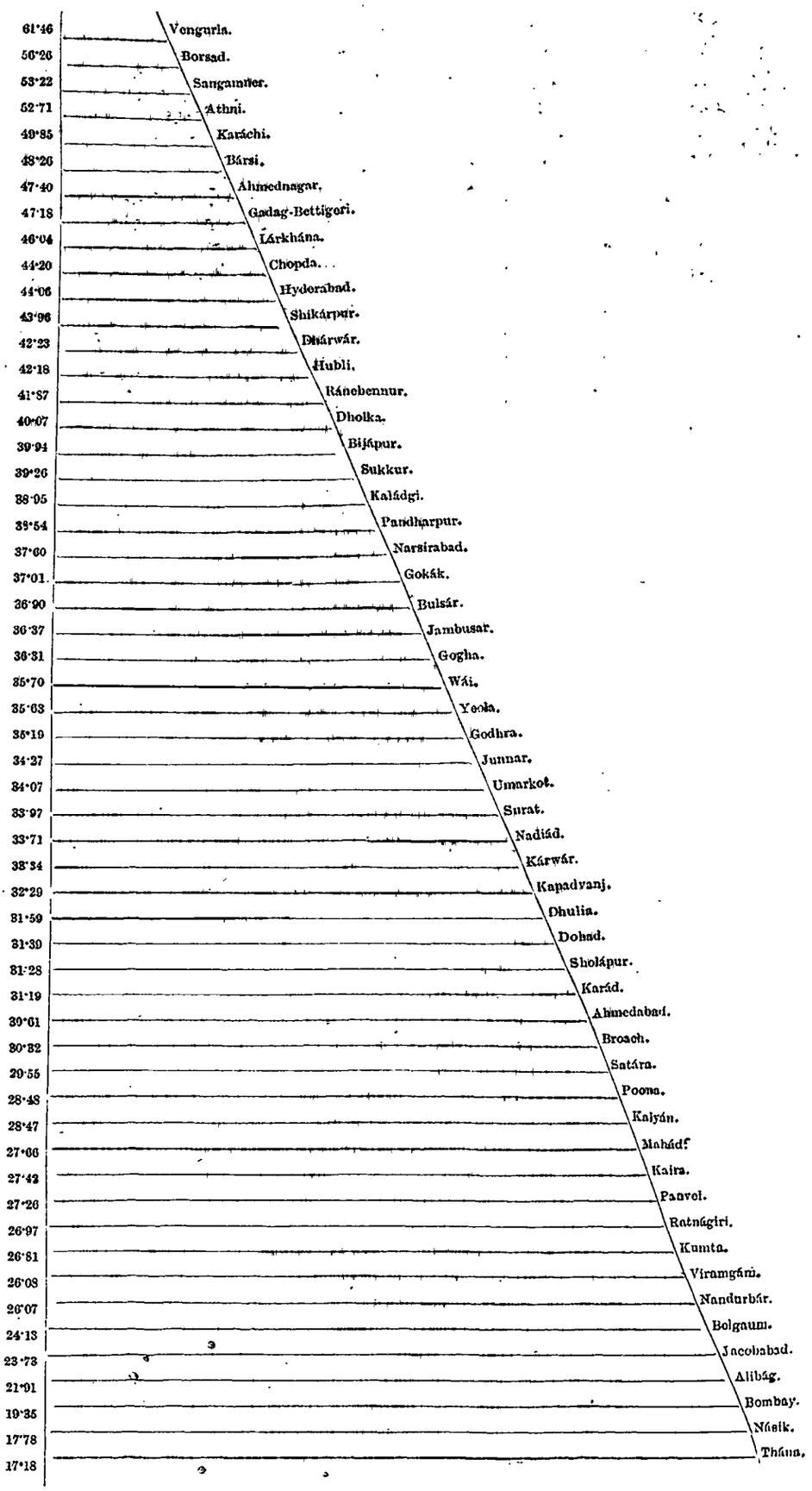
In Sind as a rule the birth registration is defective. There has been some improvement in the Karáchi Collectorate, and in Shikárpur the tálukas of Sukkur and Labdárya show great progress.

Except Sind the birth-rates of most of the collectorates show that the registration is well attended to. There has been improvement in the Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri and Kánara Collectorates, and it is hoped it will continue.

Birth-rate in sequence in towns.

22. The following diagram shows the recorded birth-rate in 56 towns in the Presidency arranged in sequence of high birth-rate per 1,000 of population.

Recorded Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population in Towns.



23. Out of 56 towns in the Presidency, 16 had a birth-rate exceeding 40 per 1,000. Thána, Násik and Bombay have still very low birth-rates.

24. The following Municipalities deserve credit for the attention they have paid to the registration of births, and show that a high birth-rate is not confined to any particular part of the Presidency :—

Collectorates.	Municipalities.	Birth-rate.
Ratnágiri	Vengurla	61·46
Kaira	Borsad	56·26
Ahmednagar	Sangamner	53·22
Belgaum	Athni	52·71
Karáchi	Karáchi	49·85
Sholápur	Bársi	48·26
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	47·40
Dhárwár	Gadag-Bettigeri ...	47·18
Shikárpur	Lárkhána	46·04
Khándesh	Chopda	44·20
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	44·06
Shikárpur	Shikárpur	43·96
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár	42·23
	Hubli	42·18
	Ránebennur	41·87
Ahmedabad	Dholka	40·07

Birth-rate in Cantonments.

25. The following table contrasts the recorded birth-rate in each Cantonment in British territory in 1896 with the results of the previous year :—

Cantonments.	Birth-rate, 1895.	Birth-rate, 1896.
Devláli	11·34	20·49
Málegaon	39·37	32·99
Ahmednagar	13·95	17·97
Poona	22·00	17·82
Kirkee	17·63	18·46
Belgaum	12·11	8·20
Ahmedabad	12·02	14·54

The birth registration in the Cantonment of Málegaon, though there is a falling off in the present year, still shows the best results among cantonments. Kirkee and Ahmednagar Cantonments show steady progress during the past three years, whilst in Poona on the other hand there has been a decline during the same period.

Still-born.

26. During the year 1896, 7,287 children were registered as still-born against 6,972 in 1895. Of these 4,147 were males and 3,140 females against 3,850 and 3,122 respectively in 1895. These births occurred in the following collectorates :—

Collectorates.	Recorded Births.	Still-born.			Percentage of still-born to born alive.
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.	
Khándesh	69,069	1	421	422	0·61
Násik	39,484	6	121	127	0·32
Thána	25,354	20	109	129	0·51
City of Bombay ...	15,600	1,587	...	1,587	10·17
Kolába	21,211	6	318	324	1·53
Ahmednagar	42,207	53	21	74	0·18
Poona	41,104	11	16	27	0·07
Sholápur	30,645	...	57	57	0·19
Sátára	45,985	...	126	126	0·27
Ratnágiri	38,965	3	88	91	0·23

Collectorates.	Recorded Births.	Still-born.			Percentage of still-born to born alive.
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.	
Belgaun	39,515	34	561	595	1·51
Dhárwár	45,042	184	374	558	1·24
Bijápur	31,074	2	516	518	1·67
Kánara	15,107	16	598	614	4·06
Surat	27,302	137	166	303	1·11
Broach	14,833	38	173	211	1·42
Kaira	31,083	23	104	127	0·41
Panch Mahála	12,331	8	59	67	0·54
Ahmedabad	30,621	407	14	421	1·37
Karáchi	17,699	166	131	297	1·68
Hyderabad	16,214	123	19	142	0·88
Thar and Párkar ...	8,465	3	59	62	0·73
Shikárpur	28,369	153	226	379	1·34
Upper Sind Frontier ...	4,568	6	23	29	0·63
Presidency ...	691,847	2,987	4,300	7,287	1·05

27. In the city of Bombay the number registered as still-born during the year 1896 was 1,587 against 1,456 in 1895, and the percentage of still-born to born alive was 10·17 against 9·47. The Health Officer, Bombay City, was asked to communicate his views on the subject of the high percentage of still-born, but owing, no doubt, to pressure of work, no reply has been received. I am still of opinion as stated last year that overcrowding on unhealthy areas and living in badly ventilated rooms are the causes of this, to which may be added the kind of work women have to labour at.

In Kánara the percentage is 4·06 against 4·39 in 1895.

As regards increase of still-births in the collectorate of Kánara from 1·96 per cent. in 1894 to 4·39 per cent. in 1895, alluded to in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4425, dated 7th October 1896, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, reports that the increase is not due to any alteration in the method of registration by the registrars, rural or urban, but the trustworthiness of the registration cannot always be depended on. He further adds that taking the rural circles the purely forest areas, especially those of Siddápur, Yellápur and Mundgod, Haliyál and Supa, show much higher rates than do the coast tálukas of Kárwár, Kumta, Ankola, Honávar and Bhatkal. The cause is in my opinion "malaria intense and powerful in the forest areas and the deep low-lying valleys of its hills and rivers. On the other hand, in the coast tálukas especially amongst the populations inhabiting the sea-board, the general birth-rate is found to be at least 40 per 1,000 of population and the still-birth rate comparatively small."

Deaths.

Number of deaths.

28. Among the civil population in the rural, town and cantonment circles in the Presidency 596,472 deaths were registered during the year 1896. In 1895, 538,540 deaths or 57,932 less than in 1896 were recorded.

The following statement shows the number of deaths recorded in each year since 1886:—

1886	381,185	1892	611,742
1887	455,261	1893	511,831
1888	468,039	1894	607,179
1889	518,562	1895	538,540
1890	463,616	1896	596,472
1891	513,132		

29. Of the total deaths registered 312,458 occurred among males and 284,014 among females, against 280,866 and 257,674, respectively, in 1895.

Death-rate.

30. The computed death-rate per 1,000 of population in 1896 was 31·69 against 28·61 in 1895 and a decennial mean of 28·74.

Male and female death-rates.

31. The millesimal rates of males dying to males living was 32·09 and of females dying to females living 31·27. In 1895 these ratios were respectively 28·84 and 28·37. For every 100 females who died 110·01 deaths among males were recorded, but these proportions vary considerably in the following collectorates :—

In Khándesh the ratio of male to female deaths was			112·42	per cent.
„ Bombay	do.	do.	120·97	„
„ Ahmednagar	do.	do.	111·31	„
„ Kaira	do.	do.	119·41	„
„ Panch Mahás	do.	do.	113·45	„
„ Ahmedabad	do.	do.	112·08	„
„ Karáchi	do.	do.	119·54	„
„ Hyderabad	do.	do.	127·87	„
„ Thar and Párkar	do.	do.	122·98	„
„ Shikárpur	do.	do.	119·37	„
„ Upper Sind Frontier	do.	do.	119·64	„

Deaths by districts.

32. The following table shows, for each registration district, the population enumerated at the census of 1891, the number of deaths recorded in 1896 by sexes, and their ratios per 1,000 of population. The highest ratio (37·72 per 1,000) occurred in Western Registration District and the lowest (21·13) in Sind :—

Registration Districts.	Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Western Registration District	2,409,930	2,111,366	4,521,296	89,700	80,863	170,563	37·22	38·30	37·72
Central do.	2,500,086	2,530,647	5,030,733	82,154	76,400	158,554	32·86	30·19	31·52
Southern do.	1,670,334	1,634,094	3,304,428	48,098	46,794	94,892	28·79	28·64	28·72
Gujarát do.	1,592,090	1,505,022	3,097,112	59,217	52,662	111,879	37·19	34·99	36·13
Sind do.	1,564,946	1,301,831	2,866,777	33,289	27,295	60,584	21·27	20·97	21·13
Presidency ...	9,737,386	9,082,960	18,820,346	312,458	284,014	596,472	32·09	31·27	31·69

Deaths by collectorates.

33. The next table shows the recorded deaths in each collectorate in 1896 as compared with 1895, and the mean of the previous ten years :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Mean for ten years 1886—1895.		1895.		1896.	
				Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,460,319	44,777	33·19	50,546	34·61	56,948	39·00
	2	Násik	841,087	27,574	33·99	31,291	37·20	36,807	43·76
	3	Thána	818,967	20,388	25·07	21,526	26·28	25,409	31·02
	4	City of Bombay ...	806,144	23,951	29·06	24,665	30·58	33,050	40·99
	5	Kolába	594,779	13,038	24·19	15,928	26·78	18,319	30·85
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar... ...	887,656	28,292	34·52	34,709	39·12	32,280	36·36
	7	Poona	1,061,449	28,619	29·17	36,247	31·14	37,163	35·01
	8	Sholápur	750,255	21,765	32·66	29,759	39·68	20,886	27·83
	9	Sátára	1,225,511	35,314	30·87	45,182	36·86	41,471	33·84
	10	Ratnágiri	1,105,862	20,752	19·74	24,953	22·56	26,754	24·19
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgáum	1,011,453	26,908	28·69	29,124	28·79	30,147	29·81
	12	Dhárwár	1,050,533	30,345	31·39	28,772	27·39	29,764	28·33
	13	Bijápur	796,286	19,763	27·55	21,452	26·94	23,200	29·13
	14	Kánara	446,156	12,138	27·53	11,459	25·73	11,781	26·41
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat...	649,824	20,464	32·38	17,796	27·30	22,695	34·92
	16	Broach	341,450	13,111	39·23	9,366	27·43	13,652	39·98
	17	Kaira...	871,529	28,550	34·06	23,473	26·93	32,911	37·76
	18	Panch Mahás ...	313,381	7,020	24·68	6,401	20·43	9,66	30·82
	19	Ahmedabad... ...	920,928	31,787	35·77	26,243	28·49	32,960	35·78
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	561,013	11,911	22·91	10,575	18·85	13,965	24·89
	21	Hyderabad	883,836	14,862	18·14	15,924	14·62	15,436	17·46
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	332,401	4,679	17·47	5,053	15·20	7,151	21·51
	23	Shikárpur	915,058	19,260	21·79	17,833	19·49	20,050	21·91
	24	Upper Sind Frontier.	174,469	2,640	17·68	3,253	18·65	5,982	22·82

Abstract.

Western Registration District		4,521,296	1,28,728	29·93	143,946	31·84	170,563	37·72
Central do.		5,030,733	1,34,742	28·90	170,850	33·96	158,554	31·52
Southern do.		3,304,428	89,154	29·17	90,827	27·49	94,892	28·72
Gujarát do.		3,097,112	1,00,932	33·90	83,279	26·89	111,879	36·12
Sind do.		2,866,777	53,352	20·21	49,638	17·31	60,584	21·13
	Presidency ...	18,820,346	5,06,908	28·74	538,540	28·61	596,472	31·69

It will be seen from the above table that in 1896 the recorded death-rates per 1,000 of population were higher than in 1895 in all the collectorates and districts except in the collectorates of Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Sátára.

The recorded death-rate per 1,000 of population in 1896 was higher than the annual mean of the preceding ten years in the following collectorates and districts :—

Khándesh.	Ratnágiri.
Násik.	Belgaum.
Thána.	Bijápur.
City of Bombay.	Surat.
Kolába.	Kaira.
Ahmednagar	Panch Maháls.
Poona.	Karáchi.
Sátára.	Thar and Párkar.
	Upper Sind Frontier.

In the collectorates of Broach, Ahmedabad and Shikárpur the recorded death-rate for 1896 was about equal to the annual mean for the preceding 10 years. In the collectorates of Sholápur, Dhárwár, Kánara and Hyderabad the recorded death-rate for 1896 was lower than the annual mean for the preceding ten years ending 1895.

Death-rate by collectorates in sequence.

34. The next statement shows the death-rate in 1896 by collectorates in sequence of the highest rates, which ranged from 43·76 per 1,000 of population in Násik to 17·46 in Hyderabad. In 1895 the maximum and minimum ratios (39·68 and 14·62 per 1,000) respectively occurred in Sholápur and Hyderabad :—

Collectorates.	Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Násik	18,936	17,871	36,807	44·00	43·51	43·76
City of Bombay ...	18,093	14,957	33,050	35·64	50·11	40·99
Broach	7,071	6,581	13,652	40·42	39·52	39·98
Khándesh	30,139	26,809	56,948	40·43	37·51	39·00
Kaira	17,911	15,000	32,911	38·89	36·50	37·76
Ahmednagar	17,029	15,251	32,280	37·77	34·92	36·36
Ahmedabad	17,419	15,541	32,960	36·83	34·69	35·78
Poona	19,469	17,694	37,163	35·99	33·90	35·01
Surat	11,681	11,014	22,695	36·33	33·55	34·92
Sátára	21,377	20,094	41,471	34·84	32·83	33·84
Thána	13,044	12,365	25,409	30·51	31·59	31·02
Kolába	9,488	8,861	18,349	31·74	29·95	30·85
Panch Maháls ...	5,135	4,526	9,661	31·68	29·91	30·82
Belgaum	15,217	14,930	30,147	29·81	29·80	29·81
Bijápur	11,734	11,466	23,200	29·48	28·79	29·13
Dhárwár	14,975	14,789	29,764	28·38	28·28	28·33
Sholápur	10,897	9,989	20,886	28·59	27·06	27·83
Kánara	6,172	5,609	11,781	26·35	26·47	26·41
Karáchi	7,604	6,361	13,965	24·50	25·38	24·89
Ratnágiri	13,382	13,372	26,754	26·06	22·58	24·10
Upper Sind Frontier ...	2,169	1,813	3,982	22·54	23·17	22·82
Shikárpur	10,910	9,140	20,050	22·10	21·71	21·91
Thar and Párkar ...	3,944	3,207	7,151	21·38	21·67	21·51
Hyderabad	8,662	6,774	15,436	18·03	16·79	17·46
Total ...	312,458	284,014	596,472	32·09	31·27	31·69

Deaths by sexes.

35. The above statement shows that in the City of Bombay, Thána, Karáchi and Upper Sind Frontier the recorded death-rates of females were higher than those among males. In Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kánara and Thar and Párkar the death-rates of males and females were about equal. In the remaining collectorates the death-rates of males exceeded those of females. In 1895 the female death-rates exceeded those among males in Poona, City of Bombay, Belgaum, Thána, Karáchi and Thar and Párkar.

36. Comparing the birth and death-rates in each collectorate for 1896 it appears that the birth-rate in the City of Bombay was much below the registered death-rate—19·35 and 40·99 per 1,000 respectively; the difference is due in great measure to the difficulty in ascertaining the births that take place, although a small special establishment is maintained by the Municipality. In the following collectorates the recorded birth-rates are lower than the registered death-rates :—

Collectorate.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
Thána	30·95	31·02
Kaira	35·67	37·76
Ahmedabad	33·24	35·78

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarát Registration District, remarks that the high death-rate in Kaira is due to increased returns under cholera, small-pox and fevers.

In all other collectorates the recorded birth-rates were higher than the registered death-rates.

The difference is noticeable in the following collectorates :—

Collectorates.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
Dhárwár	42·87	28·33
Sholápur	40·84	27·83
Ahmednagar	47·55	36·36
Ratnágiri	35·23	24·19
Bijápur	39·02	29·13
Belgaum	39·07	29·81
Shikárpur	31·00	21·91

Deaths by ages.

37. The figures given below show the total deaths in 1896 under different ages, as also the ratio per 1,000 living, calculated on the population of each age period enumerated at the census of 1891 and the percentage on total deaths :—

Age period.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Percentage on total deaths.
Under 1 year	680,472	122,067	179·38	20·46
1 and under 5 years	2,178,646	119,450	54·83	20·03
5 do. 10 do.	2,615,588	35,806	13·69	6·00
10 do. 15 do.	1,820,754	18,502	10·16	3·10
15 do. 20 do.	1,470,976	17,066	11·60	2·86
20 do. 30 do.	3,410,817	53,430	15·66	8·96
30 do. 40 do.	2,765,949	54,287	19·63	9·10
40 do. 50 do.	1,841,976	48,118	26·12	8·07
50 do. 60 do.	1,117,120	46,834	41·92	7·85
60 and upwards...	918,048	80,913	88·13	13·57
Total ...	18,820,346	596,472	31·69	100

The mortality amongst children under 5 years of age is high and amounts to 40·49 per cent of the total deaths, and the infantile mortality under one year is 179·38 per 1,000 living. Under one year the percentage on total deaths was 20·46 against 22·30 in 1895, and in the age period 1 to 5 years the percentage was 20·03 against 21·13 in 1895. The period of greatest immunity was, as last year, in the age period of above ten and under fifteen, the rate being 10·16 living or 3·10 per cent on total deaths. Among old people of 60 and upwards, the percentage on total deaths was 13·57 against 14·81 in 1895. The total deaths by sexes under the different ages in 1896 in each collectorate is given in Annual Form No. IV in the Appendix.

Deaths by caste or class.

38. The deaths by caste in each collectorate are given in Annual Form No. V in the Appendix. According to the Census of 1891 the Mahomedan population numbered 3,501,910 persons, amongst whom in 1896, 85,746 deaths were recorded against 71,965 in 1895, the death-rate being 24·48 per 1,000 of population against 20·55 in 1895. The Hindu population amounted to 14,897,629 persons, amongst whom 502,590 deaths or 33·74 per 1,000 of population were recorded. In 1895 the total deaths amongst this race were 459,918, equal to a death-rate of 30·87 per 1,000 of population. Amongst the Christian population numbering 122,089 persons, 3,016 deaths were reported during the year against 2,509 in 1895, the death-rate being 24·70 against 20·55 in 1895. Under the heading "Other Castes" are included all those not belonging to either of the above sects who, by the census of 1891, numbered 298,718 persons, amongst whom during 1896 there were 5,120 deaths against 4,148 in 1895, the death-rate being 17·14 per 1,000 of population against 13·88 in 1895. Among Mahomedans the maximum death-rate during the year (53·03 per 1,000) took place in the city of Bombay and the minimum (16·04) in Hyderabad. In 1895 the maximum death-rate was 48·84 in Násik and the minimum 13·10 in Hyderabad. Among Hindus the maximum death-rate (44·77 per 1,000) was in the collectorate of Násik and the minimum (23·53) in the Thar and Párkar District. In 1895 these rates were Sholápur (40·22) and Thar and Párkar (17·46) respectively.

39. As regards the disproportion in the death-rates of Mahomedans and Hindus in Sind the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, refers to his remarks made last year and considers that the discrepancy is due to defective registration in the rural circles, it being there in its earliest infancy and in the hands of tappedárs and village pátils and mukhis over whom it is difficult to exercise supervision as regards death-rates.

Deaths by causes.

40. The subjoned table shows the deaths in 1896 arranged according to the specified causes laid down by the Government of India, and contrasted with the results for 1895, and the mean of the preceding ten years. The causes of deaths will be briefly noticed in the next section :—

Causes of deaths.	Mean for 10 years, 1886—1895.		1895.		1896.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Cholera	22,008	1·25	8,890	0·47	35,104	1·85
Small-pox	3,153	0·18	2,299	0·12	6,143	0·31
Fevers	357,247	20·25	388,848	20·66	412,220	21·00
Dysentery and diarrhœa ...	38,504	2·18	35,348	1 88	36,046	1·92
Injuries	5,840	0·33	6,051	0·32	6,238	0·33
Other causes	80,156	4·55	97,104	5·16	100,115	5·32
All causes	506,908	28·74	538,540	28·61	596,472	31·69

Deaths by months.

41. The monthly distribution of deaths in 1896 is shown in the following table contrasted with deaths in 1895 and the mean for ten years. During 1896 the greatest number of deaths

(58,948) which was nearly the same as that for August (58,903) took place in July, and the least (40,961) in October. In 1895 the greatest and least numbers occurred in August (54,628) and February (37,206). Although in the last quarters of the year plague was in Bombay, the health of the districts was very good, and thus it is that the death-rates for that part of the year are below the rate for the corresponding period last year as well as the mean :—

Months.	Deaths from all Causes.					
	Mean for ten years, 1886—1895.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1895.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1896.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	41,209	2·34	42,174	2·24	53,764	2·86
February	35,426	2·01	37,206	1·98	50,122	2·66
March	39,406	2·23	40,460	2·15	52,835	2·81
April	41,267	2·34	41,406	2·20	49,666	2·64
May	40,934	2·32	41,879	2·22	52,538	2·79
June	39,283	2·23	40,969	2·17	46,151	2·49
July	45,239	2·56	47,541	2·53	58,948	3·13
August	48,498	2·75	54,628	2·90	58,903	3·13
September...	44,023	2·49	49,436	2·63	44,082	2·34
October	43,338	2·46	46,912	2·49	40,961	2·18
November...	44,237	2·51	45,886	2·44	41,040	2·18
December	44,048	2·50	50,043	2·66	43,722	2·48
Year ...	506,908	28·74	538,540	28·61	596,472	31·69

Number of circles.

42. Statistical returns are received from 221 rural and 56 town circles, from 7 cantonments in British and 8 in foreign territory. The aggregate population, according to census of 1891, of the rural circles was 16,515,973, of the town circles 2,238,399, and of the cantonments in British territory 65,974, exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, or a total of 18,820,346.

Death-rate in rural and urban population.

43. The death-rate per 1,000 of population among urban and rural population in each collectorate of the Presidency during the year 1896 as compared with 1895 is given in the following table :—

Collectorate.	Urban and Rural.	Population according to Census of 1891.	1895.	1896.
Khándesh	Urban	56,658	32·74	52·93
	Rural	1,403,661	34·68	39·24
Násik	Urban	49,319	37·71	45·11
	Rural	791,768	37·17	43·67
Thána	Urban	30,063	19·62	25·31
	Rural	788,904	26·53	31·24
City of Bombay	Urban	806,114	30·58	40·99
	Rural	.....	...	...
Kolába	Urban	23,172	20·67	27·01
	Rural	571,607	27·02	31·21
Ahmednagar	Urban	50,494	43·87	55·04
	Rural	837,162	38·44	45·24
Poona	Urban	171,445	25·30	27·27
	Rural	890,004	35·06	37·98
Sholápur	Urban	102,069	52·05	47·59
	Rural	648,186	37·71	42·84
Sátára	Urban	55,260	30·28	33·71
	Rural	1,175,242	37·14	38·89
Ratnágiri	Urban	24,304	25·08	29·45
	Rural	1,081,468	22·19	24·21

Collectorate.	Urban and Rural.	Population according to Census of 1891.	1895.	1896.
Belgaum	Urban	61,597	26·36	28·17
	Rural	949,856	28·95	29·92
Dhárwár	Urban	122,354	27·75	28·36
	Rural	928,179	27·34	28·33
Bijápur	Urban	21,371	29·43	32·71
	Rural	744,915	26·87	29·04
Kánara	Urban	25,228	19·42	20·26
	Rural	420,928	26·11	26·77
Surat	Urban	123,345	25·03	35·06
	Rural	526,479	27·94	34·89
Broach	Urban	52,207	18·39	35·09
	Rural	289,243	29·06	40·87
Kaira	Urban	66,109	29·07	38·41
	Rural	805,420	26·76	37·70
Panch Maháls	Urban	27,626	25·88	42·86
	Rural	285,755	19·90	29·66
Ahmedabad	Urban	194,096	36·23	43·75
	Rural	726,832	26·43	33·66
Karáchi	Urban	97,009	35·79	40·31
	Rural	464,004	15·31	21·67
Hyderabad	Urban	54,512	31·27	39·28
	Rural	829,324	13 33	16·03
Thar and Párkar	Urban	3,698	22·71	34·34
	Rural	328,703	15·12	21·37
Shikárpur	Urban	82,936	28·42	30·96
	Rural	835,122	18·60	21·01
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Urban	8,258	34·51	28·46
	Rural	166,211	17·86	22·54
Presidency	Urban	2,304,373	31·18	37·21
	Rural	16,515,973	28·26	30·92

44. The recorded death-rates among the urban and rural populations of the Presidency were, respectively, 37·21 and 30·92 per 1,000 of population against 31·18 and 28·26 in 1895. Among the rural population the death-rates were higher than in the urban population in the following collectorates :—

Khándesh.	Poona.	Kánara.
Thána.	Ratnágiri.	Broach.
Kolába.	Belgaum.	

45. The difference is most marked in Poona and Kolába where the rural death-rates exceeded the urban by 12·71 and 9·20 per 1,000 respectively.

46. In the collectorates of Dhárwár the death-rate in urban and rural populations was about equal 28·36 and 28·33 per 1,000 of population.

47. In the undermentioned fourteen collectorates and districts the death-rates in rural population were lower than in the urban :—

Collectorates.	Urban.	Rural.
Násik	45·11	43·67
Ahmednagar	55·04	35·24
Sholápur	40·50	25·84
Sátára	34·71	33·80
Bijápur	32·71	29·04
Surat	35·06	34·89
Kaira	38·41	37·70
Panch Maháls	42·86	29·66
Ahmedabad	43·75	33·66
Karáchi	40 31	21·67
Hyderabad	39·28	16·03
Thar and Párkar	34·34	21·37
Shikárpur	30·96	21·01
Upper Sind Frontier ...	28·46	22·54

Death-rate in Rural Circles.

48. The death-rate in each táluka (Rural Registration Circle) in the Presidency and in Sind is shown in the diagram on the opposite page, from which it will be seen that 35 tálukas record a high death-rate of over 40 per 1,000. In 71 Rural Circles the death-rate was between 30 and 40 per 1,000. In 42 it was between 25 and 30 per 1,000, in 54 between 20 and 25 per 1,000 and in 19 the death-rate recorded was below 20 per 1,000.

49. In Khándesh and Násik the death registration is well carried out.

In Thána and Kolába there has been improvement over the previous year.

In Ahmednagar there is a falling off in the present year.

In Poona the registration of deaths is well carried out, but in the Indápur Táluka there has been a great drop this year.

In Sholápur the death-rates have fallen low.

In Sátára the death registration is well carried out except as usual in Malcolmpeth.

In Ratnágiri there is slight improvement.

In Belgaum the registration of deaths is well attended to except in the Belgaum Táluka.

In Dhárwár the death registration is well attended to except the Ron, Ránibennur and Navalgund Tálukas and the Nargund Petha. Both in Gadag Táluka and Mundargi Petha much improvement has taken place.

In Bijápur the registration has improved.

In Kánara death registration requires more attention in the tálukas of Sirsi, Bhatkal, Kumta, Honávar and Pethas Supa and Ankola.

Throughout the collectorates of Surat, Broach, and Kaira the registration of deaths is well attended to and in the Panch Maháls much improvement is shown.

In Ahmedabad the registration of deaths has been fairly attended to.

In Sind generally though the death registration is still low there is improvement in the rates recorded, but steady attention is still required especially in the Hyderabad Collectorate.

Birth and death-rates in sequence in towns.

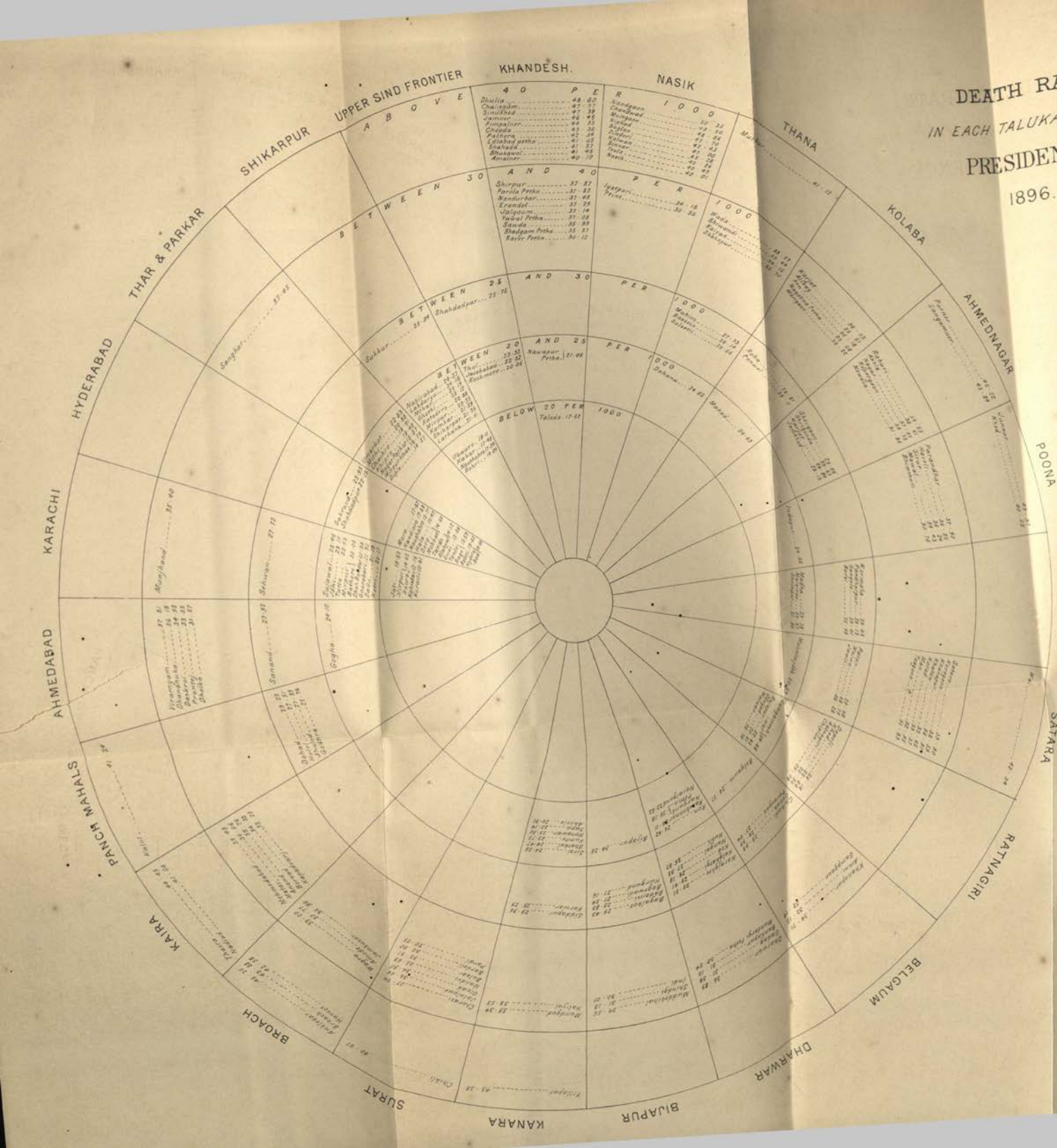
50. It may be useful to show side by side the birth and death-rates in sequence in the town circles of this Presidency in order to exhibit the high death-rate that has taken place in some of them and the very low birth-rate which has been recorded in others.

DEATH RATE

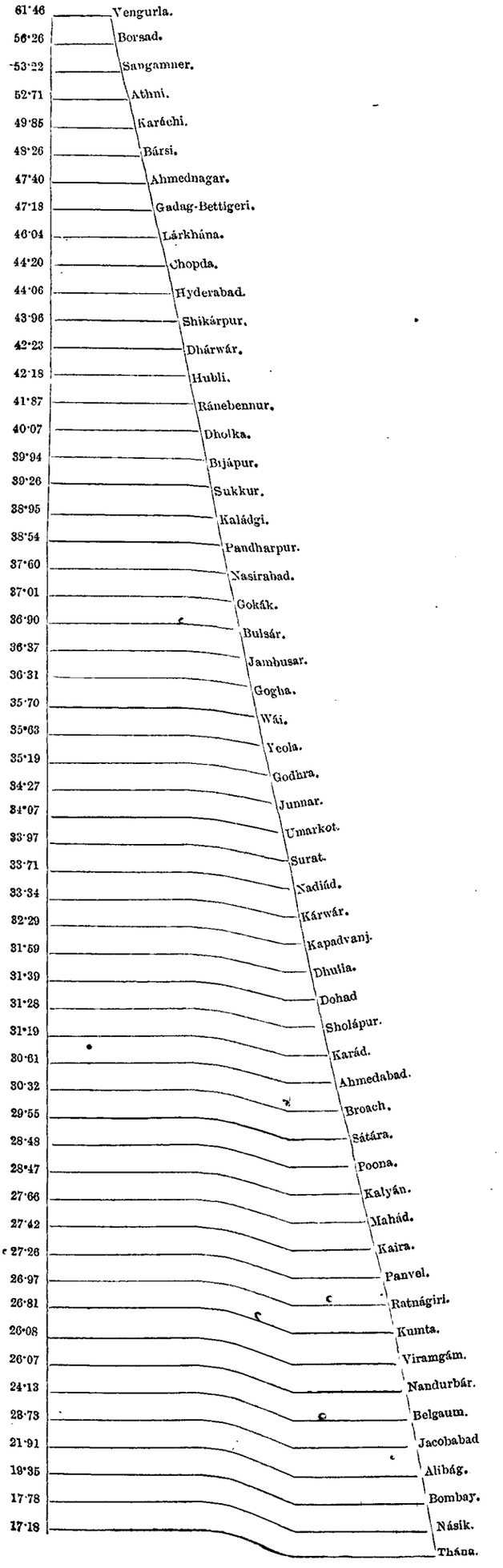
IN EACH TALUKA IN THE

PRESIDENCY

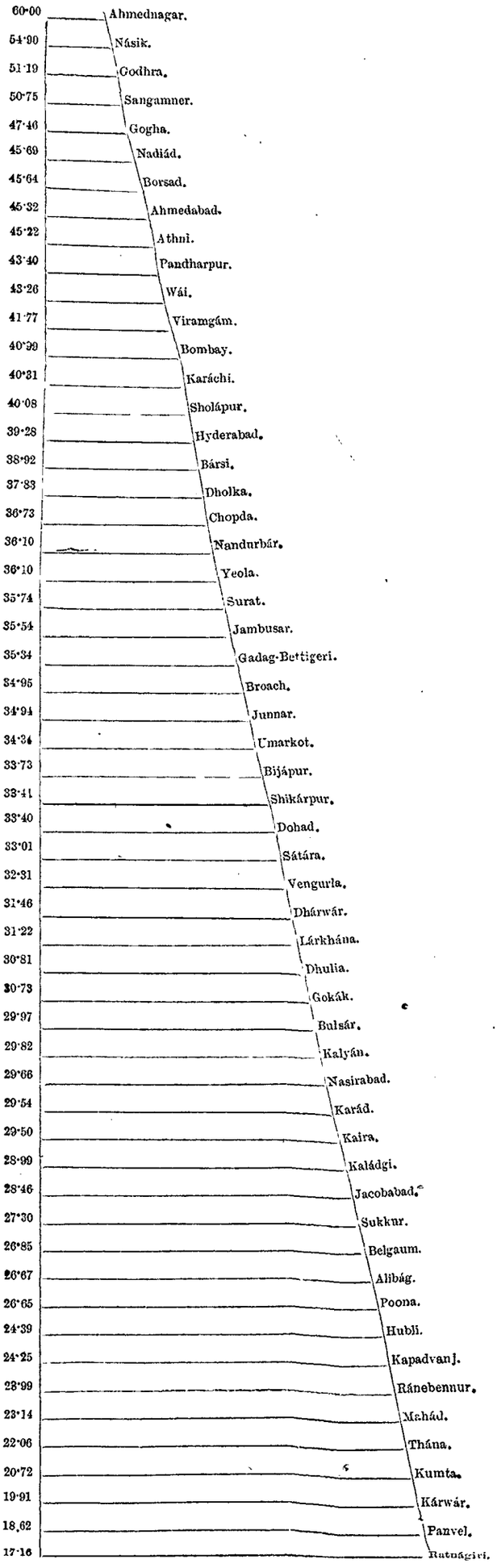
1896.



Birth-rate per 1,000.



Death-rate per 1,000.



51. In deference to the suggestion made by the Government of India (in letter from the Home Department, Sanitary, No. 335, dated 31st October 1895, paragraph 2, published under Bombay Government Resolution No. 5214 in the General Department, dated 29th November 1895) with a view to lessening the bulk of the report, the tables showing the number of deaths by causes and their ratios per 1,000 of population in each táluka and town in the collectorate have been left out, and the discussion of the various death causes is transferred to Section VI.

Death-rate in cantonments in British Territory.

52. The following table shows the recorded death-rate from all causes in each of the seven cantonments in British territory during 1896, contrasted with the results of the preceding year :—

Cantonments.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	
	1896.	1895.
Devláli	19·19	19·18
Málegaon	42·56	46·82
Ahmednagar	26·00	15·22
Poona	19·14	22·67
Kirkee	16·10	13·03
Belgaum	12·21	17·33
Ahmedabad	13·14	15·94

The recorded death-rate in 1896 was higher than in 1895 in the cantonments of Ahmednagar and Kirkee. In the cantonment of Devláli the recorded death-rate in 1896 was the same as that for 1895,—19·19 and 19·18 per 1,000 respectively. In the remaining cantonments, *viz.* Málegaon, Poona, Belgaum and Ahmedabad it was lower. In Málegaon the death-rate (42·56 per 1,000) was due to the following causes :—

Small-pox... ...	... 2·13	per	1,000 of population.
Fever	... 15·70	do.	do.
Dysentery and diarrhœa	... 5.05	do.	do.
Injuries	... 0·53	do.	do.
Other causes ...	... 19·15	do.	do.

No death from cholera was recorded in the cantonment of Málegaon.

Statistics of Cantonments in quasi-foreign territory.

53. The following table shows the vital statistics of the civil population of those cantonments which are situated in quasi-foreign territory. The total number of births registered in these cantonments during the year 1896 was 2,766 against 2,799 in 1895, the birth-rate being 25·81 per 1,000 of population against 26·12 in 1895. In the cantonments of Baroda, Neemuch and Rájkot the recorded birth-rates in 1896 were higher than in 1895. In the cantonments of Aden (Municipal limits), Deesa and Mhow the recorded birth-rates in 1896 were the same as in 1895. In the remaining cantonments they were lower :—

Cantonments.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
	Birth-rate in 1896.	Birth-rate in 1895.
Aden (Municipal limits)	15·17	15·10
Baroda	59·52	36·00
Bhúj	30·50	37·85
Deesa	41·05	41·05
Mhow	17·71	17·90
Nasirabad	40·78	46·35
Neemuch	30·66	29·62
Rájkot	3·23	.....

54. The total number of deaths in these cantonments during the year was 3,851 equal to a ratio of 35·93 per 1,000 of population against 3,743 or 34·92 in 1895. Cholera was prevalent in the cantonments of Baroda and Nasirabad and caused 14 deaths, of which 9 took place in the cantonment of Baroda and 5 in Nasirabad. In 1895, 46 deaths from cholera were recorded during the year. Small-pox caused 93 deaths and of these 63 were recorded in the cantonment of Nasirabad, 15 in Aden (Municipal limits), 8 in Deesa, 5 in Neemuch and 2 in Bhuj. In 1895, 13 deaths were recorded from this disease. The deaths from fevers were 2,169 or 20·24 per 1,000 of population against 1,984 or 18·51 in 1895. From dysentery and diarrhœa there were 168 deaths against 162 in 1895. Injuries caused 24 deaths against 24 in 1895, and the number from other causes amounted to 1,383 against 1,514 in 1895.

Cantonments.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Births.	Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Deaths from							Ratio of Deaths, per 1,000 of Population.						
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.
Aden { Municipal limits...	38,422	...	475·	583	15·17	...	15	647	90	16	566	1,334	...	·39	16·84	2·34	·42	14·73	34·72
Aden { Purely civil population of cantonments	162	·75·	37·72	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	6	...	...	12·35	6·17	...	18·52	37·04
Baroda	2,806	1	2,806·	167	59·52	9	...	49	3	1	36	98	3·21	...	17·46	1·07	·35	12·83	34·92
Bhuj	951	1·04	914·42	29	30·50	.	2	9	...	...	14	25	...	2·10	9·47	...	...	14·72	26·29
Deesa	8,452	5·	1,690·40	347	41·05	...	8	217	12	...	72	309	...	·95	25·67	1·42	...	8·52	36·56
Mhow	21,400	6·50	3,292·35	379	17·71	...	...	723	2	...	185	910	...	...	33·79	0·09	...	8·64	42·52
Nasirabad	19,396	8·00	2,424·50	791	40·78	5	63	234	33	6	313	654	·26	3·25	12·06	1·70	·31	16·14	33·72
Neemuch	15,291	4·52	3,382·96	469	30·66	...	5	287	27	1	192	512	...	·33	18·77	1·76	·06	12·56	33·48
Rájkot	300	Not	given.	1	3·23	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	3·33	...	...	6·67	10·00
Total ...	107,180	31·06	3,450·74	2,766	25·81	14	93	2,169	168	24	1,383	3,851	·13	·87	20·24	1·57	·22	12·90	35·93

*This is the area of the whole cantonment, military and civil. This population being mixed up with the military, it is impossible to give the population per square mile.

SECTION VI.

HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

CHOLERA.

55. During 1896 cholera caused 35,404 deaths throughout the Presidency, while in the preceding year 8,890 deaths were registered from this disease. The epidemic, as will be seen from the subjoined table, prevailed chiefly in the Poona, Bijápur, Sátára, Belgaum, Ahmednagar and Dhárwár Collectorates :—

Total mortality from cholera.

Months.	Mean for 10 years, 1886—1895.		1895.		1896.		Khándesh.	Násik.	Thána.	Bombay City.	Kolába.	Ahmednagar.	Poona.
	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.							
January	278	0·01	37	0·00	144	0·01	...	6	3	8	91	...	13
February	183	0·01	19	0·00	164	0·01	...	94	...	2	39	...	22
March	436	0·02	30	0·00	663	0·04	1	180	18	17	173	7	75
April	1,492	0·08	140	0·01	2,942	0·16	83	56	29	42	64	134	1,101
May...	3,629	0·19	533	0·03	5,903	0·31	337	224	184	3	51	114	1,576
June...	4,128	0·22	985	0·05	5,483	0·29	23	77	462	53	191	474	1,172
July...	4,850	0·26	1,306	0·07	9,772	0·52	348	234	461	80	3[illegible]	1,623	1,182
August	3,505	0·19	1,652	0·09	6,424	0·34	663	230	365	140	1,7[illegible]	660	1,479
September	1,576	0·08	1,043	0·06	1,822	0·10	259	35	36	47	179	166	263
October	966	0·05	1,052	0·06	584	0·03	21	...	2	7	10	13	62
November	590	0·03	1,485	0·08	587	0·03	5	...	...	2	...	...	5
December	382	0·02	608	0·03	911	0·05	...	...	...	2	4	1	...
Total ...	22,015	1·17	8,890	0·47	35,404	1·88	1,740	1,136	1,560	483	1,239	2,892	6,340

Months.	Sholápur.	Sátára.	Ratnágiri.	Belgaum.	Dhárwár.	Bijápur.	Kánara.	Surat.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Broach Surat.	Kaira Surat.
January	...	4	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
February	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	3	...	...	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	98	14	...	117	932	...	135	...	...	...	133	...
May	100	674	7	107	216	1,442	...	305	4	32	4	148	...
June	183	585	45	815	309	834	12	256	8	122	17	70[illegible]	5
July	287	943	124	908	262	1,066	4	234	576	581	24[illegible]	409	...
August ...	222	763	60	417	370	508	3	124	75	64	76	58	...
September ...	137	368	17	137	114	63	27	61	14	8	1	...	...
October ...	25	200	5	65	101	62	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	22	27	...	192	256	62	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	4	46	...	495	263	22	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	980	3,708	291	3,136	2,008	5,249	120	1,142	677	807	342	1,519	5

In December 1895 deaths from cholera were reported from fourteen collectorates. Of these collectorates cholera was reported in Násik, Kolába and Ratnágiri on the 1st January, in Bijápur, Poona and Thána on the 2nd January, in a town of Ahmedabad on 7th (only one death), Sátára Collectorate on 10th and Bombay City on 17th, practically a continuation from the previous year. Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Belgaum and Kaira Collectorates returned no cholera deaths for the month of January. The other collectorates were free from cholera at the end of last year. The cholera in Thána, Sátára, Bijápur and Ahmedabad, however, stopped during the month and no cases were reported during February, but continued in Násik, Kolába, Poona and Ratnágiri Collectorates and Bombay City. In March, however, in addition to the above, the collectorates of Khándesh and Ahmednagar were affected and the disease appeared again in Thána and Bijápur. In April cholera was first reported for the year in the districts of Dhárwár and Surat and re-appeared in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, besides continuing in the districts affected in March and a much increased mortality took place.

In May the outbreak continued in the above collectorates and in addition the appearance of the disease for the first time during the year was reported in Sholápur, Belgaum, Broach, Kaira and the Panch Maháls, and the mortality was double that of the previous month. In June 5 deaths were reported from the Thar and Párkar District of Sind, but with this exception no other death from this cause took place in Sind during the year. The whole of the rest of the Presidency was affected during this month and continued to be so during the months of July and August, the mortality reaching the highest point in July and declining somewhat in August. In September, though all the districts execept Ahmedabad returned cholera deaths, there was a large decrease in the mortality; still further decrease occurred in October, and in December the total deaths recorded were 911 from 9 districts only.

Years.	Cold Season (121 days).				Hot and Dry (61 days).		Rainy Season (122 days).				Hot and Damp. (61 days).		Totals Death from cholera.
	December (31).	January (31).	February (28).	March (31).	April (30).	May (31).	June (30).	July (31).	August (31).	September (30).	October (31).	November (30).	
1895	608	97	19	30	140	533	985	1,306	1,652	1,043	1,052	1,485	8,890
1896	911	144	164	663	2,942	5,908	5,483	9,772	6,424	1,822	584	587	35,404

Mortality by Seasons.

56. The table given above shows the mortality of cholera by seasons. 23,501 deaths occurred in the rainy season of 122 days and 8,850 in the hot and dry season of 61 days.

57. Remarks by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners on the progress of the epidemic in their charges are given below, together with any statements of interest on cholera-producing causes which may be of interest, but these remarks are condensed in deference to the suggestion contained in para. 2 of letter from the Government of India in the Home Department (Sanitary), No. 13, dated 8th January 1897, published in Bombay Government Resolution No. 1337, dated 11th March 1897, in the General Department.

58. Western Registration District.

(1) Khándesh. | (3) Thána.
(2) Násik. | (4) City of Bombay.

(5) Kolába.

(1) *Khándesh.*—All the rural circles were affected. It is stated to have been imported from the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The mean temperature was unusually high, the rainfall less and the price of food-grains was about the average during the period of the outbreak. There was a heavy rainfall in July and by the end of September; the rains having ceased, the disease practically disappeared.

(2) *Násik.*—Every rural circle was affected. It was expected that there would be a severe outbreak at Trimbak and Násik owing to the occurrence of the great Sinhast fair, but precautions were taken and only 46 attacks and 25 deaths occurred at Trimbak and 176 cases with 148 deaths at Násik.

In Thána and Kolába there is nothing special to report, and in Bombay City cholera deaths were reported every month, the largest number occurring during the month of August.

59. Central Registration District.

1 Ahmednager. | 3 Sholápur.
2 Poona. | 4 Sátára.

5 Ratnágiri.

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, writes that there were no specific cholera-producing causes during the year except the usual ones—polluted water and insanitary conditions being the two chief. Cholera prevailed to a small extent in Ahmednagar, Sátára, Poona and Ratnágiri Collectorates before the Ashádhi fair at Pandharpur which took place on the

22nd July. There was also some cholera in the tálukas of Sholápur Collectorate, including the PandharpurTáluka. The town of Pandharpur was free till the 16th July when two pilgrims fell sick and then up to the 31st July there were 147 attacks and 86 deaths, of which 35 cases and 19 deaths occurred among towns people and the remainder amongst the pilgrims. After the gathering was dispersed the disease spread in the adjoining tálukas.

60. SOUTHERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

1 Belgaum.	3 Bijápur.
2 Dhárwár.	4 Kánara.

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, states that he has little to add to what he wrote last year on the cholera-producing causes. In Bijápur Collectorate there was a widely diffused epidemic, 466 out of 1,110 villages were attacked or 41·98 per cent., and adds that "the general sanitary condition of Bijápur villages differs but little one from the other, and the question as to the cause of immunity can only be settled by observing the incidence of disease in each population group over a long period of time. There must be some distinct cause in so widespread a diffusion of the disease for so many villages escaping attack." It is of course well known that in a district the larger number of villages as a rule escape infection, but the reason why is not known. In Bijápur Collectorate I am of opinion that the large number of step wells is one of the causes of the recurrence of cholera year after year in that district.

61. GUJARAT REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

(1) Surat.	(3) Kaira.
(2) Broach.	(4) Panch Maháls.

(5) Ahmedabad.

The cholera outbreak in this district began in April and ceased practically in September.

The Sanitary Superintendent of Surat, Dr. Shroff, furnished a good account of the outbreak of cholera in that town and of the measures taken to combat it. He states that the first case occurred on the evening of the 7th April in a man who had been to Siganpur village the day before; during the previous week two fatal cases of cholera had occurred in Siganpur village.

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District has no observations to offer on cholera-producing causes, and states it is impossible for him to make any useful observations on cholera-producing causes unless he is permitted to travel rapidly by road or rail to the affected place, allowed to prolong his stay there more than ten days and be furnished with an equipment for bacteriological examination.

62. SIND.

The province of Sind was practically free from cholera, only 5 deaths being reported from one district during the year.

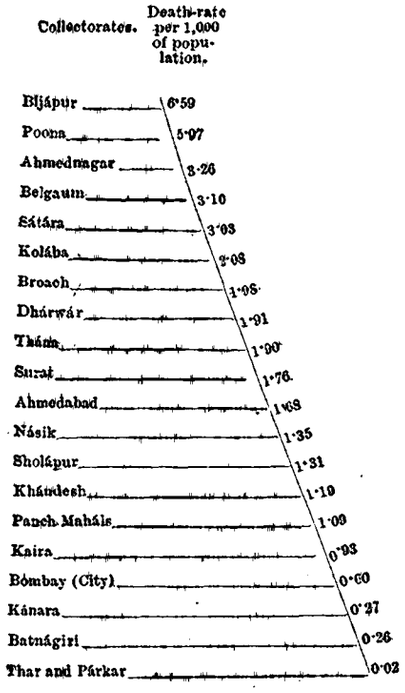
Mortality for 20 years from 1877 to 1896 inclusive.

63. The total number of deaths from cholera in each of the 20 years ending 1896, is given in the following table:—

1877	57,252	1887	25,711		
1878	46,743	1888	36,500		
1879	6,937	1889	32,131		
1880	684	1890	3,259		
1881	16,694	1891	17,850		
1882	7,904	1892	42,900		
1883	37,954	1893	18,853		
1884	13,804	1894	33,588		
1885	37,287	1895	8,890		
1886	167	1896	35,404		

Death-rates by Collectorates.

64. The following diagram exhibits the death-rate from cholera per 1,000 of population in the affected collectorates arranged in order of highest death-rate :—



The cholera death-rate was very high in Bijápur and Poona Collectorates, and higher in all the other affected districts than in the previous year.

Mortality in rural circles.

65. The table given below shows in order of highest death-rate the rural circles, 21 in all, in which the death-rates from cholera exceeded 5 per 1,000 of population; the disease chiefly prevailed in 6 tálukas in each of the Poona and Bijápur Collectorates, in 3 of the Dhárwár Collectorate, and 1 in each of the Ahmednagar, Sátára, Kdándesh, Kolába, Belgaum and Thána Collectorates. At the head of the circles is Junnar Táluka in the Poona Collectorate, where the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population is 14·74 :—

Number in sequence.	Name of Rural Circle.	Name of Collectorate.	Population of the Circle.	Number of Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Junnar R. C. ...	Poona	103,857	1,531	14·74
2	Muddebihál „ ...	Bijápur	81,572	1,092	13·38
3	Párner „ ...	Ahmednagar	78,971	1,002	12·68
4	Sindgi „ ...	Bijápur	93,618	767	8·19
5	Sirúr „ ...	Poona	85,202	676	7·93
6	Khed „ ...	Do.	162,389	1,238	7·62
7	Purandhar „ ...	Do.	88,976	666	7·48
8	Wái „ ...	Sátára	85,721	610	7·11
9	Indi „ ...	Bijápur	92,472	636	6·87
10	Dhárwár „ ...	Dhárwár	72,478	482	6·65
11	Bágalkot „ ...	Bijápur	114,402	740	6·46
12	Haveli „ ...	Poona	171,950	1,058	6·15
13	Mundargi „ ...	Dhárwár	35,229	216	6·13
14	Edlabad „ ...	Khándesh	35,627	208	5·83
15	Bágevádi „ ...	Bijápur	102,426	595	5·80
16	Gadag „ ...	Dhárwár	65,584	359	5·47
17	Nágothna „ ...	Kolába	22,691	120	5·28
18	Khánápur „ ...	Belgaum	85,577	444	5·18
19	Mával „ ...	Poona	66,481	343	5·15
20	Hungund „ ...	Bijápur	102,894	527	5·12
21	Bhiwndi „ ...	Thána	87,444	441	5·04

Mortality in Towns.

66. The following statement shows the mortality from cholera in ten towns which exceeded a death-rate of 5 per mille:—

Number.	Towns.	Collectorate.	Population.	Number of Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Athni T. C. ...	Belgaum	10,416	136	13·05
2	Gogo „ ...	Ahmedabad	6,637	75	11·30
3	Godhra „ ...	Panch Mahâls ...	14,691	134	9·12
4	Broach „ ...	Broach	40,137	331	8·24
5	Junnar „ ...	Poona	11,905	88	7·39
6	Gadag „ ...	Dhárwár	23,821	163	6·84
7	Pandharpur „ ...	Sholápur	19,953	131	6·56
8	Násik „ ...	Násik...	24,406	145	5·94
9	Sangamner „ ..	Ahmednagar	9,733	55	5·65
10	Bijápur „ ...	Bijápur	16,749	91	5·43

Cholera in cantonments.

67. Out of the 8 cantonments in the Presidency, 3 were affected during the year under notice, namely, Poona, Kirkee and Belgaum. The details are given in the statement appended to the cholera map.

Villages affected by cholera.

68. Out of the 21,608 villages in the districts affected by cholera, 2,642 or 12·23 were attacked during the year. The highest percentage took place in the Bijápur Collectorate, where out of the 1,110 total villages 466 or 41·98 per cent. were affected. In Poona, out of 1,187 total villages, the disease appeared in 357 or 30·08 per cent. In Belgaum, Sátára, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Surat, Broach, Dhárwár and Ahmedabad the percentages were respectively 22·67, 21·22, 15·99, 12·90, 12·20, 11·66, 10·85 and 10·56; whilst in the remaining 9 collectorates the percentages were below 9. The following table shows the percentages of affected villages to total villages in each collectorate:—

Collectorate.	Total Villages.	Villages affected by Cholera.	Percentages of affected Villages to total Villages.
Khándesh	2,824	172	6·09
Násik	1,643	118	7·18
Thána	1,889	97	5·13
Kolába	1,198	84	7·01
Ahmednagar	1,345	215	15·99
Poona	1,187	357	30·08
Sholápur	713	92	12·90
Sátára	1,343	285	21·22
Ratnágiri	1,308	36	2·75
Belgaum	1,072	243	22·67
Dhárwár	1,299	141	10·85
Bijápur	1,110	466	41·98
Kánara	1,183	26	2·20
Surat	795	97	12·20
Broach	403	47	11·66
Kaira	579	49	8·46
Panch Mahâls	654	26	3·98
Ahmedabad	852	90	10·56
Thar and Párkar ...	211	1	0·47
Total ...	21,608	2,642	12·23

STATEMENT SHEWING VITAL STATISTICS &c IN EACH COLLECTORATE DURING 1896

Registration Districts	Collectorate	Area in Square miles	Population	Average population per Square mile	Order of Superintendence: Three	Assistant	Rural	Total	Number of Villages attacked by Cholera	Number of deaths recorded during the year from: Cholera	Small pox	Fever	Dysentery & Diarrhœa	Injuries	Other causes	Total	Ratio per 1000 of Population	Ratio per 1000 of Population	Ratio of Total Deaths to Cholera	Ratio of Total Deaths to Cholera
Western S.D.	1. Khandesh	10246	1,180,819	115·23	1	2	22	25	2,324	772	7,746	1,573	43,571	4,293	345	57,928	49·06	49·06	7·50	C. W. 7·50
	2. Nasik	5940	999,967	168·35	1	2	12	15	1,045	118	7,134	847	73,808	3,981	198	86,968	86·96	86·96	12·19	C. W. 12·19
	3. Thana	3936	884,967	224·83	1		8	11	1,889	87	1,644	1,181	46,615	1,266	481	51,187	57·83	57·83	31·58	C. W. 31·58
	4. Bombay City	22	804,144	36545·91	1			1			4,481	168	4,831	3,218	490	13,188	16·39	16·39	2·94	C. W. 2·94
Central S.D.	5. Poona	7811	1,049,709	134·39	1	1	11	14	1,240	915	2,992	30	19,157	2,701	204	25,084	23·89	23·89	8·20	C. W. 8·20
	6. Satara	4566	885,606	193·96	1	1	8	12	1,187	287	6,540	1,231	23,504	2,881	374	34,530	38·99	38·99	5·27	C. W. 5·27
	7. Sholapur	5348	1,060,469	198·31	1	2	8	12	1,187	287	6,540	1,231	23,504	2,881	374	34,530	38·99	38·99	5·27	C. W. 5·27
Southern S.D.	8. Belgaum	4985	1,050,053	221·05	1	1	11	13	1,240	915	2,992	30	19,157	2,701	204	25,084	23·89	23·89	8·20	C. W. 8·20
	9. Dharwar	4637	1,014,453	217·13	1	1	11	13	1,240	915	2,992	30	19,157	2,701	204	25,084	23·89	23·89	8·20	C. W. 8·20
	10. Kanara	6272	1,052,138	167·74	1	1	8	10	1,187	287	6,540	1,231	23,504	2,881	374	34,530	38·99	38·99	5·27	C. W. 5·27
	11. Kolaba	2355	1,060,053	450·13	1	1	8	10	1,187	287	6,540	1,231	23,504	2,881	374	34,530	38·99	38·99	5·27	C. W. 5·27
	12. Ratnagiri	3751	1,060,053	282·66	1	1	8	10	1,187	287	6,540	1,231	23,504	2,881	374	34,530	38·99	38·99	5·27	C. W. 5·27
	13. Broach	1462	1,060,053	725·21	1	1	8	10	1,187	287	6,540	1,231	23,504	2,881	374	34,530	38·99	38·99	5·27	C. W. 5·27
Northern S.D.	14. Surat	1662	1,060,053	637·99	1	1	8	10	1,187	287	6,540	1,231	23,504	2,881	374	34,530	38·99	38·99	5·27	C. W. 5·27
	15. Surat	1653	1,060,053	641·44	1	1	8	10	1,187	287	6,540	1,231	23,504	2,881	374	34,530	38·99	38·99	5·27	C. W. 5·27
	16. Kaira	1609	1,060,053	658·86	1	1	8	10	1,187	287	6,540	1,231	23,504	2,881	374	34,530	38·99	38·99	5·27	C. W. 5·27
	17. Panch Mahals	1653	1,060,053	641·44	1	1	8	10	1,187	287	6,540	1,231	23,504	2,881	374	34,530	38·99	38·99	5·27	C. W. 5·27
	18. Ahmedabad	3871	1,060,053	273·92	1	1	8	10	1,187	287	6,540	1,231	23,504	2,881	374	34,530	38·99	38·99	5·27	C. W. 5·27
	19. Kaira	1415	1,060,053	749·15	1	1	8	10	1,187	287	6,540	1,231	23,504	2,881	374	34,530	38·99	38·99	5·27	C. W. 5·27
	20. Kaira	1653	1,060,053	641·44	1	1	8	10	1,187	287	6,540	1,231	23,504	2,881	374	34,530	38·99	38·99	5·27	C. W. 5·27
	21. Hyderabad	4638	1,060,053	228·56	1	1	8	10	1,187	287	6,540	1,231	23,504	2,881	374	34,530	38·99	38·99	5·27	C. W. 5·27
Sind S.D.	22. Thar & Parkar	12789	1,060,053	82·91	1	1	8	10	1,187	287	6,540	1,231	23,504	2,881	374	34,530	38·99	38·99	5·27	C. W. 5·27
	23. Shikarpur	5277	1,060,053	200·89	1	1	8	10	1,187	287	6,540	1,231	23,504	2,881	374	34,530	38·99	38·99	5·27	C. W. 5·27
	24. Upper Sind Frontier	5423	1,060,053	195·49	1	1	8	10	1,187	287	6,540	1,231	23,504	2,881	374	34,530	38·99	38·99	5·27	C. W. 5·27
	Total for Province	114,201	24,250,948	212·34	24	3	225	252	28,493	6,446	123,134	30,148	553,138	70,113	8,538	791,471	34·62	34·62	6·14	C. W. 6·14

SKETCH MAP

TO ILLUSTRATE THE

DISTRIBUTION OF AND COMPARATIVE MORTALITY

from

CHOLERA

in the

DIFFERENT COLLECTORATES

OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY

During the Year

1896.

Scale of Miles

0 10 20 30 40 50 60

REFERENCES

1 A.	Indicates Deaths below	per 10,000 of population	
I.	Do.	from 1 to 10	Do.
II.	Do.	10 to 20	Do.
III.	Do.	20 to 30	Do.
IV.	Do.	30 to 40	Do.
V.	Do.	40 to 75	Do.

N. B. 1. The Decimal figures show the Mortality from Cholera per 10,000 of Population.

2. The fractional figures to the left of the decimal figures indicate the date of the first Case in each District

Collectorates in which cholera first appeared in towns, and those in which it first invaded villages.

69. The table given below shows the collectorates in which cholera first appeared in towns, and those in which it first invaded villages :—

Collectorates in which cholera first appeared in towns.			Collectorates in which cholera first appeared in villages.		
Collectorates.	Towns.	Date of first appearance.	Collectorates.	Villages.	Date of first appearance.
Bombay	Bombay City ...	17th January 1896.	Khándesh ...	Tharale	30th March 1896.
Belgaum	Belgaum T. C.	3rd May „	Thána	Agashi	2nd January „
Broach	Broach „	8th „ „	Ahmednagar ...	Ghargaon	27th March „
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad „	7th January „	Poona	Mángrul	2nd January „
			Sholápur ...	Mungoli	7th May „
			Sátára	Holichagaon ...	10th January „
			Ratnágiri ...	Nate	1st „ „
			Dhárwár ...	Hanmanhal ...	4th April „
			Bijápur	Alur	2nd January „
			Kánara	Hunaswad	19th June „
			Surat	Siganpore	4th April „
			Kaira	Roadvat	7th May „
			Panch Mahals ...	Garol	9th „ „
			Thar and Párkar.	Porodhro	14th June „

Attacks and deaths.

70. The following table—represents the number of attacks and deaths and the percentages of deaths to attacks in each collectorate, the mean percentage being 51·49. Very high percentages were noticed in the City of Bombay (77·65), Kolába (72·58), Thána (69·49), Kánara (63·16), collectorates. In 8 other collectorates, namely, Panch Mahals, Broach, Kaira, Ratnágiri, Surat, Poona, Násik and Ahmedabad, the percentages were above the mean, whilst in the remaining 8 collectorates they were below it :—

Collectorate.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Percentages of deaths to attacks.
Khándesh	4,018	1,740	43·31
Násik	2,170	1,136	52·35
Thána	2,245	1,560	69·49
Bombay (City) ...	622	483	77·65
Kolába	1,707	1,239	72·58
Ahmednagar	5,933	2,892	48·74
Poona	11,823	6,340	53·62
Sholápur	1,956	980	50·10
Sátára	7,843	3,708	47·28
Ratnágiri	538	291	54·09
Belgaum	6,171	3,136	50·82
Dhárwár	3,965	2,008	50·64
Bijápur	11,308	5,249	46·42
Kánara	190	120	63·16
Surat	2,127	1,142	53·69
Broach	1,141	677	59·33
Kaira	1,438	807	56·12
Panch Mahals... ...	575	342	59·47
Ahmedabad	2,979	1,549	51·92
Thar and Párkar ...	5	5	...
Total ...	68,754	35,404	51·49 mean.

Statement appended to cholera map.

71. The statement appended to the cholera map contains the name of each district affected, the name and number of each circle, its population, the dates of first and last case, the total cholera deaths, their ratios per 10,000 of population, the period of maximum intensity, the number of villages in each circle and the number affected and free from the disease :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	
								Period of maximum intensity of the Disease.			Number of Villages	
Collectorate.	Number of Circle.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Ratio per 10,000.	From	To	Number of Villages in each of the Rural Circles.	Number of those Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Khándesh	1	Edalábád R.C.	35,627	30th Mar. 1896	15th Aug. 1896	208	58·38	April 1896	May 1896	78	14	64
	2	Sávda ,,	80,326	10th Apr. ,,	10th ,, ,,	37	4·61	July ,,	July ,,	82	4	78
	3	Jámner ,,	87,230	23rd ,, ,,	6th Nov. ,,	395	45·28	August ,,	Sept. ,,	156	29	127
	4	Bhusával ,,	77,911	15th ,, ,,	2nd Oct. ,,	261	33·50	May ,,	May ,,	107	18	89
	5	Páchora ,,	73,532	31st May ,,	10th ,, ,,	111	15·10	August ,,	Sept. ,,	126	17	109
	6	Dhulia ,,	76,257	23rd June ,,	26th Sept. ,,	143	18·75	July ,,	August ,,	154	13	141
	7	Chálisgaon ,,	74,869	27th ,, ,,	3rd Oct. ,,	264	38·93	,, ,,	,, ,,	128	26	102
	8	Jalgaon ,,	72,507	4th ,, ,,	18th Sept. ,,	33	4·55	August ,,	,, ,,	90	5	85
	9	Sindkhed ,,	73,379	22nd July ,,	12th Aug. ,,	11	1·50	July ,,	July ,,	110	2	138
	10	Amalner ,,	70,088	24th ,, ,,	2nd Sept. ,,	31	4·42	August ,,	August ,,	166	4	162
	11	Erandol ,,	105,806	31st ,, ,,	13th ,, ,,	37	3·50	,, ,,	,, ,,	194	8	186
	12	Bhadgaon ,,	41,730	17th ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	50	11·98	July ,,	,, ,,	66	6	60
	13	Párola ,,	39,753	23rd ,, ,,	18th ,, ,,	23	5·79	Sept. ,,	Sept. ,,	62	3	59
	14	Taloda ,,	92,910	28th Aug. ,,	1st ,, ,,	2	0·24	August ,,	August ,,	394	1	393
	15	Pimpalner ,,	59,192	8th ,, ,,	30th ,, ,,	9	1·52	,, ,,	,, ,,	153	3	150
	16	Ráver ,,	31,676	21st ,, ,,	25th Aug. ,,	7	2·21	,, ,,	,, ,,	47	1	46
	17	Nandurbár ,,	67,565	30th ,, ,,	10th Sept. ,,	8	1·18	Sept. ,,	Sept. ,,	197	2	195
	18	Yával ,,	[illegible]	20th ,, ,,	6th ,, ,,	9	2·01	August ,,	August ,,	64	2	62
	19	Sháhada ,,	64,73[illegible]	5th ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,	37	5·72	,, ,,	,, ,,	155	8	147
	20	Navápur ,,	30,62[illegible]	15th ,, ,,	12th ,, ,,	73	23·84	,, ,,	,, ,,	82	6	76
	21	Dhulia T.C.	21,781	4th ,, ,,	4th Aug. ,,	1	0·46	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
Násik	22	Sinnar R.C.	73,13[illegible]	1st Jan. 1896	11th Sept. 1896	90	12·31	July 1896	August 1896	100	11	89
	23	Nándgaon ,,	83,58[illegible]	2nd ,, ,,	16th Aug. ,,	23	6·85	May ,,	May ,,	88	6	82
	24	Niphád ,,	92,86[illegible]	26th Feb. ,,	23rd Sept. ,,	222	24·04	,, ,,	,, ,,	121	26	95
	25	Dindori ,,	82,62[illegible]	1st ,, ,,	1st ,, ,,	213	25·66	Feb. ,,	Feb. ,,	128	17	111
	26	Násik ,,	74,43[illegible]	13th Mar. ,,	25th ,, ,,	119	15·99	March ,,	April ,,	133	17	116
	27	Igatpuri ,,	69,07[illegible]	19th ,, ,,	17th Aug. ,,	62	8·98	July ,,	July ,,	128	12	116
	28	Málegaon ,,	82,46[illegible]	20th May ,,	24th ,, ,,	132	16·01	,, ,,	,, ,,	145	11	134
	29	Yeola ,,	46,94[illegible]	5th ,, ,,	30th July ,,	27	5·75	May ,,	May ,,	119	5	114
	30	Chándvad ,,	51,47[illegible]	13th ,, ,,	12th Sept. ,,	38	7·38	,, ,,	,, ,,	105	4	101
	31	Kalvan ,,	59,96[illegible]	29th July ,,	8th ,, ,,	62	10·51	August ,,	August ,,	182	7	175
	32	Dáglán ,,	66,61[illegible]	1st Aug. ,,	,, ,, ,,	4	0·61	,, ,,	,, ,,	156	2	153
	33	Násik T.C.	24,40[illegible]	1st Mar. ,,	24th Aug. ,,	145	59·41	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
Thána	34	Bassein R.C.	76,09[illegible]	2nd Jan. 1896	15th Sept. 1896	314	41·27	May 1896	June 1896	91	17	74
	35	Máhim ,,	85,83[illegible]	6th ,, ,,	27th Aug. ,,	217	25·28	July ,,	July ,,	188	10	178
	36	Sháhápur ,,	124,02[illegible]	9th Mar. ,,	30th ,, ,,	101	8·14	August ,,	August ,,	269	10	259
	37	Kalyán ,,	61,49[illegible]	14th ,, ,,	1st Sept. ,,	69	10·22	Sept. ,,	Sept. ,,	224	8	216
	38	Sálsette ,,	105,66[illegible]	14th Apr. ,,	17th Oct. ,,	62	5·71	October ,,	October ,,	122	5	117
	39	Murbád ,,	65,64[illegible]	3rd ,, ,,	13th Aug. ,,	37	5·64	May ,,	May ,,	170	6	164
	40	Bhivandi ,,	87,44[illegible]	2 7th May ,,	7th Sept. ,,	441	50·43	June ,,	July ,,	195	23	172
	41	Wáda ,,	39,32[illegible]	2nd June ,,	19th Aug. ,,	82	20·85	August ,,	August ,,	154	7	147
	42	Dáhánu ,,	134,38[illegible]	14th ,, ,,	1st Oct. ,,	126	9·38	,, ,,	,, ,,	213	11	201
	43	Kalyán T.C.	12,60[illegible]	3 th Mar. ,,	3rd Sept. ,,	49	38·86	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
	44	Thána ,,	17,455	23rd Apr. ,,	29th Aug. ,,	62	35·52	April ,,	May ,,	...	...	...
Bombay City	45	Bombay City	806,144	17th Jan. 1896	24th Dec. 1896	483	5·99	July 1896	August 1896	...	...	...
Kolába	46	Alibág R.C.	72,235	4th ,, 1896	7th Oct. 1896	314	43·47	June 1896	July 1896	175	18	157
	47	Karjat ,,	85,236	2nd ,, ,,	10th Dec. ,,	178	20·88	March ,,	March ,,	265	12	253
	48	Roha ,,	36,063	2nd ,, ,,	25th May ,,	30	6·51	January ,,	January ,,	131	3	128
	49	Mahád ,,	112,813	1st ,, ,,	21st Sept. ,,	52	4·63	July ,,	August ,,	246	7	239
	50	Pen ,,	51,817	5th Mar. ,,	1st Oct. ,,	133	25·67	March ,,	March ,,	129	9	120
	51	Nágothna ,,	22,691	17th Apr. ,,	13th Aug. ,,	120	52·88	June ,,	July ,,	72	6	66
	52	Panvel ,,	97,415	24th ,, ,,	30th Sept. ,,	146	14·99	August ,,	Sept. ,,	220	14	106
	53	Mángaon ,,	85,837	18th ,, ,,	17th ,, ,,	251	29·24	June ,,	July ,,	225	14	111
	54	Mahád T.C.	6,869	30th May ,,	14th Aug. ,,	15	21·84	July ,,	August ,,	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	55	Sangamner R.C.	73,199	27th Mar. 1896	5th Sept. 1896	317	43·31	July 1896	July 1896	162	35	117
	56	Ankola ,,	68,002	18th Apr. ,,	31st Aug. ,,	244	35·38	,, ,,	,, ,,	165	23	182
	57	Párner ,,	78,972	,, ,,	13th Oct. ,,	1,002	126·38	,, ,,	August ,,	117	46	71
	58	Karjat ,,	48,823	24th June ,,	2nd Aug. ,,	48	9·[illegible]	,, ,,	July ,,	80	6	74
	59	Kopargaon ,,	89,337	23rd ,, ,,	2nd Oct. ,,	66	7·39	,, ,,	,, ,,	122	10	112
	60	Shrigonda ,,	66,657	17th ,, ,,	10th ,, ,,	184	27·60	,, ,,	,, ,,	85	11	74
	61	Ráhuri ,,	64,884	4th ,, ,,	29th July ,,	181	27·91	June ,,	June ,,	114	15	99
	62	Nevása ,,	88,145	26th ,, ,,	8th Sept. ,,	119	13·[illegible]	July ,,	July ,,	146	17	129
	63	Nagar ,,	82,598	2nd July ,,	24th Dec. ,,	390	47·22	,, ,,	,, ,,	116	30	86
	64	Jámkhed ,,	76,298	20th ,, ,,	1st Oct. ,,	75	9·84	August ,,	August ,,	77	9	68
	65	Sheogaon ,,	100,37[illegible]	20th ,, ,,	4th Sept. ,,	61	6·08	,, ,,	,, ,,	181	13	168
	66	Sangamner T.C.	9,73[illegible]	28th April ,,	20th Aug. ,,	55	56·[illegible]	July ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
	67	Nagar ,,	36,03[illegible]	4th June ,,	1st Sep. ,,	150	41·63	,, ,,	July ,,	...	...	...
Poona	68	Junnar R.C.	103,857	2nd Jan. 1896	13th Sept. 1896	1,531	147·41	April 1896	May 1896	152	68	89
	69	Haveli ,,	171,950	22nd ,, ,,	3rd Nov. ,,	1,058	61·53	July ,,	August ,,	236	72	164
	70	Khed ,,	162,389	28th Feb. ,,	30th Sept. ,,	1,238	76·24	May ,,	May ,,	244	78	166
	71	Mával ,,	66,481	8th Mar. ,,	14th ,, ,,	343	51·59	August ,,	August ,,	105	27	138
	72	Purandhar ,,	88,97[illegible]	29th April ,,	12th Oct. ,,	686	74·86	May ,,	May ,,	93	39	54
	73	Sirur ,,	85,202	3rd May ,,	10th ,, ,,	676	79·34	July ,,	August ,,	80	35	45
	74	Bhimthadi ,,	140,203	10th ,, ,,	29th Sept. ,,	337	24·04	May ,,	June ,,	130	39	91
	75	Indápur ,,	70,946	2nd June ,,	13th ,, ,,	33	4·65	August ,,	August ,,	87	5	82
	76	Junnar T.C.	11,[illegible]	3rd Mar. ,,	8th Aug. ,,	88	73·91	April ,,	April ,,	...	...	...
	77	Poona ,,	118,65[illegible]	14th Apr. ,,	27th Nov. ,,	348	29·33	July ,,	August ,,	...	...	...
	78	Poona C.	31,13[illegible]	15th June ,,	12th Sept. ,,	18	5·78	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
	79	Kirkee ,,	9,74[illegible]	9th ,, ,,	21st June ,,	4	4·10	June ,,	June ,,	...	...	...
Sholápur	80	Sholápur R.C.	118,65[illegible]	7th May 1896	3rd Sept. 1896	132	11·12	May 1896	May 1896	149	17	132
	81	Sángola ,,	78,42[illegible]	19th ,, ,,	10th Oct. ,,	275	35·07	June ,,	June ,,	76	19	57
	82	Málsiras ,,	74,03[illegible]	16th ,, ,,	5th Aug. ,,	28	3·78	July ,,	July ,,	69	4	65
	83	Pandharpur ,,	71,30[illegible]	22nd ,, ,,	31st Dec. ,,	65	9·12	,, ,,	,, ,,	85	9	76
	84	Mádha ,,	92,65[illegible]	22nd July ,,	12th Nov. ,,	70	7·55	,, ,,	,, ,,	89	13	76
	85	Karmála ,,	93,35[illegible]	8th ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	113	12·[illegible]	August ,,	Sept. ,,	128	15	109
	86	Bársi ,,	119,75[illegible]	1st Aug. ,,	31st Oct. ,,	73	6·10	,,	August ,,	122	15	107
	87	Sholápur T.C.	61,564	7th May ,,	16th Aug. ,,	90	14·62	July ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
	88	Pandharpur ,,	19,955	16th July ,,	27th Nov. ,,	131	65·65	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
	89	Bársi ,,	20,558	7th Sept. ,,	10th Sept. ,,	3	1·46	Sept. ,,	Sept. ,,	...	...	...
Sátára	90	Khatáv R.C.	95,217	10th Jan. 1896	25th Oct. 1896	201	21·11	August 1896	Sept. 1896	85	21	64
	91	Sátára ,,	107,330	2nd Apr. ,,	31st ,, ,,	463	43·14	May ,,	May ,,	147	45	102
	92	Karád ,,	148,783	19th ,, ,,	6th Dec. ,,	393	26·41	,, ,,	,, ,,	103	36	67
	93	Khánápur ,,	93,980	28th ,, ,,	16th ,, ,,	385	34·92	August ,,	Sept. ,,	91	21	70
	94	Wálwa ,,	192,252	23rd ,, ,,	31st ,, ,,	475	24·71	June ,,	July ,,	137	30	107
	95	Wái ,,	85,721	6th May ,,	10th Nov. ,,	610	71·16	July ,,	August ,,	124	61	73
	96	Tásgaon ,,	93,185	29th ,, ,,	31st Dec. ,,	238	25·54	Sept. ,,	October ,,	49	21	28
	97	Mán R.C.	62,357	5th May 1896	22nd Sept. 1896	50	7·95	June 1896	June 1896	78	5	73
	98	Koregaon ,,	92,249	4th ,, ,,	11th Oct. ,,	299	32·42	August ,,	Sept. ,,	74	34	40
	99	Pátan ,,	131,634	10th ,, ,,	6th Sept. ,,	239	18·24	July ,,	August ,,	202	11	191

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10	11	
								Period of Maximum intensity of the Disease.				Number of those	
Collectorate.	Number or Circle.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Ratio per 10,000.	From.	To.		Number of Villages in each of the Rural Circles.	Affected by	Not affected by
Sátára	100	Jáwli „	59,375	9th „ 1896	17th Aug. 1896	113	19·03	July 1896	July 1896		197	10	187
	101	Sátára T. C.	25,748	31st Mar. „	21st Nov. „	102	39·61	May „	May „		...	...	...
	102	Karád „	12,085	23rd May „	30th June „	44	36·41	June „	June „		...	..	...
	103	Wái „	13,436	26th „ „	3rd Aug. „	150	12·06	„ „	„ „		...	...	...
Ratnágiri	104	Rájápur R. C.	140,941	1st Jan. 1896	6th Feb. 1896	13	0·92	January 1896	January „		182	2	180
	105	Devgad „	128,695	4th Feb. „	6th June „	15	1·16	April „	April „		121	4	117
	106	Ratnágiri „	122,536	22nd Mar. „	6th Sept. „	9	0·73	„ „	„ „		146	2	144
	107	Dápoli „	154,988	18th May „	10th „ „	60	3·78	July „	July „		244	6	238
	108	Khed „	100,550	6th June „	15th „ „	64	6·36	„ „	„ „		146	4	142
	109	Chiplun „	185,340	6th „ „	13th Oct. „	128	6·91	„ „	„ „		210	17	193
	110	Sangameshvar „	126,700	22nd Aug. „	25th Aug. „	2	0·16	August „	August „		191	1	190
Belgaum	111	Chikodi R. C.	295,303	10th May 1896	24th Sept. 1896	783	26·52	June 1896	July 1896		211	67	144
	112	Athni „	113,021	6th „ „	30th „ „	512	45.30	„ „	„ „		84	33	51
	113	Khánápur „	85,577	31st „ „	31st Dec. „	444	51·88	„ „	„ „		217	31	186
	114	Parasgad „	110,582	6th „ „	31st „ „	271	24·51	Dec. „	Dec. „		125	25	100
	115	Belgaum „	106,308	26th June „	30th „ „	96	9·03	August „	August „		200	11	189
	116	Sampgaon „	132,631	12th „ „	31st „ „	587	44·26	Nov. „	Dec. „		122	50	72
	117	Gokák „	106,434	5th „ „	12th Nov. „	196	18·42	July „	July „		113	26	87
	118	Athni T. C.	10,416	19th May „	19th Sept. „	136	130·57	June „	„ „		...	..	...
	119	Belgaum „	23,342	3rd „ „	29th Dec. „	79	27·87	July „	„ „		...	..	...
	120	Gokák „	12,106	11th June „	19th Aug. „	30	24·78	June „	June „		...	...	...
	121	Belgaum C. T.	10,733	14th July „	15th July „	2	1·86	July „	July „		...	...	...
Dhárwár	122	Ron R. C.	92,365	4th April 1896	22nd Sept. 1896	200	21·65	April 1896	May 1896		86	21	65
	123	Mundargi „	35,229	5th „ „	27th Oct. „	216	61·31	May „	June „		42	12	30
	124	Nargund „	29,337	19th „ „	27th Dec. „	94	32·04	„ „	May „		30	7	23
	125	Dhárwár „	72,478	3rd July „	31st „ „	482	66·50	Nov. „	Dec. „		79	30	49
	126	Hubli „	65,684	13th May „	21st Aug. „	89	13·57	June „	June „		60	8	61
	127	Navalgund „	76,538	22nd „ „	28th Nov. „	118	15·42	July „	July „		57	16	41
	128	Gadag „	65,584	1st „ „	11th „ „	359	54·74	August „	August „		57	26	31
	129	Bankápur „	85,602	22nd June „	31st Dec. „	109	12·73	Dec. „	Dec. „		143	13	130
	130	Karajghi „	90,199	2nd „ „	2nd June „	1	·11	August „	August „		130	1	129
	131	Kalghatgi „	55,360	1st Aug. „	29th Dec. „	70	7·64	July „	„ „		105	6	99
	132	Kod „	84,427	12th Aug. „	12th Aug. „	...	...	Aug. 1896	August „		177	1	176
	133	Dhárwár T. C.	32,583	16th May „	31st Dec. „	57	17·49	„ „	„ „		..	...	...
	134	Hubli „	52,194	19th July „	2nd Sept. „	50	9·58	July „	„ „		...	...	...
	135	Gadag „	23,321	14th „ „	11th Oct. „	163	68·43	August „	„ „		...	...	...
Bijápur	136	Indi R. C.	92,472	2nd Jan. 1896	2nd Dec. 1896	636	68·78	May 1896	May 1896		120	57	63
	137	Hungund „	102,894	10th Mar. „	14th „ „	527	51·22	April „	April „		161	63	98
	138	Badámi „	100,505	29th „ „	31st July „	477	47·36	„ „	„ „		168	60	108
	139	Bágalkot „	114,402	31st „ „	1st Dec. „	740	64·68	May „	June „		157	74	83
	140	Muddabihal „	81,572	9th „ „	27th Oct. „	1,092	133·87	July „	August „		148	70	78
	141	Bijápur „	87,026	15th April „	3rd Nov. „	303	34·82	„ „	July „		92	32	60
	142	Shindgi „	95,618	21st „ „	17th „ „	767	81·93	May „	June „		144	67	77
	143	Bábiwádi „	102,426	12th „ „	6th Sept. „	595	58·09	June „	July „		120	43	77
	144	Kaládgi T. C.	4,622	15th June „	27th July „	21	45·43	July „	„ „		...	...	...
	145	Bijápur „	16,749	22nd April „	1st Nov. „	91	54·33	„ „	„ „		...	...	...
Kánara	146	Haliyal R. C.	31,047	19th June 1896	29th Dec. 1896	45	14·49	Dec. 1896	Dec. 1896		99	10	89
	147	Mundgad „	16,063	29th „ „	29th Sept. „	30	18·68	July „	July „		68	3	65
	148	Kárwár „	38,698	12th Dec. „	27th Dec. „	23	5·94	Dec. „	Dec. „		53	8	45
	149	Yellápur „	18,234	16th „ „	31st „ „	15	8·23	„ „	„ „		78	5	73
	150	Kárwár T. C.	14,515	13th „ „	29th „ „	7	4·82	„ „	„ „		...	...	...
Surat	151	Olpád R. C.	66,660	14th April 1896	19th Aug. 1896	136	20·40	May 1896	June 1896		133	20	113
	152	Mándvi „	53,937	14th June „	6th July „	12	22·25	June „	„ „		136	1	135
	153	Chorási „	50,456	4th April „	31st Aug. „	164	32·50	May „	May „		66	18	48
	154	Bárdoli „	84,111	14th May „	28th Oct. „	57	6·78	„ „	„ „		126	5	121
	155	Jalálpur „	78,648	2nd „ „	18th Nov. „	90	11·44	June „	June „		91	17	74
	156	Chikhli „	61,815	3rd June „	17th „ „	119	19·41	„ „	„ „		66	12	54
	157	Bulsár „	73,110	17th May „	10th Aug. „	44	6·02	July „	July „		95	7	88
	158	Párdi „	58,242	22nd April „	29th Sept. „	78	13·39	August „	Sept. „		82	17	65
	159	Surat T. C.	108,631	7th „ „	16th Aug. „	414	38·11	April „	May „		..	...	...
	160	Bulsár „	14,714	5th May „	2nd „ „	28	19·03	July „	July „		...	...	..
Broach	161	Ankleswar R. C.	44,279	15th May 1896	19th Sept. 1896	112	25·29	July 1896	„ „ July „		55	10	45
	162	Hánsot „	26,419	27th „ „	10th Aug. „	45	17·03	„ „	„ „		47	9	38
	163	Broach „	72,737	6th July „	14th Sept. „	126	17·32	„ „	„ „		105	21	84
	164	Wágra „	36,939	16th „ „	16th „ „	41	11·10	„ „	„ „		65	6	59
	165	Amod „	38,545	23rd „ „	23rd July „	...	...	„ „	„ „		50	1	49
	166	Broach T. C.	40,137	8th May „	5th Aug. „	331	82·47	„ „	„ „		...	...	...
	167	Jambusar „	12,070	14th July „	2nd „ „	22	18·23	„ „	„ „		...	...	...
Kaira	168	Nadiád R. C.	142,036	30th May 1896	1st Oct. 1896	250	17·60	June 1896	July 1896		92	10	82
	169	Kapadvanj „	86,717	7th „ „	12th June „	70	8·07	„ „	June „		87	9	78
	170	Anand „	169,758	26th June „	31st July „	101	5·95	July „	July „		74	6	68
	171	Thásra „	95,605	17th „ „	18th Aug. „	79	8·26	„ „	„ „		97	7	90
	172	Mátar „	79,050	8th June „	16th Sept. „	23	2·91	„ „	„ „		81	6	75
	173	Mehmadabad „	82,261	18th July „	9th Aug. „	111	13·49	„ „	„ „		59	3	56
	174	Borsad „	149,963	8th „ „	30th „ „	108	7·20	„ „	„ „		89	8	81
	175	Kaira T. C.	10,101	7th June „	11th Sept. „	18	17·82	„ „	„ „		...	...	..
	176	Nadiád „	29,044	14th July „	4th Aug. „	40	13·77	„ „	„ „		..	..	...
	177	Kapadvanj „	14,805	11th May „	10th June „	4	2·70	May „	May „		...	...	...
	178	Borsad „	12,159	16th July „	28th July „	3	2·47	July „	July „		...	...	...
Panch Mahals.	179	Hálol R. C.	40,741	9th May 1896	20th May 1896	4	0·98	May 1896	May 1896		149	1	147
	180	Dohad „	57,741	21st June „	31st July „	86	15·50	July „	July „		121	5	116
	181	Godhra „	92,840	20th July „	25th Sept. „	32	3·45	„ „	„ „		222	4	218
	182	Kálol „	47,110	10th „ „	30th Aug. „	67	14·22	August „	August „		65	13	52
	183	Jhálod „	46,323	26th „ „	9th „ „	10	2·03	„ „	„ „		98	3	95
	184	Dohad T. C.	12,935	17th June „	4th „ „	9	9·96	June „	June „		...	...	...
	185	Godhra „	14,691	8th „ „	17th „ „	134	91·29	July „	July „		...	...	..
Ahmedabad.	186	Daskroi R. C.	147,490	4th May 1896	13th July 1896	106	7·18	June 1896	June 1896		133	10	123
	187	Viramgám „	122,066	1st April „	9th „ „	375	30·72	April „	May „		155	19	136
	188	Gogo „	26,384	1st May „	10th Aug. „	38	14·40	May „	„ „		63	7	56
	189	Dhandhuka „	124,926	21st „ „	25th „ „	232	18·57	June „	July „		140	24	116
	190	Sánand „	88,089	16th „ „	12th July „	96	10·89	May „	June „		85	11	74
	191	Parántij „	116,135	15th „ „	30th Aug. „	189	16·27	July „	July „		159	11	148
	192	Dholka „	101,742	6th „ „	14th July „	152	14·94	June „	June „		117	8	109
	193	Ahmedabad T. C.	144,192	7th Jan. „	18th Aug. „	164	11·37	July „	July „		...	...	..
	194	Viramgám „	23,197	5th May „	19th July „	53	22·85	May „	May „		...	...	..
	195	Gogha „	6,637	26th April „	7th Aug. „	75	113·06	July „	July „		...	...	...
	196	Dholka „	16,494	14th June „	6th „ „	69	41·83	„ „	„ „		..	...	...
Thar and Párkar.	197	Nagar Párkar R. C.	41,178	14th June 1896	17th June 1896	5	1·21	June 1896	June 1896		3	1	2

Cholera map.

72. The map illustrates the distribution and mortality from cholera in the different collectorates in which the disease was present. As usual, a statement is embodied for easy reference showing the area, population, density per square mile, number of registration circles and villages of each district, also the number of villages affected by cholera, deaths from different causes, birth and death ratios per 1,000 of population and dates of the first and last cases of cholera. The map has also been coloured in different shades of brown, as a high or low death-rate occurred, in the affected districts.

Tabular statements showing cholera deaths and meteorological conditions.

73. The statements in Appendix III show the daily recorded deaths from cholera, and the daily meteorological conditions observed at the nearest Observatory.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox mortality by sexes.

74. During 1896 there were 6,443 deaths from small-pox (3,417 males and 3,026 females) against 2,229 in 1895 and a decennial mean of 3,153.

Small-pox deaths since 1885.

75. The number of deaths registered under this head since 1885 was as follows :—

Year.	Number of deaths.	Year.	Number of deaths.
1885	2,646	1891	1,401
1886	876	1892	2,770
1887	3,753	1893	3,567
1888 ... ... — ...	3,617	1894	3,155
1889	7,066	1895	2,229
1890	2,877	1896	6,443
Total ...	20,835	Total ...	19,655

Deaths by Districts and Collectorates.

76. The following table shows the deaths during 1896 arranged according to registration districts and collectorates :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorate.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Deaths from small pox.					
				Mean for 10 years from 1886 to 1895.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1895.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1896	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	14,60,319	613	0·45	506	0·34	1,373	0·94
	2	Násik	8,41,087	234	0·29	309	0·37	687	0·82
	3	Thána	8,18,967	230	0·28	53	0·06	72	0·09
	4	Bombay	8,06,144	271	0·34	265	0·33	689	0·85
	5	Kolába	5,94,779	137	0·23	236	0·40	167	0·28
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	8,87,656	75	0·09	25	0·03	50	0·05
	7	Poona	10,61,449	204	0·21	116	0·10	137	0·13
	8	Sholápur...	7,50,255	75	0·11	27	0·04	8	0·01
	9	Sátára	12,35,511	62	0·05	39	0·03	53	0·04
	10	Ratnágiri	11,05,862	168	0·16	177	0·16	207	0·19
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	10,11,453	80	0·09	103	0·10	413	0·41
	12	Dhárwár...	10,50,533	227	0·23	38	0·04	229	0·21
	13	Bijápur	7,95,286	126	0·18	39	0·05	5	0·01
	14	Kánara	4,46,156	91	0·20	21	0·05	13	0·03
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	6,49,824	63	0·10	61	0·09	514	0·79
	16	Broach	3,41,450	41	0·12	...	0·02	129	0·38
	17	Kaira	8,71,529	18	0·02	7	0·01	262	0·30
	18	Panch Mahálś	3,13,331	14	0·05	6	...	275	0·87
	19	Ahmedabad	9,20,928	30	0·03	72	0·08	293	0·32
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	5,61,013	123	0·24	4	0·01	216	0·39
	21	Hyderabad	8,83,336	155	0·19	132	0·15	223	0·25
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	3,32,401	18	0·07	4	0·01	140	0·42
	23	Shikárpur	9,15,053	88	0·10	45	0·05	251	0·27
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	1,74,469	10	0·07	13	0·07	45	0·25

Abstract.

Western Registration District	45,21,296	1,485	0·34	1,369	0·30	2,988	0·65
Central do. do.	50,30,733	584	0·13	384	0·08	455	0·09
Southern do. do.	33,04,428	524	0·17	201	0·06	651	0·19
Gujarát do. do.	30,97,112	166	0·06	146	0·05	1,473	0·48
Sind do. do.	28,66,777	394	0·15	199	0·07	876	0·31
Total ...	1,88,20,346	3,153	0·18	2,299	0·12	6,443	0·34

From the above table it will be noticed that the number of small-pox deaths, in every district and in all the collectorates excepting four, *viz.* Kolába, Sholápur, Bijápur and Kánara, has increased during the year. Small-pox in the Western Registration District attained a ratio of 0·65 per 1,000 against 0·30 in 1895 and a decennial mean of 0·34. In the Gujarát Registration District the ratio was 0·48 against 0·05 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0·06. In the Sind Registration District it was 0·31 against 0·07 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0·15. In the Southern and Central Registration Districts the ratios per 1,000 of population were respectively 0·19 and 0·09 against 0·06 and 0·08 in the previous year, and 0·17 and 0·13 the decennial mean. In the collectorates the highest death ratio 0·94 took place in the Khándesh Collectorate and the lowest 0·01 in two collectorates of Sholápur and Bijápur. The Presidency rate was 0·34 against 0·12 in the previous year and 0·18 the decennial mean.

Deaths by ages.

77. In the following table deaths are shown by ages and months, the latter being contrasted with the corresponding months of 1895 and with the mean of the previous five years. In 1896, 29·50 per cent. of these deaths occurred amongst infants under one year of age, whilst 51·78 per cent. took place among children over one and under 12, the remaining 18·72 per cent. being among persons over 12 years of age:—

		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Total deaths from small-pox in each month.	5 years' mean ..	202	286	423	474	372	238	156	104	65	64	91	181	2,656
	1895	179	172	314	367	262	159	126	82	58	65	166	359	2,299
	1896	465	701	1,385	1,392	939	578	296	130	84	76	158	239	6,443
Deaths under one year ...	5 years' mean ...	62	74	113	130	90	59	38	24	18	17	28	41	694
	1895	64	45	77	98	72	45	30	18	15	16	51	82	613
	1896	121	213	404	394	290	154	88	34	23	36	61	83	1,901
Above 1 and under 12 years.	5 years' mean ...	100	151	209	242	191	115	80	54	29	31	49	106	1,357
	1895	87	97	156	191	138	74	73	47	30	38	91	233	1,255
	1896	286	379	735	764	446	279	145	62	40	24	67	109	3,336
Above 12 years	5 years' mean ..	40	61	101	102	91	64	38	26	18	16	14	34	605
	1895	28	30	81	78	52	40	23	17	13	11	14	44	431
	1896	58	109	246	234	203	145	63	34	21	16	30	47	1,206

Monthly distribution.

78. In December 1895, 359 deaths were registered throughout the Presidency, and in January 1896 the number rose to 465. The disease reached its maximum intensity (1,392) in April, after which date it commenced to decline, and the minimum (76) was registered in October; but in November it began to rise, and in December the number reached 239.

Fever.

Fever mortality by sexes.

79. During 1896, 215,723 males and 196,506 females, or a total of 412,229 persons, were reported to have died from fever against 388,848 in 1895, showing an increase of 23,381 deaths for the year, the mean for the previous ten years being 357,247.

Deaths since 1885.

80. The number of deaths registered from fever in each year since 1885 is as follows:—

Years.	Number of deaths from Fever.	Years.	Number of deaths from Fever.
1885	314,237	1891	368,913
1886	281,450	1892	438,038
1887	303,722	1893	361,160
1888	304,449	1894	429,004
1889	346,878	1895	388,848
1890	341,897	1896	412,229
Total ...	1,900,633	Total ...	2,398,282
Mean ...	316,772	Mean ...	399,714

NOTE.—The deaths from Plague are included in deaths due to Fever, but attacks and deaths from Plague by districts are given in a separate table later on.

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

81. In the following table these deaths are shown by districts and collectorates:—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	DEATHS FROM FEVER. Mean for ten years from 1886 to 1895.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1895.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1896.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,460,319	34,286	25·42	39,998	27·39	43,271	29·63
	2	Násik	8,41,0[illegible]7	19,316	23·81	21,799	25·92	25,508	30·33
	3	Thána	8,18,967	15,456	19.01	17,266	21·08	18,815	22·97
	4	Bombay... ...	8,06,144	6,488	8·22	6,339	7·96	8,831	10·95
	5	Kolába	5,94,779	9,166	17·01	11,751	19·76	12,153	20·94
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	8,87,656	19,469	23·76	25,135	28·33	19,175	21·60
	7	Poona	1,061,449	19,793	20·78	24,726	23·29	23,526	22·16
	8	Sholápur	7,50,255	15,811	23·73	23,071	30·75	15,803	21·06
	9	Sátára	1,225,511	25,975	22·71	34,506	28·15	30,772	25·10
	10	Ratnagiri	1,105,862	11,319	10·76	15,547	11·06	18,369	16·61
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	13,854	14·77	15,633	15·46	13,881	13·72
	12	Dhárwár	1,050,533	17,457	18·06	16,020	15·25	16,541	15·75
	13	Bijápur	7,96,[illegible]86	12,232	17·05	14,817	18·61	11,93[illegible]	14·98
	14	Kánara	4,46,156	7,078	15·94	6,647	14·89	6,765	15·17
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	6,49,824	15,755	24·93	15,225	23·43	18,433	28·37
	16	Broach	3,41,450	10,965	32·81	8,143	23·85	11,346	33·23
	17	Kaira	8,7[illegible],529	23,201	27·69	18,964	21·76	26,324	30·20
	18	Panch Mahals	3,13,381	6,509	22·38	6,000	19·15	8,687	27·74
	19	Ahmedabad	9,20,923	26,205	29·49	21,926	23·81	26 344	28·61
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi...	5,61,013	9,040	17·39	8,704	15·51	11,807	21·04
	21	Hyderabad	8,83,836	13,187	16·10	11,803	13·35	14,154	16·01
	22	Thar and Párkar ..	3.32,401	4,280	15·98	4,655	14·00	6,667	20·06
	23	Shikárpur	9,15,058	17,979	20·34	17,082	18·67	19,010	20·77
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	1,74,469	2,426	16·24	3,091	17·72	3,815	21·87

ABSTRACT.

Western Registration District	4,521,296	84,712	19·69	97,153	21·49	108,878	24·08
Central do. do.	5,030,7[illegible]3	9[illegible],367	19·81	[illegible],22,485	24·45	107,645	21·40
Southern do. do.	3,304,4[illegible]8	50,621	16·56	53,117	16·07	49,119	14·87
Gujarát do. do.	3,097,1[illegible]2	82,635	27·76	70,[illegible]5[illegible]	22·68	9[illegible],34	29·42
Sind do. do.	2,866,777	46,912	17·77	45,335	15·81	55,453	19·34
Total ...	18,820,346	3,57,247	20·25	3[illegible]8,848	20·66	11[illegible],229	21·80

In the Gujarát Registration District fever caused a high mortality, 29·12 per 1,000 during the year against 22·68 in 1895 and the decennial mean 27·75. In the Western Registration District the death ratio was 24·08 against 21·49 in the previous year and 19·69 the ten years' mean. In the Central Registration District the ratio for the year was 21·40 against 24·45 in the previous year and 19·81 the decennial mean. In the Sind and Southern Registration Districts the

respective ratios for the year were 19·34 and 14·87 against 15·81 and 16·07 in the previous year and 17·77 and 16·56 the ten years' mean. The Collectorate of Broach heads the list with the high ratio of 33·23 against 23·85 in 1895 and 32·81 in the previous ten years; and the lowest ratio 10·95 was attained in the town and island of Bombay and 13·72 in the Belgaum Collectorate, the Presidency rate being 21·90 against 20·66 in the previous year and 20·25 the decennial mean.

Local causes of increase and decrease in the deaths of fevers.

82. It will be seen that the number of deaths from fever and the death-rate per 1,000 of population though less in the famine districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára in the Central Registration District and Belgaum and Bijápur in the Southern Registration District, is high in every other district than the last year. When compared with the previous year the increase amounts to 23,381 deaths in the total number of the Presidency. Taken by registration districts, Western, Gujarát and Sind Districts show increased mortality. For this increase the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarát Registration District, observes as follows :—"The years 1892, 1893 and 1894 were years of more than average rainfall and show a high death-rate from fever, whereas 1895, with a rainfall below the average, shows a large decrease in fever mortality."

"It might, therefore, naturally be supposed that the effects of the dry year would be felt in the first half of the following year, and when this year 1896 also passed with a rainfall still more scanty than its predecessor, the effect on the fever mortality should have been still more marked."

"According to the returns there is an increase in fever mortality in all the collectorates, resulting in a total increase for the district of 20,876. This increase is most marked in the first nine months of the year, the largest addition being in the months of June, July and August, whereas for the last three months of the year, the recognized months of malaria, the increase is least."

"These apparently contradictory figures admit of explanation to some extent. The returns for the last three months of both years 1895 and 1896 show comparatively little difference, and these are the months during which it is generally recognized that malarial fever is most prevalent."

"During the first nine months of the year small-pox and cholera were prevalent in an epidemic form throughout the district, and it is possible that many deaths due to one or other of these diseases were entered as deaths from fever. Moreover, as mentioned in paragraph 42, there are many villages in which every death is returned as due to fever and consequently in such villages a large proportion of deaths must be wrongly entered. It is worthy of note that during the last three months of the year, when malarial fever is most prevalent, the returns for the two years—1895 and 1896—correspond fairly accurately, while the large divergence occurs in the latter part of the cold weather when deaths from chest affections are most liable to occur and in the hot weather and first months of the monsoon when epidemic diseases are most prevalent. Additional evidence in favour of this explanation is offered by the following figures which show the returns from fever during the last three months of the five years from 1892 to 1896 :—

Year.	Deaths from fever during October, November and December.
1896	... 19,026
1895	... 18,703
1894	... 27,396
1893	... 25,879
1892	... 39,448"

"The years 1892, 1893 and 1894 were years of more than average rainfall, and we see the effects in the large increase in fever mortality during the last quarter of the year. In 1895 and 1896 the rainfall was scanty and a consequent diminution in deaths from fever during the same months. Therefore, I think, it is not possible to accept the returns of deaths from fever during 1896 as representing the mortality from malarial fevers."

83. The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to fever as compared with the mean and corresponding months of the previous year. In the first seven months from January to July the deaths from this cause were above the corresponding months of 1895 and the ten years' mean. In August they are only less by two than 1895, but they are above the mean by 5,413. In September they are less by 3,938 than 1895, but they are above the mean by 158. During the months of October, November and December they are both below the 1895 and the mean figures. It will be noted that the fever mortality which began to rise in December 1895 continued to increase in January 1896 (the maximum for the year) and continued at a high level till March, when a decrease is shown; the lowest fever mortality appears, as usual, in June. In July and August, the period of heaviest rainfall, a rise is observed, but in September, when the rains failed, a decline takes place.

Months.	Mean for 10 years from 1886 to 1895.	1895.	1896.
January	31,147	31,747	41,982
February ...	26,472	28,438	39,041
March	29,499	31,392	40,092
April	29,960	31,304	34,732
May	27,186	30,657	34,039
June	24,761	28,468	29,255
July	28,016	32,306	34,418
August	31,380	36,795	36,793
September ...	30,394	34,490	30,552
October	31,367	33,009	29,349
November ...	33,607	32,935	29,664
December ...	33,455	37,307	32,312
Total ...	357,244	388,848	412,229

84. In accordance with the desire of the Army Sanitary Commission a slight meteorological sketch for the year is here appended.

For the first four months of the year there was practically no rain, a higher maximum temperature is shown, and the range of the temperature is also higher than last year. In May a few showers occur, with the effect of slightly lowering the temperature and diminishing the range.

Throughout the Presidency the rains began early in June and, in the districts of Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, Belgaum and Dhárwár, the fall was above the average. In Khándesh and Sholápur it was about the average, in Bijápur and the northern parts of Surat below it. In the month of July the rainfall, except in Sholápur and Bijápur where it was insufficient, was far above the average and in some districts excessive. In the early part of August also rain fell during the first part of the month, being above the average in Poona, Belgaum, Dhárwár and the southern parts of Surat, but towards the end of the month the rain stopped, and the rainfall in September and October throughout the districts was very slight and deficient. In the month of November 6 inches and 76 cents. fell in four days in Sholápur, and in Bijápur there were the usual showers. The maximum temperature diminished with the rainfall and also did the range, but increased again as the rain ceased in August. The price of food-grains also very seriously increased: wheat which was selling in January from $18\frac{10}{16}$ to $12\frac{15}{16}$ seers sold in December from $9\frac{5}{16}$ to $6\frac{15}{16}$ seers per rupee. Second sort rice, which varied from $12\frac{9}{16}$ to $8\frac{5}{16}$ seers in different districts, rose to 10 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ seers. Jowári which sold from 28 to $18\frac{1}{2}$ seers rose to $12\frac{1}{8}$ to $9\frac{3}{8}$ seers a rupee, and bájri, which varied from $23\frac{1}{4}$ to $14\frac{13}{16}$ seers for a rupee in different districts in January, rose to $8\frac{15}{16}$ and $9\frac{1}{4}$ seers in the same districts.

TABLE A.

Comparative Statement showing the Mortuary and Meteorological Statistics of the undermentioned Collectorates in the Bombay Presidency, together with the Price Current of the chief Food-grains for 1896 and five years preceding it.

District.	Years.	Population.	Total deaths.	Deaths from				Temperature in shade.			Mean Humidity.	Wind.		Rainfall (in inches.)	Average Quantity in Seers per Rupee of the chief Food-grains in general use in the Districts.							Remarks.
				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentary and Diarrhœa.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Prevailing.	Mean velocity (in miles.)		Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Juári.	Gram.	Rágí.	Bájri.	
Surat	1896 ...	108,631	3,883	414	190	2,675	18	108·9	50·0	79·4	43·9	S.W.	Not available.	42·83	7	9	...	14	10	...	12	
	1895 ...		2,689	2	...	2,125	24	108·9	50·0	79·4	48·0	S.S.W., N.N.W. ...		29·07	8	14	...	15	14	...	13	
	1894 ...		3,653	372	1	2,555	26	109·3	48·0	78·5	47·0	W.S.W.		65·08	8	12	...	15	15	...	12	
	1893 ...		3,689	543	1	2,422	26	108·0	51·0	79·0	...	.....		45·45	8	10	...	12	13	...	12	
	1892 ...		3,109	5	...	2,571	34	92·1	70·0	81·0	77·	S.W. & N.W. ...		55·15	7	10	9	15	12	...	14	
	1891 ...		2,757	...	1	2,100	13	91·5	68·8	80·1	69·	S.W., N.W. ...		67·85	8	11	13	14	12	...	14	
Khándesh ...	1896 ...	1,460,319	56,948	1,740	1,373	43,271	4,833	94·9	61·1	78·	...	.....	...	27·51	$8\frac{13}{16}$	...	...	$17\frac{12}{16}$	...	...	$14\frac{15}{16}$	
	1895 ...		50,546	1,002	506	39,998	4,517	93·6	59·	76·3	...	.....	...	31·12	$7\frac{7}{16}$	...	...	$23\frac{5}{16}$	...	...	$19\frac{6}{16}$	
	1894 ...		53,965	4,120	916	40,310	5,714	93·6	60·2	76·9	...	.....	...	25·83	$10\frac{4}{16}$	...	...	$20\frac{9}{16}$	...	...	$18\frac{4}{16}$	
	1893 ...		48,773	2,308	244	37,287	5,487	90·9	58·2	74·5	...	.....	...	24·77	$9\frac{8}{16}$	...	...	$21\frac{12}{16}$	...	...	$19\frac{14}{16}$	
	1892 ...		42,793	441	292	35,204	4,759	93·9	59·9	76·9	...	.....	...	31·5	$9\frac{8}{16}$	...	...	$23\frac{13}{16}$	...	...	$19\frac{7}{16}$	
	1891 ...		50,698	1,979	357	39,732	6,161	93·8	59·2	76·5	...	.....	...	24·56	$9\frac{6}{16}$	...	...	$25\frac{10}{16}$	...	...	$14\frac{15}{16}$	
Násik	1896 ...	841,087	36,807	1,136	687	25,508	3,981	104°F.	51°F.	77·5	...	W....	...	36·34	$10\frac{12}{16}$	...	...	...	...	...	$14\frac{7}{16}$	
	1895 ...		31,115	682	309	21,761	3,062	102·	50·	76·	...	S.W.	...	29·51	$9\frac{1}{16}$	...	...	...	...	...	$20\frac{15}{16}$	
	1894 ...		32,351	1,866	73	24,819	3,347	104·	54·	73·3	...	S.W.	...	30·8	$11\frac{5}{16}$	...	...	...	...	...	$15\frac{3}{16}$	
	1893 ...		38,787	928	350	18,275	3,391	100·	45·	72·	...	S.W.	...	39·38	$10\frac{6}{16}$	...	...	...	...	...	$17\frac{5}{16}$	
	1892 ...		28,870	1,041	182	20,555	3,009	106·	52·	79·	...	S.W.	...	35·14	$10\frac{8}{16}$	...	...	...	...	...	$15\frac{4}{16}$	
	1891 ...		30,282	971	88	21,824	3,519	...	...	...	...	......	...	25·99	$11\frac{12}{16}$	...	...	...	...	...	$18\frac{12}{16}$	

District.	Years.	Population.	Total deaths.	Deaths from				Temperature in shade.			Mean Humidity.	Wind.		Rainfall (in inches.)	Average Quantity in Seers per Rupee of the chief Food-grains in general use in the Districts.							Remarks.
				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Prevailing.	Mean velocity (in miles.)		Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Juári.	Gram.	Rági.	Bájri.	
Poona	1896 ...	1,061,149	37,163	6,340	137	23,526	2,851	91·6	65·6	78·6	62·	S.W., N.W. & S.E.	256·2	32·56	10	11	...	17	...	...	14	
	1895 ...		36,247	458	116	24,726	3,117	89·8	64·8	77·3	64·	N.W., S.W. & S.E.	173·2	25·02	10	14	...	20	...	...	17	
	1894 ...		39,837	4,879	286	25,034	2,957	89·5	64·9	77·2	66·	N.W., S.W. & S.E.	216·	26·73	9	13	...	18	...	...	15	
	1893 ...		29,769	1,195	278	20,475	2,062	88·3	63·8	76·0	65·	S.E., N.W. & S.W.	220·	30·84	9	11	...	17	...	...	16	
	1892 ...		30,407	2,434	82	21,671	1,320	89·8	65·2	77·5	56·	S.E., N.W. & S.W.	215·	48·92	8	9	...	15	...	...	12	
	1891 ...		29,117	2,316	23	20,960	1,282	90·6	63·6	77·1	49·	N.W., N.E & S.W.	241·	17·50	9	11	...	19	...	...	14	
Sholápur ...	1896 ...	750,255	20,886	980	8	15,803	1,769	94·5	69·3	81·9	52·	S.E., S.W. & N.W..	262·	18·40	11	13	...	20	...	...	16	
	1895 ...		29,759	1,137	27	23,071	3,254	92·5	68·5	80·0	57·	S.E., N.E. & S.W..	282·	31·60	7	17	...	25	...	...	22	
	1894 ...		27,769	2,614	98	20,265	2,321	92·1	68·2	80·1	59·	S.E., N.W. & S.W..	295·	20·86	7	14	...	19	...	...	19	
	1893 ...		22,566	1,753	199	15,940	1,344	90·5	67·0	78·7	62·	S.E., N.W. & S.W..	218·	33·17	8	13	...	18	...	...	22	
	1892 ...		21,263	443	34	17,007	1,729	93·0	68·0	80·5	54·	S.E., S.W. & N.E. .	215·	39·43	10	11	...	20	...	...	18	
	1891 ...		22,168	2,442	8	14,806	1,377	94·3	67·7	81·0	50·	S.E., N.W., S.W. & N.E.	222·	24·09	10	15	...	25	...	...	22	
Belgaum ...	1896 ...	1,011,453	30,147	3,136	413	13,881	3,920	86·4	64·7	72·4	68·	S.E., S.W. & N.W..	181·1	64·29	12	13	...	20	...	25	17	
	1895 ...		29,124	173	103	15,633	3,690	84·3	64·2	71·4	72·	S.E., N.W. & S.W.	171·	52·45	11	19	...	23	...	28	23	
	1894 ...		29,063	1,397	34	16,348	2,796	83·9	64·0	70·9	72·	S.E., N.W. & S.W.	99·	49·66	11	16	...	21	...	25	21	
	1893 ...		25,612	301	39	14,104	4,329	82·4	63·3	70·1	73·	S.E., N.E. & S.W. .	...	51·60	12	12	...	20	...	24	21	
	1892 ...		34,425	5,267	155	17,240	6,015	83·5	63·9	73·7	66·	S.W., N.E. & S.W..	369·	64·15	11	9	...	16	...	21	16	
	1891 ...		24,186	295	148	12,489	5,758	84·9	63·9	74·4	63·	N.W., N.E. & S.W.	378·	47·25	11	14	...	21	...	21	22	

TABLE B.

Monthly Details of above Statement for the year 1896.

1896.	Mean Temperature.			Rainfall.	Days of Rain.	Wind.				Price per Rupee.				Deaths per 1,000 of Population.		Remarks.
	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Inches.		N.	N. N. E. to S. S. E.	S.	S. S. W. to N. N. W.	Wheat.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Fever.	Cholera.	
										S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.			
January—																
Surat	90·0	33·0	57·0	...	...	...	8	...	17	12 15	8 5	18 8	14 13	2·29	...	
Málegaon	86·3	34·9	51·4	...	...	...	2	...	28	15 13	13 3	...	21 3	3·11	0·01	Násik.
Poona	86·8	33·5	53·3	...	...	...	4	2	6	13 15	10 13	22 5	18 6	1·57	0·01	
Sholápur	86·4	28·5	57·9	...	...	...	21	...	3	18 10	11 11	28 10	23 4	2·19	...	
Belgaum	83·4	26·1	57·3	...	...	...	22	...	...	18 3	12 9	24 0	22 7	1·11	...	
February—																
Surat	91·0	31·5	59·5	...	...	3	1	1	22	12 0	8 5	18 8	14 13	2·88	...	
Málegaon	92·0	36·7	55·3	...	...	...	1	...	28	13 11	13 3	...	19 12	2·49	0·11	
Poona	93·0	37·7	55·3	...	...	...	...	...	14	13 15	10 13	21 2	17 4	1·55	0·02	
Sholápur	94·3	33·0	61·3	...	...	3	5	2	11	13 15	12 11	28 10	22 5	1·94	...	
Belgaum	90·1	31·5	58·6	...	...	...	12	...	5	16 3	12 10	24 14	22 7	1·36	...	
March—																
Surat	98·3	31·4	66·9	...	...	3	...	2	18	10 3	7 14	16 10	13 14	3·18	...	
Málegaon	99·1	34·3	64·8	...	...	1	1	...	29	15 13	13 3	...	19 12	2·77	0·21	
Poona	99·8	35·8	64·0	...	...	...	2	...	17	12 13	10 13	20 0	16 2	1·73	0·07	
Sholápur	101·4	30·0	71·4	...	...	2	14	4	11	14 14	11 11	28 10	23 4	1·73	...	
Belgaum	95·1	30·3	64·8	0·9	...	...	10	...	6	17 3	12 10	24 14	20 8	1·61	...	
April—																
Surat	98·8	21·3	77·5	...	...	1	...	...	14	10 10	8 5	17 2	13 7	2·54	0·21	
Málegaon	105·9	32·6	73·3	...	...	1	1	...	23	15 13	13 3	...	19 12	2·71	0·07	
Poona	104·3	33·3	71·0	2·13	1	...	2	...	27	12 13	10 13	20 0	16 2	1·67	1·04	
Sholápur	106·9	29·3	77·6	0·5	...	3	8	...	18	15 13	11 11	26 13	21 7	1·73	...	
Belgaum	98·8	29·9	68·9	1·52	3	1	6	...	17	16 3	13 2	24 14	21 7	1·13	...	
May—																
Surat	93·7	12·0	81·7	...	...	...	6	...	14	10 10	8 5	17 9	12 15	2·55	0·47	
Málegaon	105·6	28·3	76·8	0·19	1	...	...	...	30	13 11	11 11	...	16 15	2·56	0·27	
Poona	100·8	28·5	72·3	2·29	3	...	...	...	31	12 13	10 13	20 0	16 2	2·09	1·49	
Sholápur	106·3	27·8	78·5	1·16	2	2	2	...	27	14 14	11 11	26 13	20 9	1·70	0·13	
Belgaum	93·8	24·2	69·6	1·64	5	...	...	...	27	15 3	12 10	23 14	19 8	1·23	0·11	

TABLE B—*continued.*

1896.	Mean Temperature.			Rainfall.	Days of Rain.	Wind.				Price per Rupee.				Deaths per 1,000 of Population.		Remarks.
	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Inches.		N.	N. N. E. to S. S. E.	S.	S. S. W. to N. N. W.	Wheat.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Fever.	Cholera.	
June—																
Surat	91·3	10·0	81·3	6·48	12	...	...	...	29	10 3	8 5	16 3	12 0	2·06	0·39	
Málegaon	92·9	18·1	74·8	6·22	12	...	1	...	29	13 11	11 11	...	16 4	2·29	0·09	
Poona	88·8	16·0	72·8	6·8	14	...	4	...	26	12 13	10 13	20 0	16 2	1·63	0·54	
Sholápur	93·6	19·8	73·8	3·19	4	...	1	1	27	15 13	11 11	25 0	19 11	1·31	0·24	
Belgaum	81·5	12·7	68·8	16·38	18	...	2	...	27	14 3	13 2	24 14	20 8	1·19	0·81	
July—																
Surat	85·5	6·7	78·8	28·74	23	...	...	...	31	10 3	7 14	16 3	12 0	2·38	0·36	
Málegaon	87·6	13·9	73 7	14·61	9	...	...	...	31	13 11	10 4	...	16 4	2·50	0·28	
Poona	82·4	11·5	70·9	13·8	17	...	...	...	31	12 13	10 13	20 0	16 2	2·33	1·11	
Sholápur	88·7	16·9	71·8	4·38	11	...	...	...	25	15 13	11 11	25 0	19 11	2·01	0·38	
Belgaum	76·0	8·2	67·8	24·11	28	...	...	...	31	14 3	12 10	24 14	21 0	1·16	0·90	
August—																
Surat	84·5	6·3	78·2	5·60	11	...	...	...	27	10 3	8 5	16 3	12 0	2·38	0·19	
Málegaon	85·4	14·1	71·3	1·50	2	...	...	...	31	12 15	8 12	...	15 9	2·88	0·27	
Poona	79·5	10·4	69·1	6·68	14	...	...	...	31	12 13	10 13	20 0	16 2	2·80	1·39	
Sholápur	87·1	17·7	69·4	2·33	8	...	...	...	31	14 14	11 11	25 0	19 11	2·19	0·30	
Belgaum	74·9	8·5	66·4	15·64	22	...	...	...	31	14 11	12 1	25 15	20 15	1·21	0·41	
September—																
Surat	87·6	10·9	76·7	1·22	3	...	...	...	17	10 3	8 5	15 4	11 9	2·11	0·09	
Málegaon	91·4	23·5	67·9	0·32	1	...	1	...	26	12 3	10 4	16 11	14 0	2·16	0·04	
Poona	88·3	21·4	66·9	1·1	2	...	4	...	24	12 0	10 13	20 0	15 0	1·74	0·14	
Sholápur	94·7	23·0	71·7	0·9	...	3	5	...	21	14 7	11 11	23 4	17 14	1·88	0·18	
Belgaum	83·6	19·7	63·9	1·12	3	...	2	...	20	13 11	12 10	24 14	19 8	0·98	0·13	
October—																
Surat	91·3	20·1	74·2	...	...	2	4	...	12	6 15	6 15	11 9	9 11	1·93	0·02	
Málegaon	97·2	29·6	67·6	0·8	...	1	2	...	24	10 1	9 8	...	9 14	2·03	...	
Poona	96·1	28·4	67·7	0·15	1	...	12	...	7	8 2	8 6	10 9	9 3	1·64	0·06	
Sholápur	97·1	28·8	68·3	0·44	1	1	20	...	2	8 6	8 12	12 8	10 12	1·67	0·03	
Belgaum	88·7	23·4	65·3	2·50	4	...	10	...	7	10 2	11 0	14 8	10 12	0·96	0·06	

November—															
Surat	89·5	20·8	68·7	0·79	1	*	*	*	*	6 15	7 6	11 9	8 13	2·04	0·03
Málegaon	92·2	28·8	63·4	0·10	...	...	9	...	18	8 4	8 12	...	8 8	2·37	...
Poona	91·0	26·8	64·2	1·4	1	...	19	...	5	7 0	7 3	9 6	7 8	1·61	0·00
Sholápur	90·5	23·8	66·7	6·76	4	...	21	1	1	7 7	7 13	8 15	7 2	1·35	0·03
Belgaum	86·7	23·0	63·7	0·90	1	...	24	...	2	6 9	8 6	9 5	8 1	0·85	0·19
December—															
Surat	90·2	29·0	61·2	...	...	*	*	*	*	6 15	6 8	11 2	9 4	2·03	...
Málegaon	87·7	31·3	56·5	0·2	...	4	5	...	16	7 15	7 11	...	8 8	2·46	...
Poona...	88·8	29·4	59·4	0·10	...	...	15	...	7	7 9	7 3	9 6	8 1	1·80	...
Sholápur	87·7	24·8	62·9	...	...	...	28	...	...	9 5	8 6	10 12	8 15	1·36	0·01
Belgaum	84·7	23·0	61·7	0·39	1	...	24	...	1	7 9	10 0	12 2	10 12	1·93	0·49

* Not available.

First appearance of plague in the City of Bombay.

85. On the 29th September 1896 a committee, consisting chiefly of medical men, assembled in Bombay by order of Government, declared plague to exist in Bombay. The existence of this disease had been notified about a week previous by Dr. Viegas, a local practitioner, and Dr. Surveyor working with him had isolated a bacillus resembling that of plague as discovered by Dr. Kitasato of Japan, and this was confirmed later by Surgeon-Captain Childe, M.B., Professor of Pathology in the Grant Medical College.

How the disease was brought into Bombay cannot be ascertained. Various theories have been brought forward, that it was brought in by rats, of which large numbers of dead ones were observed, by the grain supply, by sewers which had become infected. I do not propose to discuss all these theories which will be argued out in time and supported or otherwise by the investigation of the scientific Plague Research Committee now at work in Bombay. I see no reason why the disease should not have been introduced into Bombay by the usual agency of human intercourse. No one suspected the disease, nor did the weekly death returns show anything very abnormal almost up to the date of the discovery of the existence of plague. There is no reason why a case coming from an infected locality, say on boardship for instance, may not spread the disease to fellow passengers, and these infected land without notice. Once the infection was introduced, and had time to establish itself, there is every facility for its propagation as large numbers overcrowd into badly ventilated rooms, and not only this but the ground itself being damp and the soil very contaminated, the vitality of the inhabitants is lowered by their bad environment and perhaps still further impoverished by insufficient or innutritious food. That the disease is chiefly communicated from one person to another is, I think, clear. That it may be conveyed by air from one person to another is still open to doubt, but that the poison is in the discharges of the sick there is no doubt, and the casual way in which these are removed or left on clothing is one of the chief causes of propagation among a population overcrowding into badly ventilated dwellings.

The year's weekly mortality for the city as compared with corresponding weeks of the previous year shows, with three exceptions, an increase which becomes marked in March and continues so to the end of April, and then a drop below last year's figures almost to the end of June. Then again the mortality commences to exceed that of the previous year, showing a marked rise at the end of August with a drop in the succeeding two weeks, resembling what occurred in the April previous, but after that the mortality again rose and Dr. Viegas states that he saw his first plague case on 18th September. After which other medical men also recognized the disease which was declared to exist on the 29th of the month.

Compared with the mean of the previous five years the average weekly mortality of the present year exceeded the mean to the end of April. During May and almost to the end of June the average weekly mortality was about the same as the five-year mean, being less in three instances and being exactly the same as the mean for the week ending 19th May. From the end of June began the gradual rise which soon far exceeded the mean.

The rise in the weekly mortality shown to have occurred in the early part of the year (6 weeks—March-April) was most marked on the 2nd Nágpáda, Kámáthipura and Tárdeo divisions.

In the rise which took place later for the week ending 30th June the highest mortality reported took place in the *worli* division, and it was the same the following week, but afterwards 2nd Nágpáda and Kámáthipura showed as a rule the highest average mortality, but there is nothing to show that any special agency was at work. Both these districts have shown a high mortality for some years past, and the Health Officer has drawn repeated attention to their sanitary defects. In looking over the weekly death returns by districts there is nothing to indicate that any special outbreak was about to take place. Turning to Mándvi which has for years past shown a high death-rate from fever, there is nothing in the weekly returns to show cause for alarm till the week ending 28th July, when the total mortality was 39 (or an average annual rate of 54·37 per 1,000) and of these 8 were ascribed to fever, but next week the total

mortality falls. For the week ending 25th August, however, there is an increase in the fever death and total mortality, and this continues for the next two weeks, followed by a slight decrease in the next week, but for the week ending 22nd September there is a very serious increase from fever and in the total mortality, and the existence of plague was diagnosed and confirmed shortly after. It appears that the poison when first introduced into a place spreads slowly; but after a careful perusal of the figures supplied I am unable to state in what division the disease originated, or at what time, and it is quite possible it may have been in more than one division but gathered strength and developed itself first in Mándvi. It is doubtful if meteorological conditions affect the incidence and spread of plague. As regards meteorological conditions in Bombay, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Weir, the Health Officer, states that the mean annual temperature of the year was 80·7, the second highest on record for the past 51 years. The total fall of rain amounted to 87·6 inches, being 15 inches above the average, but the distribution of the rainfall was abnormal. "The rainfall in June was 28 inches or 8 inches above the average and in July the rainfall amounted to 36·4 inches or 11·7 inches over the average. In August the rainfall amounted to 20·8 inches, giving an excess of 7½ inches over the average. In September only 1·6 inches of rain fell, being 10 inches lower than the average. This is the most abnormal month of an abnormal year yet recorded (even in the famine years of 1876-77 the September rainfall was not less than 4 inches), and an abnormal September was followed by an abnormal October, dry and warm."

Ahmedabad.

86. Soon after plague was declared in Bombay the people began to leave for non-infected districts. The mofussil municipalities having been warned, those upon the line of rail did what was possible to keep out the disease by instituting a medical inspection of passengers arriving from Bombay, and this was attended with some measure of success; but owing, however, to lack of legal compulsory powers, the infection could not long be kept out. The first imported case was at Ahmedabad. A Musalmán working in Mándvi Bandar gave a history of fever with slight glandular enlargement beginning on 18th September 1896. He left for Ahmedabad arriving 25th September and lived in the Makeriwád lane and was under the treatment of a local practitioner for 8 days till on 3rd October he was seen by Assistant Surgeon Gándhi and next day by the Health Officer as well, who both considered and treated it as a plague case. The Civil Surgeon also saw the case. No connection could be traced between this and the next two cases. The patient survived.

The second case was that of a Márvádi who was a loader and cart-driver working on the Ahmedabad Railway Station goods yard. He had not been away. He left work on 28th September on account of fever, was seen by Dr. Gándhi on 3rd October, and died the same day. He was acquainted with No. 3.

The third case occurred in a Bania clerk, who was formerly in the service of the same master as No. 2. He had been to Wadhwan, returned on 17th September, loitered about the Railway Station goods yard till 24th, searching for employment. Got employment on the 26th September. Taken to Assistant Surgeon Gandhi's dispensary on 3rd October, died on 5th. He was acquainted with No. 2. The health Officer Ahmedabad City made the most careful enquiry but failed to trace any connection between the first and the two cases and was inclined to ascribe it to handling infected grain or goods from Bombay but up to the close of the year no other local cases were detected. The measures recommended to the Collector were the inspection at the Railway Station and removal of those affected to an isolated hospital. Those healthy to be allowed to depart after disinfection and after taking their names and addresses. In the town in the case of chawls and tenement houses removal of the sick was recommended and the thorough and efficient cleaning not only of the infected room but of the whole house, the burning of infected bedding used and all rags and rubbish, and the opening up of the whole place to fresh air. The Municipality in consultation with Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Bartholomeusz, the Civil Surgeon, and Mr. Gibb, the Collector, engaged a staff to examine passengers from Bombay and remove the sick to the isolation hospital; the goods in the yard were disinfected and also what had been lately carted away wherever possible, and arrangements made with the Railway authorities to disinfect as far as possible goods and passenger's luggage at the Railway Station. The city was also cleaned. The houses of patients 1 and 3 were disinfected and that of

No. 2, being a hut, was burnt. After this 9 cases were detected at the Railway Station in October, none in November and 38 in December, but no more local cases occurred up to the close of the year. Out of the total of 50 cases 26 deaths were reported.

Poona.

87. The next place from which imported cases were reported was Poona on the 2nd October. Since 30th September two medical men with 4 assistants had been posted at the Railway Station by the Municipal authorities. Mr. Plunket, C.I.E., the Chairman of the Poona Suburban Municipality, making the arrangements and looking to the sanitary condition of the suburban limits and the prevention of overcrowding. During October 4 cases were detected, in November 1 case, and in December 43 cases. Four cases were also detected in the city and one in the cantonment. In all 53 cases and 39 deaths were reported to the end of the year, all cases being imported. The cases were at first sent to a shed in the compound of the Sassoon Hospital which is in the limits of the Poona Suburban Municipality, but as more accommodation was required a regular camp hospital was laid out in an open space near the hospital in December and the cases treated there. There was a great deal of difficulty in persuading relations to allow of the sick being taken to the isolation hospital as there was no compulsory law at the time, and in some instances the sick were taken away.

Thána, Kalyán, Dhulia and Bándra.

88. After appearing in Poona a single case of plague was detected in Thána town, 20 miles from Bombay, on the line of rail on the 8th October, and on the same date in Kalyán town ten miles further on, and seven days later on in Dhulia town in Khándesh. On the 26th October it was first reported in Bándra which is really a suburb of Bombay—a town on the north-west exit from the city. Isolation and other measures were advised, but the Municipality moved slowly, and the people themselves opposed all measures of removal and so the plague progressed. Bándra being a place noted for the number of pigs allowed to wander freely about, a caution was sent that, if any cases of sickness occurred amongst pigs, all straying were to be driven outside the town and destroyed, but information was later received that there was no cause for alarm as regards pigs, as they continued healthy. It has been stated that pigs do suffer from a disease similar to plague, but no observations made in this country have as yet come to hand.

Surgeon-Major Anderson, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, writes that the first two imported cases did not appear or spread the disease, as when it became local the parts of the town affected were not those in which these two died. The first case reported was that of a Mhár who came from Bombay on the 26th October, and the second case occurred on 24th November. Then on 3rd December it appeared in two different parts of the town: in one case (the third) 6 cases occurred in the house at intervals, and dead rats had been found a week previously to the first case, and in the second case 2 deaths occurred but no dead rats found. The fifth case was at a distance from the third case but had been employed there, and in his house also dead rats were found. Subsequently the disease developed around the house of No. 3 and spread.

Escape of Kurla from the plague.

89. Kurla, which is situated on the north-east exit from Bombay, escaped local infection up to the end of the year.

Table showing the progress of plague.

90. A table is appended showing the progress of the disease in the mofussil, but the figures showing the attacks and deaths must not be accepted as correct, as there is little doubt that there was a great deal of concealment of cases, and many plague deaths were entered under other heads.

Karáchi.

91. In Sind, Karáchi was the first place affected and the first case was reported on the 10th December, but though Surgeon-Captain Arnim, D.P.H., the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, who was in Karáchi at the time, instituted minute and careful enquiries regarding the origin of the first two cases brought to notice, his enquiries failed entirely to trace the disease to any source outside

Karáchi. Karáchi defended itself against Bombay by quarantine rules, but in spite of this there can be little doubt that the infection was imported from Bombay. The Municipality were advised to put in force the usual measures of isolation and removal of the sick and the removal of the healthy from infected houses to camps, the cleansing and opening up of the infected houses to light and air, and were also recommended to divide up the infected area into such sub-divisions as could easily be supervised and to offer a fee for notification. The Municipality acted with promptitude, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, reporting that "the Municipality are taking matters in hand in a way that reflects great credit on them," and issued a set of rules in the spirit of the above recommendations but unfortunately the compulsory powers of segregation were not at once granted. By the close of the year 63 cases with 59 deaths had been reported, but this does not represent the real amount of the disease as great concealment was practised.

92. The first sanitary point in connexion with plague is to prevent its introduction into a place. When it comes in unsuspected, as it did into Bombay, the only measures are to take precautions that no further importation of infected persons and their belongings are allowed, and to try and localize the outbreak which can be done, I think, if set about in a vigorous way and early. When, however, it is known to exist in a place what are the measures to be taken by persons and places free from the disease? It is quite clear that without very autocratic powers not much good can be done in India to keep it out. The first thing then for a town desiring to protect itself is to obtain powers and to examine all people arriving. Those clearly sick are, of course, to be sent to an isolation hospital, but the difficulty arises in the case of those not sick, but who have come from an infected locality. In England, of course, disinfection takes place, the names and addresses are taken and the local medical officers of health informed; if going beyond the particular town the medical officer of health of the locality is informed by telegraph. There are a number of reliable medical officers of health with comparatively small areas to keep watch over the people introduced into the locality, but in India where there is not a medical health officer for 10,000 square miles, and where if names and addresses are taken, they are by no means to be relied on, the problem is very difficult. In the case of large towns, I am in favour of camps of observation. All persons not sick but coming or suspected to come from an infected area should be put under observation for ten days. The persons and clothes disinfected, both on arrival and departure from camp.

The first sanitary point in connection with plague is to prevent its introduction.

In the case of persons well known to the town and not passing through this, rule might be relaxed, they and their servants might be passed, the master being held responsible for the servants, or they might be sent for inspection daily.

In villages and small towns such measures cannot be enforced, but the inhabitants themselves might prevent strangers from entering, and keep them outside the village for a ten days' period. Even if cases escaped observation such measures as indicated would prevent or greatly lessen the enormous rush of people from an infected locality and lessen the chance of spread to non-infected areas.

When the plague has seized hold of a town the only way is to divide it up into convenient areas and go through the place thoroughly by house-to-house inspection, constantly repeated without warning, for in spite of every inducement concealment of cases to a large extent will, in India, always occur. Every death also not certified by the medical officer should be treated as suspicious and the place of death inspected and disinfected.

Every one sick of the disease should be moved to an isolation hospital, The sick person is the centre of infection through the discharges. He cannot be kept isolated from friends, and when death occurs a large number of friends and relations crowd in to mourn and perform the funeral ceremonies. All this can, to a great extent, be prevented if the patient is sent to a properly equipped isolation hospital, as in case of death only the necessary relatives come to perform the last rites and the body is handed over after being disinfected. Also the other dwellers in the affected room and if necessary all in the house should be moved and the whole place thoroughly disinfected and the inhabitants not allowed to return for ten days.

Air, light and cleanliness appear to have a great effect on the disease. As far as I could gather up to the close of the year no medical men or the attendants on the sick in plague hospitals have been attacked by the disease, and this is due to the wards being well lighted and ventilated and cleanliness insisted upon, both general and personal.

No discussion upon questions relating to importation of plague by grain, wool, hides, and other articles of commerce is entered upon, as I understand all these matters are under investigation by a Scientific Plague Research Committee now at work in Bombay.

As to how far rats are the agents by which plague is imported into a place from another at some distance, is a matter difficult to decide, but that in an infected place they do carry the infection, I think there will be evidence. Many cases have been noted especially in servants' quarters in which were rat holes, and after dead rats had been found, though the inmates were moved out yet plague occurred among them; but it is well to withhold decided opinion until the mass of evidence collecting is completed, which will give information on many important points.

93. As a result of this outbreak, however, more attention will be directed to sanitary measures in large towns in the way of better building laws, to try and lessen the overcrowding on space, and the regulation of water-supply and drainage.

Statement showing the progress of Plague.

Name of District.	Name of Táluka.	Name of Town or Village.	Attacks. Imported.	Attacks. Local.	Attacks. Total.	Deaths.	Date of first appearance.
.....	.....	Bombay	...	2,541	2,541	1,803	September.
Ahmedabad ...	Daskrohi	Ahmedabad ...	48	2	50	26	25th September.
Poona	Haveli	Poona Suburban ...	48	...	48	34	2nd October.
Thana	Salsette	Thána	1	...	1	1	8th do.
Do.	Kalyán	Kalyán	1	...	1	1	Do.
Khándesh	Dhulia	Dhulia	1	...	1	1	15th do.
Thána	Salsette	Bándra	4	98	102	70	26th do.
Kolába	Mahád	Wahur	1	1	2	1	29th do.
Khándesh	Bhusával	Kandari	5	...	5	4	1st November.
Poona	Haveli	Poona Cantonment .	1	...	1	1	12 do.
Ahmedabad... ...	Gogo	Tansa	1	...	1	1	17 do.
Do. ...	Do.	Kuda	1	...	1	...	Do.
Do. ...	Do.	Gogo	2	...	2	2	Do.
Surat	Bulsár	Bulsár	2	...	2	2	21st do.
Kolába	Nágotna	Nágotna	3	...	3	3	26th do.
Thána	Umbargaon ...	Maraoli	1	...	1	1	29th do.
Do.	Salsette	Kurla	5	...	5	4	2nd December.
Do.	Umbargaon ...	Umbargaon ...	1	...	1	1	3rd do.
Do.	Do.	Narayangol ...	1	...	1	1	5th do.
Surat	Jalálpur	Khursad	7	..	7	7	6th do.
Do.	Do.	Abruna	3	...	3	3	Do.
Do.	Surat	Surat	6	...	6	4	8th do.
Broach	Kapadvanj... ...	Kapadvanj... ...	6	...	6	5	10th do.
Karáchi	Karáchi	Karáchi	...	63	63	59	Do.
Thána	Bhiwandi	Bhiwandi	2	9	11	10	12th do.
Ahmednagar ...	Nagar	Ahmednagar ...	6	...	6	4	Do.
Sholápur	Sholápur	Sholápur	1	...	1	1	17th do.
Do.	Pandharpur ...	Pandharpur ...	1	...	1	1	Do.
Broach	Broach	Broach	5	...	5	5	Do.
Kolába	Roha	Sadsai	1	...	1	1	18th do.
Poona	Haveli	Poona City ...	4	...	4	4	Do.
Surat	Pardi	Udawad	2	...	2	2	19th do.
Kaira	Nadiád	Nadiád	1	...	1	1	20th do.
Do.	Anand	Anand	3	...	3	3	Do.
Kolába	Pen	Wadkhale, Peta Kalve	1	...	1	1	21st do.
Do.	Panvel	Panvel	5	...	5	5	22nd do.
Surat	Jalalpur	Medhar	1	...	1	1	23rd do.
Thána	Bassein	Agáshi	2	...	2	2	24th do.
Do.	Wáda	Wáda	1	...	1	1	25th do.
Kolába	Alibág	Alibág	1	...	1	1	Do.
Hyderabad	Kandiarao	Halamni	1	...	1	1	27th do.
Surat	Jalálpur	Panar	1	...	1	1	28th do.
Thána	Bassein	Watar	1	...	1	1	29th do.
Broach	Kapadvanj ...	Charkalasi	1	...	1	1	Do.
Thána	Bassein	Bassein	1	...	1	1	30th do.
Shikárpur	Shikárpur	Shikárpur	1	...	1	1	Do.
Thána	Sálsette	Pahadi	1	...	1	1	31st do.
Kolába	Karjat	Halnali	1	...	1	1	Do.
			194	2,714	2,908	2,086	

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

Deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa by sexes.

94. During 1896 dysentery and diarrhœa caused the deaths of 19,423 males and 16,623 females, or a total of 36,046 persons against 35,348 in 1895 and a decennial mean of 38,504.

Deaths since 1885.

95. The number of deaths ascribed to dysentery and diarrhœa in each year since 1885 is as follows :—

Years.	Number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa.	Years.	Number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa.
1885	45,056	1891	37,728
1886	36,612	1892	35,406
1887	42,634	1893	32,965
1888	45,462	1894	34,667
1889	48,202	1895	35,348
1890	36,037	1896	36,046
Total ...	254,003	Total ...	212,160
Mean ..	42,334	Mean ...	35,360

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

96. The following table shows the deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa arranged by districts and collectorates :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa.				
				Mean for ten years from 1886 to 1895.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1895.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1896.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,460,319	5,562	4·12	4,517	3·09	4,833	3·31
	2	Násik...	841,087	3,077	3·79	3,062	3·64	3,981	4·73
	3	Thána	818,967	939	1·15	927	1·13	1,356	1·66
	4	Bombay	806,144	1,670	2·12	1,763	2·19	2,278	2·82
	5	Kolába	594,779	1,004	1·87	1,016	1·71	1,601	2·69
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar ...	887,656	2,350	2·87	3,026	3·42	2,787	3·14
	7	Poona	1,061,449	1,850	1·88	3,117	2·94	2,851	2·69
	8	Sholápur	750,255	1,686	2·53	3,254	4·34	1,769	2·36
	9	Sátára	1,225,511	2,609	2·28	4,750	3·88	3,510	2·87
	10	Ratnágiri	1,105,862	1,883	1·79	2,039	1·84	2,664	2·41
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	5,341	5·69	3,690	3·65	3,920	3·88
	12	Dhárwár	1,050,533	4,197	4·34	1,211	1·15	1,273	1·21
	13	Bijápur	796,286	2,439	3·40	1,437	1·81	1,366	1·72
	14	Kánara	446,156	641	1·44	596	1·34	574	1·29
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	649,824	1,010	1·60	118	0·18	145	0·22
	16	Broach	341,450	192	0·58	37	0·11	72	0·22
	17	Kaira	871,529	688	0·82	126	0·14	167	0·19
	18	Panch Maháls ...	313,381	40	0·14	15	0·04	34	0·11
	19	Ahmedabad	920,928	875	0·99	248	0·27	421	0·46
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	561,013	247	0·48	214	0·38	207	0·37
	21	Hyderabad	883,836	68	0·08	104	0·12	129	0·15
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	332,401	23	0·09	21	0·06	29	0·09
	23	Shikárpur	915,058	94	0·11	53	0·06	70	0·08
	24	Upper Sind Frontier...	174,469	19	0·13	7	0·04	9	0·05

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4,521,296	12,252	2·85	11,285	2·50	14,049	3·11
Central do. do.	5,030,733	10,378	2·23	16,186	3·22	13,581	2·70
Southern do. do.	3,304,428	12,618	4·13	6,934	2·10	7,133	2·16
Gujarat do. do.	3,097,112	2,805	0·94	544	0·18	839	0·27
Sind do. do.	2,866,777	451	0·17	399	0·14	444	0·15
Total ...	18,820,346	38,504	2·18	35,348	1·88	36,046	1·92

The Western Registration District heads the list with a ratio of 3·11 per 1,000 against 2·50 in 1895 and 2·85 the decennial mean. The Central Registration District comes next with a ratio of 2·70, the Southern Registration District 2·16, the Gujarát Registration District 0·27 ; and the Sind Registration District 0·15. In the Presidency the rate was 1·92 against 1·88 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 2·18. All the collectorates in the Western and Gujarát Registration Districts show higher rates than in the previous year and four out of the five collectorates in Sind. The collectorates of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur and Sátára in the Central and Bijápur and Kánara in the Southern Registration Districts alone show lower ratios than in 1895. High ratios were recorded in Násik 4·73, Belgaum 3·88, Khándesh 3·31, Ahmednagar 3·14 ; and the lowest 0·09 in Thar and Párkar, 0·08 in Shikárpur and 0·05 in the Upper Sind Frontier, which however are higher than last year.

97. The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to these causes as compared with the mean and corresponding months of 1895. During the first eight months from January to August the deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa exceeded those recorded in 1895, and then at the close of the year they were less. The ten years' mean was exceeded in the months from May to August. The maximum mortality occurred in August as last year and the minimum in March. In the previous year the least mortality occurred in February. As usual the rise in mortality takes place at the end of the hot season, increases during the rains and gradually diminishes as the cold weather sets in.

Deaths by months.

Months.	Mean for ten years from 1886 to 1895.	1895.	1896.
January ...	2,814	2,097	2,325
February ...	2,687	1,770	2,050
March ...	2,262	1,786	2,033
April ...	2,560	1,855	2,277
May... ...	2,657	2,075	2,913
June ...	2,945	2,579	3,138
July ...	3,406	3,839	4,631
August ...	4,075	5,424	5,440
September ...	4,452	4,528	3,471
October ...	3,769	3,794	2,804
November ...	3,286	2,920	2,421
December ...	3,592	2,681	2,543
Total ...	38,505	35,348	36,046

Injuries.

98. During 1896, 3,620 males and 2,618 females or a total of 6,238 persons met with violent deaths. The mortality from these causes is more by 187 than that reported in 1895, when 6,051 deaths were recorded. Of the 6,238 deaths 2,660 occurred from drowning, 1,286 resulted from snake-bites, 678 from wounds, 206 from hanging, 130 from poisoning, 97 from attacks by wild beasts, and 1,181 from causes not specified.

Deaths from injuries by sexes.

99. The number of deaths registered from injuries in each year since 1885 was as follows :—

Deaths since 1885.

Years.	Number of Deaths from Injuries.	Years.	Number of Deaths from Injuries.
1885	5,577	1891	5,887
1886	5,692	1892	5,432
1887	5,558	1893	6,144
1888	5,731	1894	6,117
1889	5,941	1895	6,051
1890	5,883	1896	6,238
Total ...	34,382	Total ...	35,869
Mean ...	5,730	Mean ...	5,978

100. The deaths from these causes for the last two years, arranged by sexes, are shown in the following table :—

Deaths from injures in 1895 and 1896 arranged by sexes.

	1895.			1896.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Drowning...	1,105	1,305	2,410	1,238	1,422	2,660
Poisoning	93	47	140	78	52	130
Hanging	109	61	170	133	73	206
Wounding...	370	162	532	489	189	678
Wild beasts	61	19	80	69	28	97
Snake-bites	885	495	1,380	824	462	1,286
Other causes	871	468	1,339	789	392	1,181
Total ...	3,494	2,557	6,051	3,620	2,618	6,238

From the above table it will be seen that during 1896 under poisoning, snake-bites, and other causes there is a decrease under each head; under drowning, hanging, wounding and wild beasts there is an increase compared with 1895, but the difference between the two years on the total is 187.

Deaths by Districts and Collectorates.

101. The next table gives the deaths from injuries for each district and collectorate for 1895 and 1896 and the mean for the previous ten years. The number of deaths during the year in 14 collectorates was greater and in 10 less than the previous year. The highest number of deaths was recorded in the town and island of Bombay (470) and the lowest in the Upper Sind Frontier (52):—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Deaths from Injuries.					
				Mean for ten years from 1886 to 1895.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1895.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1896.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,460,319	307	0·23	372	0·25	345	0·24
	2	Násik	841,087	167	0·21	183	0·22	198	0·23
	3	Thána	818,967	403	0·50	401	0·49	451	0·55
	4	Bombay...	806,144	381	0·48	466	0·58	470	0·58
	5	Kolaba	594,779	194	0·36	222	0·37	274	0·46
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	887,656	118	0·14	163	0·18	204	0·23
	7	Poona	1,061,449	288	0·29	329	0·31	276	0·26
	8	Sholápur	750,255	148	0·22	169	0·23	193	0·26
	9	Sátára	1,225,511	285	0·25	316	0·26	306	0·25
	10	Ratnágiri	1,105,862	264	0·25	279	0·25	330	0·30
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	297	0·32	299	0·29	376	0 37
	12	Dhárwár	1,050,533	290	0·30	315	0·29	299	0·28
	13	Bijápur	796,286	208	0 29	193	0·24	218	0·27
	14	Kánara	446,156	187	0·42	104	0·23	140	0·31
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	649,824	240	0·38	190	0·29	248	0·38
	16	Broach	341,450	129	0·39	114	0·33	130	0·38
	17	Kaira	871,529	368	0·44	392	0·46	326	0·37
	18	Panch Maháls	313,381	113	0·40	123	0·39	82	0 25
	19	Ahmedabad	920,928	287	0·32	308	0·33	255	0·27
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	561,013	281	0·54	285	0·51	248	0·44
	21	Hyderabad	883,836	356	0·43	295	0·33	304	0·34
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	332,401	99	0·37	119	0·36	109	0·33
	23	Shikárpur	915,058	384	0·43	352	0·38	404	0·44
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	174,469	46	0·31	62	0·36	52	0·30
Abstract.									
Western Registration District			4,521,296	1,452	0·34	1,644	0·36	1,738	0·38
Central do. do.			5,030,733	1,103	0·24	1,256	0·25	1,309	0·26
Southern do. do.			3,304,428	982	0·32	911	0·28	1,033	0 31
Gujarát do. do.			3,097,112	1,137	0·38	1,127	0·36	1,041	0·33
Sind do. do.			2,866,777	1,166	0·44	1,113	0·39	1,117	0·39
		Total ...	18,820,346	5,840	0·33	6,051	0·32	6,238	0·33

Snake-bites by months.

102. The monthly distribution of deaths from snake-bites is given in the next table for each year from 1891 to 1896 inclusive. The deaths in 1896 were as usual most numerous during the rainy season:—

Months.	Years.						
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Mean for five years.	1896.
January	26	27	43	46	44	37	28
February	39	28	26	54	31	36	33
March	37	29	58	38	40	40	41
April	63	54	66	67	66	63	50
May	82	106	110	80	113	98	109
June	149	121	138	182	192	157	180
July	186	159	161	196	180	176	192
August	192	172	198	186	221	194	154
September	221	128	194	179	194	183	171
October	121	135	146	173	138	143	181
November	87	72	96	92	123	94	101
December	37	42	46	71	38	47	43
Total ...	1,240	1,073	1,282	1,364	1,380	1,268	1,286

Snake-bites by district.

103. The next table shows the deaths by localities, and the highest number 191 was recorded in Ratnágiri, Thána following with 161, Hyderabad 116, and Shikárpur 109. The minimum mortality occurred in the Town and Island of Bombay, where 6 deaths were reported from snake-bites. The total number of deaths from snake-bites for the Presidency during the year was 1,286 against 1,380 in the previous year and 1,268 the five years' mean, or they were respectively less by 94 and more by 18 than the previous year and the mean :—

	Years.						
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Mean for five years.	1896.
Khándesh	50	37	44	58	54	49	39
Násik	17	21	33	14	31	23	40
Thána	134	133	147	129	148	138	161
Bombay	1	4	4	9	3	4	6
Kolába	17	23	43	30	43	31	52
Ahmednagar	23	13	17	14	20	18	31
Poona	40	32	40	26	50	38	24
Sholápur	15	17	19	25	18	19	18
Sátára	31	34	23	33	51	34	47
Ratnágiri	110	134	166	182	149	148	191
Belgaum	30	21	25	34	30	28	35
Dhárwár	23	14	23	21	25	21	20
Bijápur	29	17	24	23	31	25	23
Kánara	13	18	13	25	9	16	23
Surat	45	33	39	47	33	39	34
Broach	28	33	36	30	28	31	29
Kaira	75	63	57	78	98	74	60
Panch Maháls	50	38	24	38	39	38	24
Ahmedabad	69	70	63	87	97	77	71
Karáchi	81	65	84	86	96	82	74
Hyderabad	160	96	145	140	132	135	116
Thar and Párkar	56	50	85	106	81	76	52
Shikárpur	124	99	111	115	102	110	109
Upper Sind Frontier	19	8	17	14	12	14	7
Total ...	1,240	1,073	1,282	1,364	1,380	1,268	1,286

Details of injuries.

104. In the following table the deaths from injuries are detailed under the specified headings, and it will be seen that of the 2,660 deaths by drowning 375 were suicidal, 2,211 accidental and 74 are entered as otherwise. This heading means that when the return was submitted, these deaths could neither be pronounced suicidal nor accidental. There were 1,519 deaths by drowning in wells against 1,386 in 1895. Of the 684 suicidal deaths, 375 were the result of drowning, 78 from taking poison, 186 from hanging, and 45 from self-inflicted wounds :—

Detail of Deaths by Violence in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1896.

| No. | Names of Registration Circles. | 1 | 2 | | |

Other Causes.

Deaths from other causes.

105. The recorded deaths from causes other than those specified number 100,112, of which 51,947 occurred among males and 48,165 among females. The total for 1895 was 97,104, so there is an increase of 3,008 under this head. In the following table these deaths are shown for each district and collectorate and the mean for the last ten years, the number and ratio per 1,000 of population, and the numbers and ratios for 1895 and 1896:—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Deaths from Other Causes.					
				Mean for ten years from 1886 to 1895.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1895.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1896.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,460,319	2,102	1·56	4,151	2·85	5,386	3·69
	2	Násik	841,087	3,6 9	4·47	5 239	6·23	5,297	6·30
	3	Thána	818,967	2,246	2·76	2,826	3·45	3,155	3·85
	4	Bombay	806,144	13,924	17·63	15,733	19·51	20,299	25·18
	5	Kolába	594,779	1,829	3·39	2,321	3·90	2,615	4·40
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	887,656	4,684	5·71	5,486	6·18	7,172	8·08
	7	Poona	1,061,449	4,788	4·88	7,501	7·07	4,033	3·80
	8	Sholápur	750,255	2,523	3·79	2,101	2·80	2,133	2·84
	9	Sátára	1,225,511	4,153	3·63	4,217	3·44	3,122	2·55
	10	Ratnágiri	1,105,862	6,756	6·43	6,554	5·93	4,893	4·42
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	6,011	6·41	9,226	9·12	8,421	8·33
	12	Dhárwár	1,050,533	6,386	6·61	9,603	9·14	9,423	8·97
	13	Bijápur	796,286	3,343	4·66	4,761	5·98	4,430	5·56
	14	Kánara	446,156	4,087	9·21	4,052	9·08	4,169	9·34
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	649,824	2,193	3·47	2,197	3·39	2,213	3·40
	16	Broach	341,450	1,241	3·71	1,064	3·12	1,298	3·80
	17	Kaira	871,529	3,835	4·57	3,842	4·40	5,025	5·77
	18	Panch Mahals... ...	313,381	188	0·66	161	0·52	241	0·76
	19	Ahmedabad	920,928	3,688	4·15	3,477	3·77	4,098	4·44
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	561,013	1,508	2·90	1,368	2·44	1,487	2·65
	21	Hyderabad	883,836	498	0·61	590	0·67	6·6	0·71
	22	Thar and Parkar ..	332,401	149	0·55	254	0·76	201	0·60
	23	Shikárpur	915,058	328	0·37	300	0·33	315	0·34
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	174,469	67	0·45	80	0·46	60	0·33

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4,521,296	23,730	5·52	30,270	6·69	36,752	8·13
Central do. do.	5,030,733	22,904	4·91	25,859	5·14	21,353	4·25
Southern do. do.	3,304,428	19,827	6·49	27,642	8·37	26,443	8·00
Gujarat do. do.	3,097,112	11,745	3·74	10,741	3·47	12,875	4·16
Sind do. do.	2,865,777	2,550	0·97	2,592	0·90	2,689	0·94
Total ...	18,820,346	80,156	4·55	97,104	5·16	100,112	5·32

Deaths since 1885.

106. The number of deaths registered from other causes in each year since 1885 was as follows:—

Years.	Number of Deaths from other Causes.	Years.	Number of Deaths from other Causes.
1885	68,788	1891	81,263
1886	56,388	1892	87,196
1887	68,883	1893	89,142
1888	72,284	1894	100,558
1889	78,044	1895	97,104
1890	70,663	1896	100,112

Under this heading all deaths are included which cannot be classed under cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery and diarrhœa, and injuries. The number under this heading may be expected to increase as more accuracy in entering the causes of deaths is attained.

SECTION VII.

GENERAL HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

This has been omitted from this report, and appears separately.

SECTIONS VIII AND IX.

107. All available information under these sections has been thrown in a tabular form, and will be found in Appendices Nos. IV, V and the last four columns of Annual Form II, Appendix VII.

Sanitary Works—Military.

Poona. 108. The Executive Engineer, Poona Division, states that the small detached latrines in rear of No. 6 staff patchery at Wanawrie are frequently complained of by the Medical Sanitary Inspector and might be dismantled with advantage.

Ahmednagar. 109. The Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, states that the drains in rear of patcheries, Royal Artillery Barracks, as at present constructed are continued beyond the patcheries 64′ where the water stagnates in a nála, thereby creating a nuisance, and concurs in the following suggestion of the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery "that receptacle be built, and the water removed by the establishment."

Sátára. 110. The Executive Engineer, Sátára District, suggests that the drains of the Lavatory in the Station Hospital should be made of glazed tiles. At present they are made of burnt bricks which allow the water to soak into the ground.

Purandhar. 111. The Executive Engineer, Poona District, suggests paving and jhumps to the verandah of the Government Bakery, extension of the stone pavement to prevent blood soaking in the grounds of the slaughter-stands (beef and mutton).

Málegaon. 112. The Executive Engineer, Násik District, suggests that the night-soil pits which are very close to the Cantonment of Málegaon as when the east wind blows (for nearly 3 or 4 months in the year) give rise to fever and other complaints, should be removed to a more distant and suitable place.

Baroda. 113. The Executive Engineer, Kaira District, suggests that a new well might be sunk to a greater depth at some suitable spot at Baroda.

Khandála. 114. The Executive Engineer, Poona Division, suggests construction of a small shed for a urinal for the convenience of men frequenting the Regimental Institute at Khandála; and also suggests hoods and chimneys of sheet iron over the fire-places of the Barrack and Hospital cook-rooms at Khandála so as to carry off the smoke and to admit of the cook-rooms being kept clear.

Indore. 115. The Executive Engineer, Indore Division, suggests the construction of corrugated galvanized iron latrines at Indore for the European Officer's quarters. He also suggests the construction of masonry drains for waste water, &c., to the sepoys' pendalls of the Native Infantry Lines, to the servants' quarters attached to the Station Hospital, and also masonry drains round the plinth of the European Infantry (Station) Hospital to drain off the rain water from the roof.

Allotment and expenditure on sanitary works in Municipal towns during 1895-96.

116. It will be seen from the statement given in Appendix V that excluding the Varungaon Municipality which has been abolished there were 167 Municipalities in the mofussil with a population of 2,232,737 souls and an income of Rs. 55,22,074. Out of this income Rs. 25,01,157 or 45·29 were allotted for sanitary works, and out of this allotment Rs. 22,37,959 or 89·48 per cent. were spent.

Of the total expenditure Rs. 11,06,662 or 49·45 were spent on conservancy, Rs. 6,47,329 or 28·93 per cent. were spent on improvement of water-supply, Rs. 2,22,905 or 9·96 per cent. on improvement of town-sites, Rs. 54,606 or 2·44 per cent. were spent on construction and repairs of markets and slaughter-houses, Rs. 9,413 or 0·42 per cent. were spent on sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals, and Rs. 1,97,044 or 8·80 per cent. were spent on other sanitary objects, including construction and repairs of tanks, &c. These divisional details are given below:—

Number of Municipalities.	Municipalities.	Population as per Census of 1891.	Income, 1895-96.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to estimated income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to amount sanctioned.	Sanitary Allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of Town-sites.		Improvement of Water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, &c.		Sanitary arrangements during Fairs and Festivals.		Construction and repairs of Markets and Slaughter-houses.		Other Sanitary objects, including construction and repairs of Tanks, &c.	
						Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
41	Northern Division..	709,253	15,57,681	55·80	93·74	8,69,208	8,14,818	4,97,535	4,69,401	44,958	36,715	2,75,612	2,65,710	205	181	12,457	10,099	38,44	32,706
62	Central Division ...	740,910	14,12,818	42·50	93·14	6,00,450	5,59,258	3,10,225	2,87,949	47,612	36,100	95,547	80,640	7,948	7,143	30,250	24,503	1,08,76	1,22,923
39	Southern Division...	444,355	5,88,597	37·4	77·87	2,20,427	1,71,648	1,12,251	96,274	19,997	16,305	49,07	31,292	1,199	1,929	9,049	7,191	28,858	18,647
25	Sind Division ...	338,219	19,63,078	41·32	85·35	8,11,072	6,92,235	2,70,197	2,53,038	1,53,771	1,33,785	2,48,72	2,09,681	160	150	16,098	12,813	27,117	22,768
167	Total ...	2,232,737	55,22,074	45·29	89·48	25,01,157	22,37,959	11,90,208	11,06,662	2,66,338	2,22,905	7,63,961	6,47,329	9,512	9,413	67,954	54,606	2,03,184	1,97,044

Allotment and expenditure on sanitary works by Local Boards.

117. The following are the divisional details of the allotments and expenditure from the District and Táluka Local Boards, and it will be seen from it that a large portion of the amount was spent on improvement of water-supply.

Statement showing the Income and Allotment for Sanitation during the year 1895-96 in the District Local Boards of the Bombay Presidency.

District Local Boards.	Population as per Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages in the Circle.	Number of villages conserved.		Income of 1895-96.	Rate per cent. of allotment to estimated income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to allotment.	1895-96.											
				Number of unions.	Number of other villages.				Sanitary Allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of Village-sites.		Improvement of Water-supply, including cleansing, repairing and construction of Tanks and Wells.		Sanitary arrangements at Fairs and Festivals.		Construction and repair of Markets and Slaughter-houses.		Other Sanitary objects, including construction and repair of Latrines, Dust-bins, Drains, &c.	
									Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
						Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ...	3,206,826	13,903	5,355	...	45	10,52,061	25·18	73·04	2,64,932	1,92,508	4,884	3,617	1,010	789	2,47,578	1,80,737	257	100	...	...	11,203	8,265
Central Division ...	5,480,276	37,338	9,644	...	47	12,87,664	14·49	59·76	1,86,581	1,11,495	1,125	536	1,665	1,303	1,80,330	1,07,018	...	...	...	...	3,461	2,638
Southern Division ...	4,560,714	24,872	8,139	...	63	9,64,659	15·17	69·99	1,46,321	1,02,411	819	720	2,396	2,188	1,36,332	92,940	...	...	...	...	6,774	6,593
Sind Division... ...	2,528,558	46,712	7,960	...	67	7,01,439	12·55	72·85	88,017	64,122	1,828	1,828	3,671	2,427	67,548	47,902	1,065	577	100	100	13,805	12,127
Total ...	15,776,374	1,22,825	31,098	...	222	40,05,823	17·12	68·75	6,85,851	4,71,536	8,656	6,701	8,742	6,702	6,31,788	4,27,758	1,322	677	100	100	35,243	29,623

118. The following table shows when the drainage and water works were completed and the average annual death-rate since the completion and the average annual death-rate for the five-year period and the ratio for rural circles and districts;—

Name of District.	Táluka.	Town.	Date of completion of Works of		Average annual death-rate since the introduction of drainage system or water-supply or both.	Average annual death-rate for the 5-year period preceding the introduction of drainage system or water-supply or both.	Ratios of Rural Circle, excluding the town, for the year 1896.	Ratios for district excluding the town for the year 1896.	Remarks.
			Drainage.	Water-supply.					
Khándesh ..	Dhulia ..	Bombay ...	(a) 1879	(b) 1892	32·32	Not available.	...	...	The water-works completed in November 1896.
		Dhulia ...	...	1896	.....	30·7	48·60	39·24	
		Jalgaon ...	Jalgaon ...	...	1878	21·4	12·1	37·14	39·24	Extension completed in 1896.
Thána... ...	Sáisette ..	Thána	...	1881	19·5	22·9	25·66	31·24	
		Bándra... ...	...	1896	29·04	23·1	25·66	31·24	
Kolába ...	Alibág ...	Alibág	...	1876	.....	.....	35·51	31·21	
	Roha	Roha-Ashtami.	...	1884	26·4	22·0	28·81	31·21	
	Panvel	Panvel	...	1895	25·5	19·5	28·11	31·21	
Poona	Máwal ...	Talegaon Dabháda.	...	1887	80·9	80·8	34·43	37·98	
Sholápur ...	Sholápur ...	Sholápur ...	...	1881	35·5	81·8	21·95	27·83	
	Pandharpur .	Pandharpur ...	1882	1879	45·7	58·8	29·12	25·84	
Sátára... ..	Sátára ..	Sátára	...	1886	28·9	.....	39·80	33·80	
Ratnágiri ...	Ratnágiri ...	Ratnágiri ...	...	1881	19·9	.....	25·50	24·21	
	Rájápur ..	Rájápur	...	1878	21·7	.....	22·83	24·21	
Dhárwár ...	Hubli ...	Hubli	...	1894	25·6	25·7	25·83	28·33	
Ahmedabad ...	Daskrol ...	Ahmedabad ...	1893	1891	42·4	45·2	34·93	33·66	
Karáchi ...	Karáchi ...	Karáchi ...	1895	1884	51·6	35·1	40·21	21·67	
Hyderabad ...	Hyderabad...	Hyderabad ...	...	1879	.....	.....	39·23	16·03	
Shikárpur ...	Sukkur ...	Sukkur... ...	...	1895	29·0	28·7	25·94	21·01	
Násik... ...	Yeola ...	Yeola	...	1872	.....	.....	...	...	Information not available.
Kolába ...	Pen	Pen	...	1878	.....	.....	...	...	
Sátára ...	Karád ...	Karád	...	1872	.....	.....	...	...	
Ratnágiri ...	Vengurla ...	Vengurla ...	...	1878	.....	.....	...	...	

(a) Drainage works commenced in 1879, though still in progress, are very far from complete.
(b) Tansa water-works completed; besides this there are Vehar and Tulsi water-works.

Bombay Village Sanitation Act.

119. The Bombay Village Sanitation Act of 1889 under the conditions laid down in Government Circular No. 45, dated 5th January 1895, and under a modified form sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 1090, dated 6th March 1896, has been introduced in 59 other villages during the year 1896, making a total of 222 villages since the introduction of the Act. There still remain two districts, Kánara and Upper Sind Frontier, in which the Village Sanitation Act has not yet been brought into force. In some of the villages of the Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and Násik Collectorates, Sanitary Committees have been appointed by the Collectors in a modified form, and at Shuklatirth in Broach Táluka of the Broach Collectorate Government in their Resolution in the General Department, No. 5279, dated 2nd December 1896, sanctioned an annual grant from Provincial Revenues of Rs. 200 to the Sanitary Committee waiving all the conditions of the Circular noted above. Under the modified form Government have ruled in their Resolution No. 3187 of 2nd July 1896, General Department, that under section 11 of the Village Sanitation Act a Committee may make a variety of rules regarding the sanitation of the village, some of which need involve no expenditure and can be enforced by the Committee acting magisterially under section 14. The Committee may also be useful as a means of conveying the suggestions of the District and Sanitary officers to the villagers, and inducing their adoption by example or persuasion. The experiment tried by the Collector of Surat in the case of Olpád has proved successful. The villagers themselves have collected money and engaged a small staff of sweepers. Though similar experiments in another villages may not possitively be rewarded with such success, the case of Olpád is encouraging. And if the Collectors, where the conditions of Circular No. 45 of 1895 are impossible, tried to apply the modified form as suggested in Government Resolution No. 1090 of 1896, in the General Department, many villages before long will come under the operation of the Act with a promise of keeping the villages clean under the orders of the Committees appointed and empowered by Collectors and sanctioned by Government. Below is a table giving the names of the villages and the date of the introduction of the Act:—

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Village.	Date.	Collectorate.	Táluka.	Village.	Date.
Khándesh ...	Chálisgaon ...	Chálisgaon ...	1896	Násik—*contd.*	Chándor ...	Chándor ...	1895.
	Jámner ...	Jamner	,,		Nándgaon ...	Nándgaon ...	,,
	Bhusáwal ...	Bodwád	,,		Kalwan ...	Kalwan	,,
Násik	Násik... ...	Bhagur	1895		Niphád ...	Niphád	,,
		Deolali	,,			Pimpalgaon Baswant.	,,
	Dindori ...	Wani	,,			Ozar	,,
		Jánori	,,			Lásalgaon ...	,,
		Mohadi	,,				

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Village.	Date.
Násik—*contd.*	Niphád—*contd.*	Vinchur ...	Proclamations under section 6 of the Act were sent to the Mámlatdárs, but the dates are not reported yet.
		Chándori ...	
		Sukena	
		Saykheda ...	
	Sinnar ...	Pandhurli ...	
		Wadangli ...	
		Wavi	
		Deopur	
		Shaha	
		Panchole ...	
		Dápur	
		Dubere	
		Thangaon ...	
	Igatpuri ...	Ghoti Budruk ...	
	Yeola	Andersul ...	
		Nagursul ...	
		Mukhed... ...	
		Patoda	
Thána	Kalyán ...	Badlápur ...	1896
	Dáhánu ...	Chinchni ...	1895
	Mahim ...	Tárápur... ...	,,
Kolába ...	Karjat ...	Khálápur ...	1896
		Karjat	1895
		Dahiwali ..	,,
		Neral	,,
	Roha	Chanere... ...	,,
		Medhe	,,
	Mángaon ...	Tale	,,
	Panvel ...	Vindhane ...	,,
Ahmednagar ...	Jámkhed ...	Jámkhed ...	1896
	Shrigonda ...	Shrigonda ...	,,
	Karjat ...	Karjat	,,
	Nevása ...	Nevása	1895
	Shevgaon ...	Pathardi ...	,,
Poona	Purandhar ...	Belsar	1896
	Bhimthadi ...	Pátas	,,
		Pargaon ...	,,
Sholápur ...	Pandharpur ...	Kasegaon ...	1895
Sátára... ...	Valva... ...	Kassegaum ...	,,
	Tásgaon ...	Palas	,,
		Kupwad ...	,,
		Hingangaon ...	,,
		Akalkope ...	,,
Ratnágiri ...	Málvan ...	Málvan	1896
Belgaum ...	Athni ...	Ainápur... ...	,,
		Kudchi	,,
	Chikodi ...	Santeswar ...	,,
		Chikodi	1895
	Gokák ...	Yádwád... ...	,,
	Khánápur ...	Bidi	,,
Dhárwár ...	Hubli... ...	Koliwád... ...	1896
		Shirgupti ...	,,
	Dhárwár ...	Gadag	1895
		Aminbhávi ...	,,
	Kalghatgi ...	Kalghatgi ...	,,
		Mishrikot ...	,,
	Navalgund ...	Annigeri ...	1894
		Morab	,,
		Shelwádi ...	,,
	Ron	Ron	,,
	Gadag... ...	Mulgund ...	,,
		Mundargi ...	,,
		Humbal... ...	,,
Bijápur ...	Sindgi... ...	Almel	1896
		Hipargi	,,
		Sindi	1895
	Bágalkot ...	Bilgi	,,
		Sirur	,,
		Kaládgi	,,
	Bádámi ...	Bádámi	,,
		Kerur	,,
	Hungund ...	Hungund ...	,,
		Amingad ...	,,
		Kamatgi... ...	,,
		Gudur	,,
	Indi	Indi	,,
		Tambe	,,
		Salatgi	,,
		Chadchyan ...	,,
		Harti	,,
		Acheiga	,,
		Tadvalgi ...	,,
	Bijápur ...	Honwad... ...	,,
		Bableswar ...	,,
		Kakhondaki ...	,,
		Sarwad	,,
		Mamdápur ...	,,
		Bijjargi	,,
	Muddebihál ...	Muddebihál ...	,,
		Nalutvád ...	,,
		Talikot	,,

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Village.	Date.
Bijápur—*contd.*	Bágevá'i ...	Bágevádi ...	1895
		Managati ...	,,
		Indgundi ...	,,
		Talwár	,,
		Kolhár	,,
		Ukhli	,,
		Mulvad	,,
	Kánara ...	.....	...
	Surat	Bárdoli ...	Bárdoli ... ... ,,
		Olpád ...	Olpád ... ... ,,
		Chikhli	Chikhli Samroli . ,,
		Párdi	Párdi ... ... ,,
		Chorási ...	Adajan ... ... ,,
	Broach ...	Amod ...	Ikhar 1896
			Sarbhon... ... ,,
			Achhod ... ... ,,
		Broach ...	Jhanar ... ... ,,
			Nikora ... ... ,,
			Jhadeshwar ... ,,
			Shuklatirth ... ,,
	Kaira	Mehmadabad...	Sinhunj 1893
			Wanthwali ... ,,
		Mátar... ...	Radu ... ... ,,
			Nacka ... ... ,,
		Thásra ...	Thásra ... ... ,,
			Kalsar ... ... ,,
		Kapadvanj ...	Antroli ... ... ,,
			Lásundra ... ,,
			Kathlal ... ... ,,
		Nadiád ...	Chuklási ... ,,
			Alina ... ... ,,
		Borsad ...	Anklao ... ... ,,
			Virsad ... ... ,,
		A'nand ...	Sarsa ... ... ,,
			Karamsád ... ,,
	Panch Mahals.	Kálol	Vejulpur ... ,,
		Hálol	Hálol ... ... ,,
		Jhálod ...	Jhálod ... ... ,,
	Ahmedabad ...	Dholka ...	Gangád ... ... ,,
			Chaláda 1896
			Koth ... ... ,,
		Daskroi ...	Uwarsad ... ,,
			Bárejá 1895
		Sánand ...	Kesandra ... ,,
		Dholka ...	Bávla ... ... ,,
		Paránti ...	Harsol 1893
		Modása ...	Dhunsura ... 1892
		Dhandhuka ...	Bhadiád... ... ,,
		Viramgám ...	Detraj ... ... ,,
		Sánand ...	Sarkhej ... ... ,,
	Karáchi ...	Mánjhand ...	Kachi 1896
			Chachar... ... ,,
		Mirpur Batoro	Jhoke ... ... ,,
		Jati	Mokhalbin ... 1895
		Mánjhand ...	Laki 1894
			Amri ... ... ,,
			Lakha ... ... ,,
			Sann ... ... ,,
		Mirpur Batoro .	Mirpur Batoro ... ,,
			Darro ... .. ,,
		Sujával ...	Sujával ... ... ,,
		Kotri	Bhan ... ... ,,
			Budháput ... 1893
			Unerpur... ... ,,
			Manjhu ... ... ,,
			Bada ... ... ,,
		Johi	Shah Hassan ... ,,
			Bahavalpur ... ,,
			Phulgi ... .. ,,
			Tando Rahim-Khán. ,,
			Digh "Maslim" . ,,
		Sehwán ...	Jhanghar ... ,,
			Bajar ... ... ,,
		Tátta	Jerruck ... ... ,,
			Sonda ... ... ,,
		Sehwán ...	Bhán ... ... ,,
		Dádu	Dádu 1892
			Sita ... ... ,,
			Phaka ... ... ,,
			Pát ... ... ,,
		Tatta	Gháro .. ... ,,
			Sákro ... ... ,,
		Jati	Sando Bandar ... ,,
		Shahabundar ...	Chuhar Jawali ... ,,
	Hyderabad ...	Hyderabad ...	Tando Kaisar ... 1895
		Tando Bágo ...	Tando Bágo ... ,,
		Dero Mohbat...	Matti ... ... ,,
		Guni	Bulri ... ... ,,

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Village.	Date.	Collectorate.	Táluka.	Village.	Date.
Hyderabad ...	Badin... ...	Talhár	1895	Shikárpur—*continued.*	Kakar... ...	Khairpur Nathan Shah.	1893
		Badin	„				
		Nindoshahir ...	„		Mehar ...	Mehar	„
	Hála	Ghotana... ...	1894		Mirpur ...	Mirpur	„
		Lal Udero ...	„		Ubauro ...	Ubauro	„
	Sakrand ...	Sakrand ...	1893		Labdaria ...	Dokri	„
		Khári Nakur ...	„				
	Moro	Moro	„	Thar and Párkar.	Mirpur ...	Mirpur	1893
	Nausháhro ...	Nausháhro ...	„		Umarkot ...	Nabisar	1892
		Bhiria	„		Khipro ...	Khipro	„
		Tharu Sháh ...	„		Sanghar ...	Sanghar... ...	„
	Kandiáro ...	Kandiáro ...	„		Diplo	Diplo	„
	Hyderabad ...	Shaik Bhirkio ...	1892		Nagar... ...	Nagar	„
	Shahádádpur...	Shahádádpur ...	„		Chachra ...	Chachra... ...	„
	Hyderabad ...	Tándo Jám ...	1891				
Shikárpur ...	Nasirábad ...	Nasirábad ...	1895	Upper Sind Frontier.	.....	.....	...
		Warah	1893				

SECTION X.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

120. The year 1896 has been a very unhealthy one. In the early part of the year there was an outbreak of small-pox, chiefly in the Western and Gujarát Registration Districts. Then cholera appeared in the Western, Central and Southern Registration Districts, and the mortality was largely in excess of last year. The outbreak was most severe during July and August. Upon this, towards the middle of the rains, occurred the outbreak of plague in Bombay City, and then, owing to the early cessation of the rain, widespread scarcity necessitating the opening of famine works began.

Owing to being engaged first with measures for combating the plague and later on in organising the hospital arrangements for the relief of the sick at the famine camps and visiting various famine districts, the towns visited and reported upon are not so numerous as usual.

PANDHARPUR.

Population	19,953
Birth-rate	38·54
Death-rate	43·40
Mortality of children under one year of age per 1,000 births	167·75

121. This town is widely known for its fairs and about four times in the year is largely over-crowded with pilgrims.

An improved water-supply to deliver water under pressure to all parts of the town is required, and two schemes have been proposed, one of which should be taken in hand with as little delay as possible. The present supply is partly from a tank and partly from the river Bhima.

The water from the tank is passed through a settling tank and filter beds which require improvement, and the distribution owing to the levels is such that water cannot reach all parts of the town and lately to supply water to certain parts some very insanitary open dipping cisterns have been built which quite nullify any effect the filteration may have. The river Bhima is fouled in the manner usual to Indian rivers and also has running into it a large part of the drainage of the town.

The drainage has been improved by the construction of numerous open U-shaped gutters, but there is no plan upon which the Municipal Engineer works or any practical idea of what is to be the ultimate disposal of the liquid carried off by the gutters which consists of urine, ablution water from privies and washing water and is at present discharged partly into the Bhima river and partly into a shallow ditch on the south of the town.

There is one bhangi to clean every 41 private privies, of which there are nearly 1,000 in the town. The rest of the people and the pilgrims resort to trenches on the outskirts of the town, which will become a nuisance if not better attended to, even though numerous pigs and cattle largly help in the cleansing, in addition to the extra staff of sweepers engaged during fair times.

The poudrette depôt and the rubbish depôt require to be properly laid out.

The arrangements for checking cholera require improvement.

There should be four medical men, one for each quarter of the town with proper medicines and disinfectants. A stretcher and bearers to each quarter. A properly equipped cholera hospital with a medical officer, and there should be compulsory removal of cholera-striken patients. At present one Assistant Surgeon with one Hospital Assistant have to perform all the duty of seeing to cholera patients in various parts and looking after those in the cholera hospital, in addition to their own proper work which is naturally increased by the influx of people at fair times.

The pálkhi used for the removal of the sick to the cholera hospital is private property and very difficult to disinfect, and it was ascertained that having taken

a patient ill from cholera to the cholera hospital, the pálkhi without any disinfection was taken off to the house of the pálkhi-bearers.

Again, a man refused to allow his relative sick of cholera to be removed to hospital and washed the dirty clothing and spread it to dry in the back-yard of a crowded rest-house.

These cases are quoted to show how futile half measures are to prevent cholera spreading. Compulsory removal to a proper hospital and detention there should be enforced, not only on behalf of the patient but much more so on behalf of the general public.

A letter has been written to the President of the Municipality upon the above points and also suggesting, as the proceeds of the pilgrim tax, judging from the remarks in the annual municipal reports, do not appear to be expended on behalf of the pilgrims, that one-half of the proceeds of the tax be handed over to a Provincial Committee consisting of the Collector of the district, the members of the Sanitary Board and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the district, to be expended by them in conjunction with the Municipality in whatever way will best conduce to the health of the town and the pilgrims.

JEJURI.

Population	3,469
Birth-rate	38·63
Death-rate	87·06
Mortality of children under one year of age per 1,000 births ...	149·25

122. As a severe outbreak of cholera occurred in this town and the water-supply was reported to be bad, an inspection was made.

It is a place to which pilgrims resort in large numbers to visit the temple of Khandoba, but their stay rarely extends beyond two or three days. A great part of the municipal income is derived from the fees levied on these pilgrims.

The town is roughly divided into Old Jejuri and New Jejuri, and a hamlet inhabited by the Mhárs and Mángs.

The Mhárs and Mángs obtain water from step-wells some distance from their habitations. The residents in the older part of Jejuri take water from the Peshwa's tank. The chief supply especially for New Jejuri and the pilgrims is from Holkar's tank, the water of which is led to a small and inefficient filter and then distributed to seven open dipping cisterns in the lower part of the town, which are very insanitary. The tank also contains a good deal of silt. A survey has already been made at municipal expense with a view of improving the water-supply and a scheme drawn out, but nothing further has been done except that a sum of money has been spent in clearing out a small portion of the deposit in the Holkar's tank.

I propose to lay the papers before the Sanitary Board to see if the project can be revised or modified in any way and put into execution, as the present mode of distribution is far from satisfactory.

I was accompanied round the town by Mr. Trimbak Laxuman who is Chairman of the Municipality and is also the Medical and Health Officer.

I suggested that a better pattern of filth cart should be purchased to replace the present one which is useless, and that the trips should be more frequent.

The dust-bins should not be of masonry. If the municipality cannot afford the proper dust-bin carts, galvanised iron receptacles should be provided.

BELGAUM.

Population	28,342
Birth-rate	24·13
Death-rate	26 85
Mortality of children under one year of age per 1,000 births.	144·74

123. The members of the Sanitary Board again visited Belgaum with reference to the projected water-supply. The quality is good as chemical analysis

shows, and the tests applied for ascertaining the quantity satisfied the Sanitary Engineer; a survey is about to be made. Since last inspection so short a time has elapsed that improvements have not been carried out. The number of public latrines is insufficient and the night soil is imperfectly removed, and the number of bhangis to remove the contents of the private privies is too few. A Watson's filth cart should be stationed behind the mutton slaughter-house to receive the offal, &c., and the present stone-bin, which is very offensive, levelled.

As the Tirkumatti filth depôt is too far away and involves great strain on the bullocks pulling up the hill, the Municipality desired that another site should be selected. One situated down the Dhárwár road and removed from habitations was approved of. If the Municipality will send a sketch and levels of the ground, the Sanitary Board will lay it out to the best advantage. The site, however, can but be a temporary one unless the Municipality take measures to remove the dried humus regularly from the pits they propose to dig.

HUBLI.

Population	52,194
Birth-rate	42·18
Death-rate	24·39
Mortality of children under one year of age per 1,000 births ...	98·55

124. This large and increasing town was inspected by the Sanitary Board.

The water-supply is from a large tank at Unkal which is not free from pollution. The water is delivered unfiltered partly by gravitation and for the higher parts by pumping to a high level reservoir. The municipality profess their desire to improve the quality and distribution of the water and on this point the Sanitary Engineer has advised them.

The drainage too is very imperfect and consists of square-shaped and in some places very deep open gutters, but in spite of a good fall a great deal of the liquid soaks into the ground. Here also the municipality desire improvement and the Sanitary Engineer has given advice.

The removal of nightsoil is not properly carried out, the carts being too few. There are 155 private privies, the owners of which make their own arrangements for cleansing, and 2,300 pit privies and only 176 public seats, many of which require renewing and repair.

The nightsoil depôt is very filthy, but so far away as to be no nuisance to the town.

The slaughter-house for sheep and goats is in fair order, the channel and catch-pit require cementing.

The beef and mutton slaughter-houses near the Nullah are in bad condition; a well should be sunk near and proper water supplied in galvanised iron tanks to the butchers, the Nullah near containing such sullage as finds its way out of the town.

The markets for the sale of meat should be rebuilt in proper style when funds are available.

The animal vaccine depôt is in good order and the people appear to appreciate the system.

GADAG BETTIGERI.

Population	23,821
Birth-rate	47·18
Death-rate	35·34
Mortality of children under one year of age per 1,000 births ...	142·35

125. This is a rising Municipality. The railway dividing the towns of Gadag and Bettigeri.

The water-supply is chiefly from wells in the municipal limits, more than half of which are said to be brackish and drinking water at times runs short. The municipality having expressed a desire for advice upon the subject of water-supply, the Sanitary Board visited the place and inspected a Nullah which appeared to indicate that a supply of water could be obtained. The sanitary Engineer gave the necessary instructions for sinking a well at a selected spot to test the quality and quantity of the water. If the municipality are in earnest in desiring a good water-supply they must be prepared to considerably raise the present amount obtained from taxes.

There are, besides 30 open private privies, 250 pit privies which should be closed. The number of public latrines, and of bhungies and of nightsoil carts are quite inadequate, and the municipality have been advised as to their requirements in this respect.

There are many other sanitary wants in this town as proper drainage and the removal of slop water, good markets and slaughter-houses, but these must yield place to the pressing necessity for securing an adequate supply of pure water.

SA'TA'RA.

Population	25,748
Birth-rate	29·55
Death-rate	33·01
Mortality of children under one year of age per 1,000 births ...	212·88

126. The members of the Sanitary Board inspected the water-supply works of the Sátára Town Municipality and the Sátára Suburban Municipality, of which a further account will be found in the proceedings of the Board.

As only a short time has elapsed since my last visit improvements are not apparent.

The filth depôt is not yet properly laid out, and there seems to be a relaxation of supervision as the place is very offensive.

The animal vaccine depôt has been improved, and the system is working satisfactorily.

FAMINE.

127. Owing to the insufficiency of the rainfall after July it was anticipated that there would be scarcity in several of the Deccan districts, if the fall of rain did not occur in October. As will be seen from the slight meteorological sketch given in section VI the rainfall did not take place.

128. In the beginning of November arrangements were made to meet the approaching distress, and the opening of famine works was sanctioned in the districts of Násik, Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Bijápur and Belgaum, and I was directed to take steps for the inspection of the sites for camps for the workers, to arrange for medical aid to the camps and supervise the sanitary arrangements.

129. Accordingly the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, was directed to inspect the camp sites in the Bijápur and Belgaum districts. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, inspected the Ahmednagar and Sholápur Collectorates. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, the Násik District, whilst I inspected the sites in the Poona and Sátára districts.

130. The sites chosen for camps were generally approved of and the places for hospitals and trench latrines fixed, and the following sanitary recommendations were made:—Workers were not to be allowed to put up their own shelters where they liked. Even if hutting materials were not available, the lines for a camp were to be marked out and spaces allotted to the workers on which to put up their own temporary shelters if they chose.

131. Camps for 1,000 workers were laid out mostly on the following plan: Huts 6′×6′ facing north and south in lines of five. North of the huts was a space of 50′ to the next line of huts and on east and west a road-way of 20′. The huts might be closed up on the south side, but were to be left open on the north to facilitate inspection. The hospital buildings were as a rule on the south-east or north-west of the camp and the latrine trenches to the east or north-east. The hospital was to consist of a hut of two rooms, one for the Medical Officer and the other for the dispensary and drug store. A general ward for 30 patients divided for males and females, an ulcer ward for 12 cases, diarrhœa and dysentery ward for 12 cases, and further east a small-pox ward for 6 cases and a cholera ward for 10 cases.

132. An enclosure with lean-to shelters was recommended for all non-working children, who could walk, to stay in during the working hours, so that they should not interfere with the workers and foul the working camp.

133. Also the dwelling camp was to be entirely cleared of all people during the working hours except the guards and those who had to clean the camp. This was very necessary as old people and children used to occupy the huts and defilement was going on all day.

134. In order to preserve the purity of the water-supply of camps, which was mostly from wells or running streams, it was recommended that the whole supply should be taken from wells which, if not already existing, could be roughly sunk in the beds of streams and then a bhisti service organised to draw the water in clean vessels and deliver it into large receptacles near the camp, from which it could be served out to workers as required. Except these bhistis, no other workers were to be allowed near the wells, which were, from time to time as occasion required and when cholera prevailed, disinfected with permanganate of potash.

135. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the workers to use the trench latrines, and it was only on the large camps over which the supervision was very strict that the orders could be regularly enforced.

136. As it was soon perceived that the numbers of workers and of camps would be largest in the Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Bijápur districts, the services of three Commissioned Medical Officers were applied for with the view of posting one to each collectorate as a District Medical Officer, and at first Surgeon-Captain Lloyd Jones was posted to Ahmednagar, Surgeon-Lieutenant Standage to Sholápur and Surgeon-Captain T. B. Smith to Bijápur.

137. Regarding the supply of Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants to act as Medical Officers at relief camp hospitals, the demand was more than could be supplied owing to the prevalence of plague.

138. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay supplied as many as were available, and on his representation Government were pleased to sanction the employment of temporary Hospital Assistants for famine duty, and later on, as large and more permanent camps were formed, the engagement of temporary Assistant Surgeons. Even with this there were not enough men, but by placing the medical officers centrally and directing them to visit twice a week the relief camps within a certain distance, sometimes 8 to 10 miles off, and by utilizing, with the permission of the Surgeon-General, the services of the medical men in charge of dispensaries, medical supervision and aid was afforded to a large number of camps and workers. Fortunately also the health of the workers was to the close of the year, extremely good. There was no cholera and very little small-pox, but the medical officers did very hard work in constantly inspecting and reporting upon the sanitary condition of the camps, and the health of the workers examining the quality of the food supply, and also treating the out-patient ailments which were numerous and consisted for the most part of conjunctivitis, guinea worm, injuries of a trifling nature and occassional attacks of fever and diarrhœa. I have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the meritorious conduct of the great majority of these officers and the hard work they have cheerfully done, and I trust when the Famine Code is next amended that a definite scale of travelling allowance, and permanent

advance for ordinary hospital expenditure will be laid down, as the want of definite ruling has caused a large amount of correspondence and a good deal of hardship and irritation. The allowance granted in ordinary times is quite insufficient in areas where distress is prevalent. The Dispensary medical officers who were ordered to attend famine relief camps, in addition to their own duties, should not be forgotten either.

139. The medical officers placed on famine duty were at first distributed to Bijápur 8, Sholápur 8, Ahmednagar 4, Sátára 4, Poona 4, Belgaum 3, and Násik 1.

140. According to scale laid down each medical officer was supplied with medicines and instruments and appliances, and a set of furniture.

141. Diet scales and a list of hospital comforts and petty supplies allowed were issued, and a small hospital establishment was also sanctioned.

142. The condition of weavers was carefully enquired into as it was considered that they would not be able to stand the different kind of work and the scale of food allowed and it was found as the result of constant enquiry that with the exception of the old people the work they did, and the food they got, did not cause any deterioration.

143. A scale for the diet of confined women and recommendations regarding nursing mothers and infants were also made.

144. The numbers on famine relief works in each district affected are given below, and then the death-rates for each district from July to the end of the year, contrasted with the ten year mean. Up to the end of the year no one was reported to have died of starvation.

Statement showing the number of workers in Famine Relief Camps at the close of 1896.

District.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Number of workers.
Bijápur	796,286	229,895
Sholápur	750,255	277,971
Ahmednagar	887,656	97,333
Poona	1,061,449	61,512
Násik	841,087	74,449
Sátára	1,225,511	67,731
Belgaum	1,011,453	10,813

Number.	District.	Death-rate from all causes per 1,000 of Population.											
		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
		The monthly mean for 10 years.	July 1896.	The monthly mean for 10 years.	August 1896.	The monthly mean for 10 years.	September 1896.	The monthly mean for 10 years.	October 1896.	The monthly mean for 10 years.	November 1896.	The monthly mean for 10 years.	December 1896.
	Central Division.												
1	Ahmednagar	4·30	6·43	4·59	5·04	3·66	2·81	3·24	2·10	2·67	2·13	2·34	2·12
2	Násik	3·16	3·92	3·55	4·53	3·03	3·19	2·69	2·86	2·96	3·29	2·83	3·28
3	Poona	3·10	4·13	3·58	4·98	2·95	2·48	2·53	2·08	2·39	1·97	2·35	2·20
4	Sátára	3·17	3·84	3·50	3·95	3·17	3·06	2·92	2·69	2·53	2·18	2·37	2·27
5	Sholápur	3·81	2·98	4·03	3·27	3·37	2·68	3·03	2·25	2·67	1·80	2·48	1·81
	Southern Division.												
1	Belgaum	2·88	3·41	2·71	3·03	2·36	2·22	2·30	2·14	2·13	2·02	2·16	2·42
2	Bijápur	2·92	3·29	2·97	2·53	2·59	1·90	2·41	1·89	2·22	1·80	2·05	1·96

145. The report of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay is printed as Appendix II. The report is written and signed by Surgeon-Captain W. E. Jennings, M.B., I.M.S., as he was in charge up to the fortnight of the close of the year. It is satisfactory to note that the condition on the foreshore is being improved. The Pilgrim Act of 1895 was brought in force on 6th October 1896.

J. W. CLARKSON, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY BOARD FOR 1896.

1. In the year under report the Members of the Sanitary Board remained the same as last year.

This report is, as usual, divided into three heads :—

1. Water-supply.
2. Drainage.
3. Miscellaneous works.

Water-works.

2. The Executive Engineer, Surat, forwarded to the Board the project for the Surat and Ránder water-supply, with two statements (one A showing the calculations for the proposed pipes, and the other B for the discharge and effective heads in the distribution pipes at Ránder), for their opinion.

Surat and Ránder.

The Sanitary Board in returning the correspondence with the project stated that—

(*a*) It has been observed that the period of distribution has been taken as 9 hours, which is one hour more than that usually taken. As, however, the pumps will lift one lakh of gallons per hour, this does not affect the calculations as to level of water in the reservoirs.

(*b*) The depth of the high level reservoirs has not been stated, nor has the usual allowance for Fire service been included in the theoretical discharge per minute of the various pipes ; the extra supply for Fire service should be 60 gallons per minute as a minimum, and preferably more.

(*c*) The supply mains and pipes are therefore deficient in carrying capacity except in two places. It is advisable to have an addition of one inch to the diameter of all those pipes shown on Statement A.

(*d*) As regards the distribution in Ránder itself, the Fire service ought to be provided for by varying the sizes of the pipes as required.

(*e*) The Board presume that the Municipality have at least 500 feet of hose with their Fire Engine ; and if so, the pipes, as suggested, will provide a fair amount of protection if the hydrants are numerous enough and judiciously placed, and if each pipe has its regulating valve.

(*f*) Some cattle troughs, each with a ball cock in a separate locked-chamber, should be provided in suitable places.

3. The Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, forwarded to the Sanitary Board for opinion the correspondence and estimate for survey, &c., in connection with the water-supply at Málegaon in the Násik District.

Málegaon.

(2) The Board in returning the papers said that—

(*a*) The quantity of 5 gallons per head for a population of 20,000 is very low, and the " Main " should be calculated to carry double this quantity ; the people will require the same amount of water as they do in other towns with such a water-supply, which, in the hot weather, is usually 8 to 10 gallons per head.

(*b*) With duplicate engines in the first instance, each capable of supplying 5 gallons a head, a third similar engine can easily be added when the demand increases, and space for it should be left in the engine-house.

(*c*) The site suggested for the pumping station is believed to be fairly free from contamination, but the depth of sand in the river-bed at various places will require investigation before the best site for the wells can be decided on.

4. The Superintending Engineer, S. D., returned the project to the Executive Engineer, Sátára, through the Sanitary Board.

Islámpur.

(2) The Sanitary Board returned the papers to the Executive Engineer, Sátára, through the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, in accordance with Government orders, with the following remarks and suggestions :—

(*a*) With the higher lift that can be got by using an Oil Engine, a larger supply can be passed through the proposed pipes. Oil Engines are simple to work, and their cost is very moderate. Filter beds could then be constructed below the reservoir, which will be a very advisable addition, as tank water, where the tanks are moderate of size, is very apt to be polluted.

(*b*) Push-cocks are not advisable, as they continually require repair, and are no effective preventive of waste either.

(*c*) The proposals for distribution are fairly satisfactory, but the Board agree with the Superintending Engineer in considering it most unadvisable for the three cisterns to hold less than one day's supply. The Board also agree as to the inadvisability of omitting the coverings of the cisterns, or the branches and standposts.

(*d*) From the average of four years it appears that the water in the tank was above R.L. 235 for only $2\frac{1}{2}$ months out of 12 ; and hence at intervals the supply will be insufficient. It would be advisable to see if the catchment area could not be increased by a catchwater drain from another nála.

(*e*) The R.L. of the low water level of reservoir, and of F.S.L. of No. 1 cistern, give a minimum "head" available of 3·5 feet. The size of pipe to give 42 gallons a minute will be 6 inches in diameter. It would be advisable to put a 7-inch main up to cistern No. 1 to allow for an increased supply for the future.

(*f*) It is not understood why 6-inch piping and valves are entered in the estimate for service cisterns at B. and C. as the main at the former is only 4 inches and at the latter only 3 inches. The latter is, however, now proposed to be increased to 4 inches. The cistern, piping, &c. need not be larger than the mains.

(*g*) It is advisable to use stone blocks (which would be cheaper) instead of iron stands below gharas. Cement pointing would be advisable.

(3) The above project has been sanctioned by Government in Government Resolution No. 3 C.W.—4, Local, dated 30th January 1897.

5. With reference to Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 4097 of 4th October 1895, the Sanitary Board submitted their report on the Sátára water-supply, stating as under :—

Sátára.

(*a*) The Municipality had agreed to allow all special repairs and improvements being carried out by the Executive Engineer, Sátára, but no such works were carried out by the latter. The Executive Engineer pointed out in writing to the President of the Municipality that weeds and silt have been allowed to accumulate in the open channel, and suggested some cross drainage works and fencing, to prevent pollution.

(*b*) The Municipality have taken no steps to improve the conservation of the water-supply. The analyses show that impure water has been frequently delivered at Sátára.

(*c*) The water in the Kas Tank itself is pure ; but the pollution arises in the open channel, from want of supervision. In the interests of the town-people the Maistry in charge of the channel should be put under the supervision of the Executive Engineer ; and this will be the more necessary when the Cantonment demand increases.

(*d*) The analyses show that the filter beds are either insufficient or not properly worked, even with about one half of the maximum supply. It is understood that the supply is given very irregularly by the Municipality, and hence the settling tanks have not a fair chance.

(*e*) The means of distribution in the town are very insanitary, and consist principally of open dipping cisterns, which are not only liable to fouling, but are fouled. Considering the head of water available, the use of dipping cisterns is indefensible. Until arrangements for proper distribution are devised, it is useless for the Municipality to talk of making filter beds, or a reservoir, for the town supply.

(*f*) As the Municipality cannot properly supervise or check the expenditure incurred by the Maistry in charge of the Kas Channel, owing to the distance of the works from the town, it should be pressed to hand over the supervision of the Kas Tank and supply channel to the Executive Engineer.

(*g*) The water supplied to the town is actually the unfiltered water, which in every case except in August (as will be seen from the analyses) was pronounced "Unfit" for potable purposes.

(2) The Board forwarded queries sent by the Sanitary Engineer to the Executive Engineer, and the latter's replies, and pointed out the defects for the information of Government.

(3) The state of the Kas water-supply cannot be considered satisfactory after the expenditure of a considerable sum; the Board think that the Municipality should be urged to complete the works, by constructing filter beds and a pure water reservoir on the ridge above the town; and by a properly worked out system of distribution in the town by means of cast iron pipes, provided with distribution cisterns or pipe services, standposts, hydrants, and cattle troughs. The latter should be done first, and the filter beds and reservoir subsequently.

(4) The Board forwarded a statement showing the analyses of water separately for each month of filtered and unfiltered water from April to end of October 1896 for information.

Drainage.

Ahmedabad Sewage Farm.

6. The Superintending Engineer, N. D., forwarded to Government the report received from the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, on the sewage farm there, with the following remarks:—

(*a*) The Municipality appears to have been encouraged by the result to largely increase the area of land.

(*c*) The dilution of the sullage with water is decidedly in the right direction, and so also the levelling of the area of land acquired.

(*b*) The other points, though interesting, call for no remarks except that they show that from a sanitary point of view the partial project has been somewhat a success, and there is little doubt that the health of Ahmedabad will improve vastly when the whole town is drained.

(2) The Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, forwarded the above correspondence to the Sanitary Board for their opinion and remarks, if any.

(3) The Board in returning the papers stated that—

(*a*) The Board still consider that the Municipality are making a mistake in devoting their efforts to making the sewage farm primarily a paying concern.

(*b*) The first object of a sewage farm is to be able to treat the sewage and make it innocuous, and for this purpose the Municipality should get a sufficient area of land under their own management to treat the whole of their sewage.

(*c*) The Municipality have overlooked this main object during the past two or three years.

(*d*) The Municipality should have a qualified and practical Superintendent, who will have a proper control over a sufficient capital; and unless this is done, it is quite impossible to expect that the farm can be worked at a profit.

(*e*) If the Municipality cannot get a good practical and intelligent man themselves, they might get one from the Agricultural Department on the terms stated by Mr. Mollison, *viz* :—

(1) A pay of Rs. 50, with the necessary pension payment to Government for the Manager, and 5 per cent of net profits after charging a reasonable price for the sewage.

(2) A liberal cultivation grant for use as required.

(3) A house with 2 or 3 rooms for the Manager, and an out-house; also shed for bullocks, and a supply of bullocks, carts, ploughs, and other farm implements.

(*f*) If the Municipality wishes to make the farm pay, they should work it in the way shown above, rather than to try and get outside cultivators to utilize the sewage.

(*g*) It is satisfactory to find from the report of the Executive Engineer that the Municipality have at last abandoned their attempts to treat the irrigation by sewage as if it was water irrigation; and that from the Sanitary Engineer's correspondence with the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, and on the Sanitary Engineer's personal representation, the levelling and laying out properly for broad irrigation was at last started.

(*h*) If the Municipality will try to follow the example of the Karáchi Municipality, and profit by their experiments and the results obtained, there is no reason why a considerable profit should not be obtained at the former as at the latter place.

(4) About the end of the official year the Annual Report for 1895-96 of the Health Officer at Ahmedabad on the Drainage System and Sewage Farm there, was received by the Board, through the Secretary to Government, General Department, for remarks if any.

(5) The Sanitary Board in returning the papers stated that—

(*a*) The Board is pleased to learn that the drainage is extending; and understand that the Municipality have under consideration the scheme for the rest of the town.

(*b*) As the matter of acquiring land is so urgent to the Municipality for extending the drainage project, and as Government are losing a considerable yearly revenue, the Board would venture to suggest that the opinion of the Survey Commissioner should be got on the question of the terms on which the extra land should be handed over.

(*c*) The Municipality must keep a certain amount of land in their own hands; as a Sewage Farm cannot be looked on merely as a profitable concern, but primarily as a means of disposing of the sewage in the best way at all times, the Board think that with an efficient Superintendent, it would pay the Municipality better to work it themselves.

(*d*) The Board was not able to visit the place that season, but they understand from Mr. Mollison that the farm is again so choked with weeds that nothing can grow satisfactorily.

Motlibai and Petit Hospitals, Bombay.

7. The Superintending Engineer, N. D., forwarded to the Sanitary Board, for opinion, correspondence, with estimate, for connecting the sewage from Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals and out-houses with the line carrying the sullage water of these buildings into the drain on Babula Tank Road.

(2) The Board, in returning the above, informed the Superintending Engineer, N. D.—

(*a*) The new arrangements will obviously be a great improvement on the existing state of things; but in the absence of a section along the line of sewer, and of statistics as to the number of people to be served, the Board is unable to offer any opinion on the sufficiency of its gradient and size.

(*b*) It appears to the Board, however, that the disconnecting chamber for the Bai Motlibai Hospital might be put on the old line of sewer, and the new line from the north-east discharge into it, and the gully trap and both syphons there abolished; and similarly in the case of the Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Hospital.

(3) The Executive Engineer, Presidency, subsequently submitted, in returning the above to the Board, the section referred to in (*a*) above, and reported the number of persons served, giving some other information also.

(4) The Board finally countersigned the plans, and returned them with the accompaniments to the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Lunatic Asylum, Poona.

8. The Executive Engineer, Poona, forwarded to the Sanitary Board correspondence and a plan and an estimate for improving the drainage in the Lunatic Asylum, Poona, the latter approved by the Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Poona, for opinion and return.

(2) The Sanitary Board returned the papers approved, and suggested that—

The plantain field in the compound and close to the asylum should be abolished, and mangoes or other similar trees (not planted too closely) substituted; so that the soil there will not be protected from the sun, as the dampness caused by the plantains was an evil that ought to have been avoided.

Gunesh Khind, Poona.

9. The Under Secretary, Public Works Department, forwarded to the Sanitary Board for opinion correspondence regarding the drainage of the Body Guard Lines, Gunesh Khind, Poona.

(2) The Sanitary Board inspected the place, and returned the correspondence with the following remarks:—

(*a*) It was a mistake not making the masonry gutters according to the natural slope of the ground and carrying the sullage to one outfall.

(*b*) It appears that the old earthen gutter has hitherto carried off the sullage and storm water and discharged it into the roadside gutter for about 30 years, and apparently has formed the existing stagnant pools there all that time; which however are scarcely less objectionable than the cesspools made for the masonry gutters.

(*c*) The only satisfactory way of dealing with the matter now is to carry on the masonry gutter of No. 5 married quarters along the old earthen drainage channel to near the lower (west) end of the masonry gutter of No. 7 married quarters; the masonry gutters from the bathing platform, No. 6 married quarters, and the stables, tailing into this new masonry channel. At the point marked, this channel ought to discharge into a closed, but accessible, 50 gallons Roger Field Automatic Syphon Tank, and from this a glazed earthenware pipe should run down alongside the road to near the river, where it should cross under the road and be carried down a small nálla into the river below the crossing.

(*d*) By the above means the sullage will be discharged into the river in a series of flushes of 50 gallons at a time; and this will also rapidly remove storm water and leave the roadside gutter free.

(*e*) The Board suggested that proper bathing platforms and latrines should be built for each room of the married quarters. The present enclosure behind each set of quarters, of unsightly mud walling, is very much out of character with the excellent masonry of the buildings. In this enclosure is a small rough bathing platform, and a very primitive latrine, which are most insanitary.

(*f*) The present "evil-smelling swamp" below Government House is caused by the non-utilization of the sullage. Formerly there was a garden at this place, and the sullage was properly utilized there. If the present sullage be properly utilized as before, there is no reason for the condemnation of the principle that sullage can be, and should be, utilized on land where possible; and this is the most sanitary mode of treating it in ordinary cases.

Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

10. The Executive Engineer, Poona, submitted to the Sanitary Board for opinion, plans of the manholes in connection with the improvements to the drainage of the Sasson Hospital, Poona.

(2) The Sanitary Board in returning the above forwarded a sketch for a disconnecting manhole, and made the following suggestions with regard to the details of the drainage .—

(1) A 50-gallon Rogers Field's Automatic Flushing Tank, set to discharge every 12 hours, should be put at the heads of the three main pipe lines.

(2) There should be a ventilating pipe at V (marked on plan); or the soil pipe can be carried above the roof.

(3) Manhole No. 14 should be at the bend at K; and similar inspection manholes put at the junctions of all the small branches with the main drain. These may be of the simplest kind, with air-tight covers, and no fresh air inlets.

(4) No flushing tanks need be fitted to the sinks.

(5) The waste pipe from the operating room should be taken direct to the main drain between W and F.

(6) The manhole at No. 7 to have a fresh-air inlet.

(7) The Dead House waste pipe to discharge over a gulley trap, which is to be connected to manhole No. 1 by a branch pipe. This manhole to be shifted to the east, in the prolongation of the drain, so as to be opposite the Dead House gulley trap; and the open gutter to be curved round to it.

(8) The new Dead House to be similarly connected to manhole No. 2.

(9) The sides of the open gutters to be raised 2 inches above ground level, and the excavated earth banked on each side to exclude surface water.

(10) The open gutters from the Nurses' Quarters should also discharge into manhole No. 5, through gulley traps. The down pipes from the upper story should be carried above the roof, and anti-syphonage pipes fitted.

(11) A ventilating pipe is required at C, to be carried above the roof of the lying-in ward.

(12) The drainage for the isolation ward has not been shown.

(13) In making the silt traps at the junctions of open gutters with manholes, the gulley trap should be built in the masonry, forming the side of lower part of the silt trap up to the level of mouth of gulley trap; and a square iron bucket made to fit this lower part of the silt trap, for facilitating the removal of the silt. The mouth of gulley trap, and top of silt trap below bed of open gutter, should be fitted with moveable gratings.

Sewers in the Cantonment of Poona.

11. The Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona, forwarded to the Sanitary Board, through the Sanitary Commissioner, an extract of the recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider an increase to the Conservancy Establishment, for suggestions as to the best way of abating the long-felt nuisance from the six underground sewers in the Sadar Bazár.

(2) The Sanitary Board inspected the sewers and made the following marks:—

(*a*) The sewers are so faultily graded and constructed that no merely remedial measures are possible, as they are practically elongated cesspools. Much of the sullage sinks into the subsoil, owing (1) to want of velocity, and (2) to the porosity of the masonry, and to the destruction of the lime joints by the sewage.

(*b*) The present sewers cannot be abolished without providing some proper means of carrying off the sewage, as otherwise the nuisance would be intensified.

(*c*) The Board is opposed to a surface sewerage scheme, as it has invariably proved an expensive failure in many towns.

(*d*) The Board, being a consultative body, cannot help (except with advice) in getting up a scheme.

(*e*) It is advisable to get an expert to get up a satisfactory scheme.

12. The Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, forwarded to the Sanitary Board plans and estimates for the Sukkur Drainage Works for their opinion.

Sukkur.

(2) The Board, in returning the papers, stated that they generally approved of the plans and made the following suggestions:—

(*a*) It would be advisable to provide at least one (if not two) more engines and centrifugal pumps for the storm water.

(*b*) The Bombay pattern of Pail Depôt is better than that adopted at Karáchi; but this could be arranged for in construction.

(*c*) As the Municipality is to provide the house-connections, it would be advisable to have a statement of the probable number that will be required, and the average cost of each. Provision might be made for trough latrines and urinals.

Miscellaneous Works.

13. Under this head the following projects were submitted to the Board for advice regarding general sanitary details.

(2) The projects approved of by the Board were:—

(1) Latrine for the new Sub-Judge's Court at Saundatti.

(2) Latrine for the new Dispensary at Chikodi.

(3) Latrine for the new Sub-Judge's Court at Chikodi.

(4) Latrine of two seats for the Jail at Belgaum.

(5) Additions and alterations to the latrines in the Training College, Dhárwár.

14. The following projects are returned with remarks as given against each.

15. The Under Secretary, Public Works Department, forwarded to the Sanitary Board for opinion, correspondence and plans of the hospital building at Sádra.

Hospital at Sádra.

(2) The Board returned the above papers with their approval to the proposals made, and suggested the following—

(*a*) The masonry ledge below the clerestory windows should be sloped off inwards, to prevent dirt and dust lodging.

(*b*) The Board presume that the proposed latrines are according to the design of the Board, and are to be built in the north or north-west corner of the compound.

16. The Under Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department forwarded to the Sanitary Board for opinion, the project, with correspondence, regarding the "Construction of a dispensary building at Mahi Kántha."

Dispensary at Mahi Kántha.

(2) The Board returned the plan and papers with the following remarks:—

(*a*) The Board presume that the site and surroundings of the building have been approved by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, the site of latrines marked out, and that no servants' quarters will be built; also that the principal rooms face west.

(*b*) The Board do not approve of the present plan, and consider the arrangement of the rooms bad, and the ventilation insufficient.

(*c*) The number of in-patients to be accommodated is not stated. If it is for three males and two females, the superficial area for the former per head will be 56 feet, with 672 cubic feet air space, and 18 feet ventilation area; and for the latter, 60 square feet, 720 cubic feet, and 14 feet ventilation (doors to back and side rooms excluded). These dimensions are too small for sick people. If the beds are limited to two males and two females, and ridge ventilation is provided, the Board will not offer any objection.

(*d*) The Board appended a rough sketch showing the arrangements of the rooms by which the maximum of light will be afforded to the dispensary and examination room, and adequate light for the wards and Medical officer's quarters.

(*e*) From the bath and cook rooms, pipes should discharge water clear of the wall into receptacles placed on the ground surface.

(*f*) If it does not add much to the expense, there should be square fan lights, falling inwards, above the doors, as designed by Dr. Hewlett and approved of by Government.

(*g*) The walls of the wards should be coated with washable paint (not white wash), and the floors made of a ¾ inch skin of Indian patent stone over 4 to 6 inches of concrete.

and also stated that where funds are limited, the scope of the dispensaries should be limited also; and that in a case like the present the building should be limited to the dispensary and examination rooms and the Medical officer's quarters, with the usual offices.

17. The Under Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department forwarded to the Sanitary Board for opinion, plans and correspondence of the Scott Hospital at Pálanpur.

Scott Hospital at Pálanpur.

(2) The Sanitary Board returned the above duly approved, and stated that the following suggestions may be carried out without increasing the cost:—

(*a*) The Board presume that the Clerestory windows will open inwards from the top, according to Dr. Hewlett's suggestion approved of by Government.

(*b*) The walls of the operating room, dispensary, and wards, for at least 6 feet from the ground, and if possible for their whole height, should be covered with washable grey paint, instead of white wash.

(*c*) A portion of the dispensary should be partitioned off and properly lighted, for the decent private examination of patients. The two doors at the other end of this room should be windows, with counters at the cills, where the bottles of medicines can be given to the patients without their going into the Dispensary.

(*d*) Two of the doors on one side of the ward, and one on the other side, might be converted into windows.

(*e*) Puckka brick or stone built latrines are objectionable. The model latrine pattern should be adapted to the plinth. As the latrines are intended for the patients, they should be roofed and lighted; and would be better placed adjoining the store rooms, as there is no necessity for two windows to the latter.

(*f*) A mortuary is a necessity, unless there is one already in some other part of the town.

(3) Government in their Resolution No. 84 C. W.—617, dated 5th May 1896, have sanctioned the above project, with the proviso that the suggestions of the Sanitary Board, excepting that regarding the mortuary, be carried out; and have requested the Superintending Engineer to report, after consultation

with the Political Superintendent, as regards the necessity or otherwise, for a mortuary.

Jail at Porbandar.

18. The project for the jail building at Porbandar, prepared by the State Engineer, was received through the Inspector-General of Prisons, with instructions to forward it to the Superintending Engineer, N. D., with the Board's opinion.

(2) The Sanitary Board, in forwarding the above project, with accompaniments, to the Superintending Engineer, N. D., said —

(*a*) The floor space is sufficient according to the Jail Manual, though the Board would prefer 54 square feet and 648 cubic feet per head.

(*b*) The floor area, cubical capacity, and ventilation, of the solitary cells are approved.

(*c*) The general area of ventilation is ample, but it does not seem to be sufficiently under control. If the Porbandar climate is variable, doors and windows are advisable, to reduce the area when necessary.

(*d*) Unless there are circumstances at Porbandar which the Board know nothing of, they would suggest that in building a new jail, the more recent patterns, as at Ahmedabad and Hyderabad (Sind), on a proportional scale, should be followed.

(*e*) The hospital, the Board presume, is to provide four beds in the large and one bed in the small room, the other rooms being used for dispensary and surgery; but nothing is shown on the plan. On the above assumption, the cubic capacity and ventilation are approved. If otherwise, the Board think, it should be built so as to afford through ventilation; and one of the standard forms might be adopted with advantage.

(*f*) No quarters for the Medical Officer or Hospital Assistant in charge have been provided.

Lunatic Asylum, Ahmedabad.

19. The Superintending Engineer, N. D., forwarded the project for the additional accommodation at the lunatic asylum at Ahmedabad for the opinion of the Sanitary Board, who, in returning the same to him, remarked—

(1) If the cell is intended for one occupant, its ventilation area, which is about 45 square feet, is ample.

(2) It is advisable to put ventilating openings with iron bars high up in the north wall of the grinding shed.

(3) In all cases of openings in the cells, the inner part of the cill should slope sharply downwards from the bars, both to prevent dirt lodging, and also to prevent a lunatic getting up there.

(4) The Board would like to have the detailed drawings of the latrines and washing platforms; and for the latter, suggested the jail pattern.

(5) It should be reported how the water is supplied, and what becomes of it after it has been used.

(2) The Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, after attending to the above instructions, submitted the same project with the necessary drawings of the latrines and washing platforms to the Superintending Engineer, N. D., through the Sanitary Board.

(3) The Board, in forwarding the same to the Superintending Engineer, N. D., pointed out that—

(*a*) *Bathing platforms.*—The trough should be above ground level, and the platform should be surrounded by a low six-inch dwarf wall, and the gutters omitted; the platform sloping to one corner, whence a drain should carry the water off.

(*b*) The water, after it quits the premises, should not be allowed to cause a nuisance. If it cannot be turned into the sewers it should be properly utilized by plantains or other succulent plants.

(*c*) With these provisoes the Board approve of the plans as now altered by the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad.

(4) This project was finally sanctioned for consideration when funds are available, *vide* Government Resolution No. 203—C.W. 1395, dated 5th October 1896, in the Public Works Department.

Dispensary at Ránpur.

20. The Collector of Ahmedabad forwarded to the Sanitary Board for approval the plan of the site, and design, for the Ránpur Dispensary.

(2) The Board, in returning the papers, forwarded a memorandum of remarks of the Sanitary Engineer on engineering points, and suggested that the standard plan (Plan B) should be followed, unless there are strong reasons for drawing out a new one.

Police Hospital, Bombay.

21. The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, forwarded to the Sanitary Board a plan showing the site suggested for the Police Hospital, Bombay, for their opinion.

(2) The Board, in returning the above, stated that they have no objection to offer to the site, but they consider that more space should be allotted, as otherwise there will not be room for the necessary out-buildings.

(3) In the meantime the Board received plans for the above building from the Superintending Engineer, N. D., for opinion.

(4) The Sanitary Board went through the plans and estimate personally with the Superintending Engineer, N. D., and the Executive Engineer, Presidency, and made the following suggestions :—

(*a*) The building should face to the west. The out-buildings must be placed to the north, if the main building faces south, and will take up a considerable area there, probably nearly as much frontage along the road as if the main building faced west. In the latter case the out-buildings would be to the east, and they and the water closets would be to leeward of the wards, and the wards would be open to both the north-west and south-west winds, which are the prevailing ones at Bombay.

(*b*) It would be advisable to have a combined washing-up and slop-sink in the back verandah, for each ward.

(*c*) Double swing doors, fitting closely to the full opening of the separate rooms, including water-closets and urinals, should be provided; and the windows on one side of these rooms should have fluted glass louvres instead of wooden ones.

(*d*) On the upper floor, each block of 4 servants' rooms should have a chimney, connecting with a cooking place in the corner of each room.

(*e*) A kitchener will probably be necessary for cooking the food of the patients, and it would be well to combine with it a combustion chamber for destroying poultices, &c., and also to provide apparatus for distributing hot water over the hospital.

(*f*) The Board understand that the rooms over the porch are to be utilized for convalescent patients to sit in, and so the width of the verandah is sufficient; otherwise it should be more than 6 feet.

Násik and Trimbak.

22. The Executive Engineer, Násik, submitted to the Chief Engineer, C. D., through the Sanitary Board, his proposals (urgently called for by the Collector in view of the approaching Sinhast, a great pilgrimage at Násik and Trimbak), for sanitary improvements at those places, and also submitted the following projects :—

I.—Providing a washing ghát, mote, pipes, &c., in connection with the Ganga Ságar Tank.

This tank is the source of the water-supply in the wells throughout the town; and it should be kept undefiled by prohibiting washing clothes in the tank.

II.—Arrangements for cleaning and refilling Gowtan Tank.

A weir will be thrown across the Ahilya river, by which the stream will be diverted to the tank after it has been emptied and scoured out. By repeating this process several times, though the water is not intended for drinking purposes, it will be sufficient for watering cattle, and for washing purposes.

III.—Sundries.

This comprises various improvements to the wells in the town; and barriers, &c., to keep cattle out of the tanks.

(2). The Sanitary Board, in forwarding the papers to the Chief Engineer, C. D., stated that, with the exception of the following, they approve of the proposals made:—

(*a*) The Board do not think that a double "mote" on the Ganga Ságar Tank will be sufficient to flush out and refill the proposed washing tank on the Godavery. The contents of the latter are about 1,500 cubic feet; at night this will be emptied, then cleaned, flushed out, and finally refilled; so that the small storage tank above it should hold at least 3,000 cubic feet. In the "Description" it is stated that the lifting capacity of each "mote" is taken as 663 cubic feet during 8 working hours; so that five motes will be required to provide a fair margin; the required supply will be 44 gallons per minute for 8 hours, which, with 21 feet of head, and a length of 788 feet, will require a 3½-inch pipe instead of the 2½-inch estimated for.

(*b*) The contents of the small storage tank above the washing ghát are not stated on the plan, but should be at least 3,000 cubic feet.

(*c*) The contents of the Gowtan Tank are stated to be 140,000 cubic feet. The R. L. of F. S. L. is not stated, but assuming a head of 2 feet, it would take about 60 hours for a 12-inch sluice valve to fill or empty it. In the weir a sluice 4 feet square is provided, with a discharging capacity of 270 cubic feet per second, which would empty the tank in less than 1½ hours. The probable duration of floods at the source of the river is not known; but it is a question for consideration whether a sluice for the supply to the tank, more nearly corresponding to that in the weir, should not be provided.

23. Ráhuri. The Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, forwarded for the approval of the Sanitary Board plan and estimates for constructing urinals for the Subordinate Judge's Court-house at Ráhuri.

(2). The Board, in returning the papers, stated that—

(*a*) Where urine is concerned, Portland Cement or Indian Patent Stone must be used instead of lime.

(*b*) Instead of a stone paving, a ¾-inch skin of Indian Patent Stone on cement concrete is much more cleanly and sanitary.

(*c*) A cesspool below the ground level is most objectionable.

(3). The Board forwarded for the information of the Executive Engineer a tracing of a design for a urinal adopted in other districts, and suggested to modify it to suit the present case.

24. Sonai. The Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, forwarded to the Sanitary Board for opinion on the following points, correspondence regarding bathing platforms for the new Police Lines at Sonai.

1*st*.—Is it desirable to construct bathing platforms in the verandahs of the buildings?

2*nd*.—If not, is it desirable to construct bathing platforms within the proposed compound, considering the confined position of the building?

(2). The Board, in returning the papers, said that—

(*a*) They are in favour of generally constructing bathing platforms in the verandahs of Police Lines, the water from which can be discharged

by pipes over a properly constructed gutter, and properly disposed of on small beds of plants in front of each quarter.

(*b*) As the compound of the Police Lines in question is very small they think that it would be best to construct bathing platforms, one for men and one for women; and the water from them should be led off, and disposed of over plantain trees or a bed of the Indian potato plant, within the compound.

(*c*) It would not be sanitary to discharge the sullage from the lines on open spaces between houses outside; and with proper care and supervision there should arise no offence from the using of the sullage water within the compound itself.

Students' Quarters, Poona.

25. The Executive Engineer, Poona, forwarded to the Sanitary Engineer and Member of the Sanitary Board, for opinion, a site plan for converting the Bacteriological Laboratory into Students' Quarters.

(2). The Sanitary Board returned the plan with the following observations:—

(*a*) The latrines should be concentrated in the north-east corner of the compound, which will be convenient for the filth carts, and be the least offensive position for the residences.

(*b*) To hide the latrines and filth cart from view, the space should be enclosed by trellis work, with creepers grown on it. The proposal to have the latrines close to the dining, cooking, and living rooms is most objectionable.

(*c*) Urinals were not desirable, as they were apt to be used for latrines. Two or three chamber pots might be placed in a screened-off partition at the end of the verandah of each block, for night use only; and these can be removed by the sweeper in the morning, and replaced in the evening.

(*d*) A separate latrine and bath room for the resident master should be attached to his own quarters.

(*e*) The blocks for quarters for students should be placed end on to the compound wall, and separated from it by a distance of 15 or 20 feet, for the sake of ventilation, &c. The positions where they should be placed were shown on the plan.

(*f*) The two tanks in the existing "Cattle enclosures" should have their walls removed, and the paving extended to form a bathing platform, with a standpost in the centre, and a dwarf wall round the platform. The water should be led off in masonry drains into the irrigation channel outside.

(*g*) The two "water troughs" should be carefully filled in and consolidated.

(3). The Executive Engineer again submitted to the Board a plan showing the arrangements proposed by the Principal, with previous correspondence for opinion.

(4). The Board, in returning the papers, stated that they still adhere to the opinion expressed previously; especially regarding the position of the latrines, and the advisability of having the blocks of quarters facing the prevailing wind as far as possible; and pointed out that the nuisance anticipated by the Principal to passers-by on the road from having the latrines along the east wall, will be trivial and momentary compared with the chronic nuisance of having the main latrine to windward of the whole compound for most of the year, and in close proximity to the dining and cooking rooms and two blocks of quarters, which the Board think both disgusting and insanitary. If the sweepers are looked after properly, there will be no complaint from passers-by.

(5). The Board forwarded a tracing showing how they would place the different blocks most advantageously for ventilation, and without interfering unduly with the play-ground space.

Street-watering, Cantonment, Poona.

26. The Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona, forwarded correspondence in favour of street-watering, to the Sanitary Commissioner for the opinion of the Sanitary Board.

(2). The Sanitary Board in returning the correspondence stated that—

(*a*) The proposal for watering the roads was a necessary and advisable sanitary measure.

(*b*) The clouds of dust blowing about in the cold and hot seasons cause much discomfort, and are irritating to the lungs.

(*c*) Owing to the insanitary habits of the people, and the imperfect removal of sewage and other deleterious matters, the dust probably contains disease germs, which may be inhaled.

(*d*) To avoid all this, it is a decided advantage to prevent the germs being blown about, by watering the streets.

Sholápur.

27. The Executive Engineer, Sholápur, forwarded a plan showing the site of the Police Lines and its surroundings, to the Sanitary Board, for marking thereon a site for the latrines to be constructed for the use of the Police Lines.

(2). The Sanitary Board in returning the plan stated that—

(*a*) Both sets of latrines should be on the north side of the canal, that for females to the east, and for males to the west, of the bridge, on a triangular piece of waste ground between two cart tracks. This site has been shown to the Subordinate in charge by the Sanitary Engineer.

(*b*) The type should be the improved model latrine, with a protecting screen in front of both; and also behind, for the latrine for males.

House-connection, Sholápur.

28. The Chairman, Sanitation Committee, Sholápur Municipality, requested the Sanitary Board to state which of the following will be best for the house-connections :—

1 Chinaware glazed pipes ;
2 Cast iron thin pipes ;

on sanitary grounds, and more durable.

(2). In reply to the above the Sanitary Engineer and Member of the Sanitary Board stated that—

(*a*) Glazed stoneware pipes are almost invariably used for house-connections.

(*b*) If the connection is with a cesspool or underground drain, it *must* have a proper syphon trap on it, to prevent sewer gas entering into the house; otherwise the gas will introduce disease into the houses.

Hospital Latrine, Ratnágiri.

29. The Executive Engineer, Ratnágiri and Kolába, forwarded two alternative plans and estimates for constructing latrines at the Civil Hospital, Ratnágiri, to the Sanitary Board for opinion.

(2). The Board, in returning the above, stated that—

(*a*) The one on the pattern "Eureka Native Closet" would not do unless some means are employed for frequently flushing out the "Eureka pans"; and even in that case they would have to be combined with some system of drainage, as the buckets would not suit for this constant flushing.

(*b*) As regards the "Gahagan" pattern—the squatting plate has not the opening and foot-rests properly drawn.

(3). The Executive Engineer again submitted a design of the "Gahagan" pattern, for approval.

(4). The Board approved and returned the design, and stated that it is very important that the bucket should come exactly under the aperture (which should be square) in the squatting plate.

30. The Superintending Engineer, S. D., forwarded to the Sanitary Board for approval and opinion, plans and estimate for a latrine for servants at the "Terraces bungalow, Government House, Mahábleshwar".

Mahábleshwar.

(2) The Board returned the above through the Executive Engineer, Sátára, stating that—

(*a*) It would be advisable to have doors in front of the seats, extending up to the top of partitions only.

(*b*) The top of the concrete and cement flooring under the seats, and in the back passage, should be above ground level, so that rain-water, or water used for washing this floor, may drain properly away.

Except the above, the project has the Board's approval.

31. The Superintending Engineer, S. D., forwarded to the Sanitary Board for opinion, plan and estimate for a latrine of seven seats for the Armed Police Lines at Sátára.

Sátára.

(2) The Board, in returning the above, stated that they have no objection to the pattern, though they do not think it so good as the Board's pattern; and suggested the following :—

(*a*) The double pans should be renewed when necessary, probably each year.

(*b*) The sweepers often empty the liquid from the lower pans on the ground in the vicinity, which should be guarded against.

32. The Executive Engineer, Bijápur, forwarded plans and estimates of the latrines and urinals for the Bijápur High School, to the Sanitary Board, for opinion.

Bijápur.

(2) The Sanitary Board, in returning the documents, made the following suggestions :—

(*a*) As the corrugated iron roof of the latrines has been found to be very hot, it is advisable to have a tiled roof, projecting far enough to protect the walls from the sun.

(*b*) The buckets should have a moveable diaphragm, about one-third of the way down, to hold the solids, and prevent splashing.

(*c*) In the urinals there should be an impervious floor over the parts under the buckets and part of the seats, and the small space behind.

(*d*) A couple of stone stops should be provided for each bucket, to ensure its being put in proper place.

A summary of the work of the Engineer Member of the Sanitary Board is given below :—

33. *Ahmedabad Sewage Farm.*—The Sanitary Engineer, after inspecting the sewage farm at Ahmedabad, found that—

(*a*) The state of the farm was practically no better than it was two years ago.

(*b*) The farm was so choked by weeds, from bad management, that it can hardly get worse.

(*c*) The sewage was not a bit stronger than that of the Karáchi Farm, and he wrote to the President of the Municipality, Ahmedabad, as under :—For (*a*) above, sewage farming being very different from the ordinary agricultural work, he urged the President to send the Superintendent, newly engaged, for a practical training on the Karáchi Sewage Farm before he has had time to get any wrong ideas about the work; with instructions to stay there (at Karáchi) to see both hot weather, monsoon, and cold weather crops worked, which will probably take eight months (end of March to end of November).

(2). From his inspection of the Karáchi Farm the Sanitary Engineer found that the soil there is much the same as Ahmedabad, and suggested to the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality—

(1) To provide the Superintendent with a sufficient working grant (say, about Rs. 100) per acre, to be spent with the sanction of the President only ; if otherwise, the Superintendent will have to wait for weeks to get the sanction of the Committee, and thus the work will be delayed.

(2) To provide a fair stock of bullocks, carts, ploughs, and tools generally, and sufficient labour.

(3) If the Municipality would put their farm on a proper footing, as at Karáchi, it can get the same flourishing results as there. It never can be a success, either financially or otherwise, if the management is stinted and hindered as at present.

For (*b*) above.

(1) It is advisable to subdivide the ground into plots, each measuring 20 feet in width and about 200 feet in length, with a slope of 6 to 12 inches, and with a channel along its side for supplying the sewage. The whole of the sewage should be turned into each of these strips in succession, through a cut in the channel, so that it will spread over the 20 feet width, and flow down in a thin sheet. When it has got $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ (according to the crop) down the strip, the supply should be shut off, so as to prevent a surplus accumulating at the bottom.

(2) At present the Ahmedabad Farm is not a sewage farm at all Sewage can only be deodorised and rendered innocuous properly, when the surface of the earth is covered by a multitude of small root tendrils, which can eat up the noxious elements of the sewage rapidly. The best crop of all for this purpose, and the most paying from a financial point of view, has been proved to be "haryáli" grass, cut monthly, dried for a couple of days, and sold as hay. Other crops cannot cover the surface with these root tendrils, and are therefore more or less useless as deodorisers. Indian corn is fairly good as a deodoriser, and also pays fairly well.

(3) The Superintendent, whilst under training at Karáchi, should take full and careful daily notes of each crop as regards the amount of sewage applied per acre, how long the application takes to cover each crop, when it has to be renewed for different crops, the best nature of soil for each crop, number of days for ploughing, date of sowing, date of first and subsequent cuttings, dates of sewage application, quantity of each cutting, dates of final removal, total cost of each crop in labour, seed, &c., total value of cuttings, &c., and as to what crops should succeed other crops on the same plot.

For (*c*) above.

(1) It is advisable to try broad irrigation in long plots as mentioned above, before going to the expense of putting up pumps for diluting the sewage. At Karáchi there were small plots at first, as at Ahmedabad now, and the result was a failure ; but when long plots were made, and broad irrigation was intelligently used, they proved profitable ; and hence there is no reason why there should be a failure at Ahmedabad if long plots were used with broad irrigation.

Nadiád Drainage.

34. The Sanitary Engineer at his inspection went carefully into the question of the drainage of storm water round the town, and wrote to the President of the Municipality of Nadiád, through the Collector, as follows :—

(1) The vital points that govern the whole scheme are the supply levels of the Anderval and Kheta Tanks, by their inlets and outlets. The overflow from the first fills all the hollows to the south of the town.

(2) The Anderval Tank is under a mile from the beginning of the Public Works Department channel, measured along the line of the new proposed drainage channel ; and allowing a fall of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile, and starting at the present level of the inlet of the Anderval Tank, the bed level

at the beginning of the Public Works Department channel should be about, say, 2 feet lower than it actually is.

(3) The R. L. of flood level near Kheta Tank is 118. The present inlet and outlet of this tank should be cut down to a R. L. of 112 and 115 respectively ; and another inlet provided on the north side, with a R. L. of 113, to allow of the drainage water from that side entering the tank.

(4) From the south side of the Anderval Tank, near the inlet, a channel should be cut behind Santram's Temple in a north-west direction, so as to cut off all supply to the Malae Tank ; and the present narrow passage between the Temple and the Underval Tank should be closed by a bund (with approaches for carts on each side, at a slope of 1 to 25) up to 2 feet above High Flood Level, and the culvert over the passage removed. The bund of this tank on the north side should be raised to this level, so as to cut the water off from the hollows there.

(5) The Barrel Drain Culvert on the Station Road will have to be removed ; and a culvert, with proper waterway, and a pavement at the proper level, substituted.

(6) The culvert on the Dumal Bhagca Road had its pavement made at the level *originally* proposed for the Public Works Department channel, and is therefore two feet too high now. As the Public Works Department channel must be lowered another two feet, this pavement must now be lowered four feet. The abutment foundations are said to be five feet deep ; and if so, the pavement can be rebuilt at a lower level, and extended ten feet in front and rear, with apron walls, and the banks well pitched, which will protect the foundations.

(7) The watershed, or highest point, is between the Moleshwar and Pilwai Tanks, and the latter can easily be drained to the west, to the Sher Khind Tank.

(8) The outlet of the Moleshwar Tank should be cut down about 1½ feet. The sullage water from the privies, &c., between Pilwai and Sher Tanks should be taken across the drainage channel, and down to the Public Works Department channel below.

(2). By the above arrangements all drainage water will be cut off from the Pilwai and Malae Tanks, and from most of the hollows, which should all be gradually filled up, and no further excavations allowed.

(3). The water level in the Kheta Tank will be reduced nearly 2½ feet, to prevent flooding of the Utarsanda Road. The water level of the Moleshwar Tank will be reduced about 1¼ feet, to regulate the discharge down the channel and prevent flooding the town. The Underval and Ratan Tanks will remain as at present.

Filter beds at Mundwa.

35. The Collector of Poona forwarded to the Sanitary Engineer and Member of the Sanitary Board, for opinion, a report from the Distillery Inspector, Mundwa, who made the following suggestions :—

(*a*) To reduce the lengths of the earthen pipes from the filter bed to 10 feet, to facilitate their cleaning when choked. The present pipes are only 4 inches in diameter.

(*b*) The mouths of the pipes to have perforated copper sheets fixed to them, to prevent the sand from choking them.

(*c*) To leave the trenches, in which the pipes are being laid, open.

(2) The Sanitary Engineer, in returning the correspondence, stated that—

(*a*) He did not think that filter beds of the existing size could deal satisfactorily with even the smaller amount, *i. e.*, less than 4,000 gallons a day ; much less with the larger.

(*b*) The sullage was peculiarly foul, with a large amount of "lees" in it ; and unless it was allowed ample time to settle, it would rapidly choke

the filters; and the result would be that the sullage would flow over the filter beds (instead of through them), as it did last year.

(*c*) As the proposed pipe outlet has a fall of 1 in 100, the 4″ pipe will be able to discharge 100 gallons per minute, which is ample.

(*d*) If the filter beds were fitted properly, with shingle below, then gravel, and then sand, it would be impossible for the latter to get into the outlet pipe. If the filters are kept in good order, there seems no necessity for perforated copper sheets at the inlets; nor can they become choked; and larger cast-iron pipes are quite unnecessary.

(*e*) The Sanitary Engineer had already stated that both settling tanks and filters are too small to give the latter a fair chance; in all probability they will not get the *constant* attention and cleaning that their small size will necessitate; and then anything may happen, and no arrangement of pipes or gutters will affect the result.

Drainage Project, Sholápur.

36. The Executive Engineer, Sholápur, forwarded an estimate for making the survey of the town of Sholápur for a drainage project to the Sanitary Engineer and Member of the Sanitary Board for opinion.

(2). The Sanitary Engineer forwarded the above estimate (which was only for a survey of the western part of the Sholápur City) to the Chief Engineer, C. D., and stated that the Sanitary Board, after a careful inspection of the place, had drawn out two estimates, one for a survey of the whole town by the Public Works Department, and another for a survey of one of the three proposed divisions; and forwarded extracts from the Board's letter to the President of the Sholápur Municipality on the above subject.

(3). It is believed that the Municipality, Sholápur, will have funds available in a month or so, and the estimate framed by the Board for the survey of the whole town should be adopted, and the survey of the whole town carried out accordingly; and then the western portion of the town can be properly marked out according to actual levels, and an estimate for draining it be drawn up.

(4). The estimates, as under, have been sanctioned in Government Resolution No. Local 24 A—28 of 22nd May 1896 :—

(1) Surveying the whole of the Municipal town of Sholápur for the purpose of a drainage scheme.

(2) Preparing plan and estimate of the drainage scheme of the Western portion of the town of Sholápur.

The survey was commenced by the Public Works Department, but has had to be stopped, as the Overseer was required for Famine work.

Sholápur.

37. The Sanitary Engineer and Member of the Sanitary Board, on his inspection of the water-works at Sholápur, and with reference to the details of the engine as given by the Secretary of the Municipality, suggested to the President of the Municipality, Sholápur, that—

(*a*) The old engine is practically useless for the work; and if the Worthington Engine broke down in any way, the results would be most serious.

(*b*) The new engine should provide a margin of power for the prospective increase in the requirements for, say, the next 15 or 20 years.

(*c*) When inspecting the engines it was noticed that the vacuum was too small; it ought to be about 24 to 25 inches.

General Sanitary Progress.

Hyderabad, Sind.

38. The Municipality have ordered a duplicate set of Worthington Triple Expansion Engines for the Fort Station; and also a Branch Main from the Fort Reservoir to the Canton-

ment Reservoir, so as to do away with the small engine for the latter. They have also sanctioned a high level steel reservoir, to be placed on a tower in the Fort, and a new engine for the River Pumping Station; and the conversion of the two old settling tanks at the river into "Continuous Flow" settling tank. It is hoped that subsequently filter beds will be added there, and the storage reservoirs covered in, in the near future. The question of extra taxation has not yet arisen here, as the money set aside for the last 18 years for the yearly instalment of the old water-works loan is now available for the new one, which will cover all but the filter beds and reservoir roofs. If a revision of the octroi is permitted, there will be no difficulty about money for these and for the drainage, but if direct taxation is insisted on, the matter will probably be dropped.

Yeola. 39. The water-works project has been sanctioned by Government, and the supply well was partially built.

Surat. 40. The supply wells in the river and the sumph well have been built, and are being connected together. The engine house is under construction, and some of the pipes have arrived. This is the only Municipal work under Public Works Department construction that has not been stopped owing to the famine.

Ahmednagar. 41. This is being carried out under the superintendence of the Sanitary Board. Much delay was caused owing to the rules for the new taxes having to be altered and re-altered. Final sanction to the loan was given in November, and the pipes, &c., were ordered at once; and it is hoped that all will be completed by the middle of the next year (1897).

Belgaum. 42. A survey of the town has been made by an Engineer employed by the Municipality; and a project for the water-supply is being prepared by him, under the advice of the Sanitary Board.

Akalkot. 43. The water-supply project was surveyed and got up by an Engineer employed by the State under the superintendence of the Sanitary Board. The sudden death of the Rája has put a temporary stop to the project, pending the decision of Government as to the succession to the Gádi.

Násik. 44. A project for the water-supply was got up by the Executive Engineer, but further consideration of it has been stopped by the famine.

Sukkur. 45. A drainage project was drawn out by the Special Water-works Engineer, but has been shelved by the Municipality, though it is urgently required.

Viramgám. 46. It is proposed to supply water by an Artesian well, as the surface subsoil water is brackish. Borings were carried out by the Executive Engineer, since when the project has been in abeyance.

Hubli. 47. This Municipality for two years have been discussing improvements to their water-supply and a drainage scheme. The Sanitary Board discussed both subjects very fully with them in November, but apparently the matter has lapsed; and probably it will not advance beyond the stage of discussion for many years, as in the case of so many other Municipalities, unless the matter is specially taken up and pushed by some one, as in the case of the water-supply of Ahmednagar, which was pushed through practically by the Sanitary Engineer.

Gadag. 48. This Municipality is also considering both water-supply and drainage schemes, and the Sanitary Board went into the matter carefully on the spot, and gave very full advice on

details; but the result is much the same as at Hubli, Násik, and other places. The block in all cases is the taxation necessary to cover the loan required for the works: and no Municipality will pass such extra taxes without much and *continued* pressure and argument from some one.

49. Bársi. The water-supply project for this place has been shelved by the Municipality on the strength of an unfavourable analysis of one well.

50. Pandharpur. The much-needed improvements to the water-supply, in the interests of the numerous pilgrims, has not proceeded beyond discussion for several years; and there is little hope of anything being done unless Government will order that half the pilgrim-tax (which forms the greater part of the Municipal Revenue) should be administered in the sanitary interests of the pilgrims by a District Board, *separate* from the Municipality.

51. Wái. This is another town with a Bráhmin Municipality, and is probably the most insanitary in the Presidency. Proposals for water-supply and drainage, as in the case of Násik, have been under discussion for many years, but have progressed no further. The present water-supply is from the pools where the pilgrims bathe, just as at Násik; almost every house has a reeking cesspool under the roadway in front, which is never cleaned; and the result is that cholera breaks out there every hot weather, which is especially serious, owing to the proximity of the town to Mahábleshwar, which at that time is the seat of Government. We would strongly urge that the Municipality should be ordered to engage a suitable Engineer to draw up proper projects under our advice, for both water-supply and drainage; and that the inhabitants should be forced to fill up the present filthy cesspools. Nominally the Municipality have ruled that no new cesspools should be made, but practically this is a dead letter.

52. Dohad and Dákor are both considering water-supply projects, and both have good sources of supply; but the question of taxation stops the way, as well as the difficulty that the Executive Engineer has in finding a subordinate to carry out the necessary surveys, owing to the famine.

53. Poona. Poona is one of the largest and most important cities in the Presidency, and the seat of Government for more than one-third of the year, and has a large cantonment close by; and yet it has shown the same dilatoriness in sanitary matters as the smallest up-country Municipality, and no sanitary progress in important measures has been made for many years. The danger to the large number of troops from an outbreak of disease in the filthy city, is surely enough reason for strong measures being taken to put a stop to such a state of things. If a sewage farm cannot be decided on, there are other satisfactory ways of purifying the sewage before discharging it into the river. The state of the latter also is yearly becoming worse, from the crude sewage now turned into it; and in a few more years the stretch above the Jamsetji Bund will become an intolerable and dangerous nuisance.

54. Finally we would urge that Government should from time to time recognise in some substantial manner, by suitable titles of honour, any special exertions made by a prominent member of a Municipality in pushing on water-supply and drainage schemes. Owing to the conservatism of natives, to their great objection to direct taxation, and to the tendency of Municipal Commissioners generally to subordinate public to private interests, the position of any Commissioner who takes up sanitary improvement is a thankless and laborious one; and yet, without some one taking up the matter seriously, and pressing it continuously for a long time, it is hopeless to expect any Municipality to overcome its own *vis inertiæ*. Where there is a question of a Municipal appointment which might be got for a friend or relation, or where there is a possibility of appropriating Municipal funds for a school, or something of that sort, every Commissioner will attend; but when it is a matter of public health, or sanitary

improvements, even a quorum can seldom be got, unless it is a question of taxation, when again there will be a full meeting to *oppose* it. There are probably not half a dozen non-official Municipal Commissioners in the Presidency who have seriously taken up this unprofitable and almost hopeless task; and unless their exertions are in some way recognised, and influentially supported, it is only to be expected that they will fall off; and those Commissioners who might possibly in time be influenced by these exertions, will prefer to cast in their lot with the popular role of passive obstruction to sanitation, varied by occasional theoretic discussions.

55. The establishment remained the same as last year.

J. W. CLARKSON, Surg.-Lieut.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner for the
Government of Bombay.

J. C. POTTINGER, M.I.C.E.,
Sanitary Engineer and
Member of the Sanitary Board.

APPENDIX II.

No. 372 OF 1897.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1896.

I.—SUMMARY.

The following table gives a summary of the shipping and health of the Port of Bombay and of the work in connection therewith for the year ending 31st December 1896 :—

Table No. 1.

Vessels including native craft.	Number.	Number of passengers as far as is known.	Number of vessels inspected.	Number of persons including crew on vessels inspected.	Number of vessels disinfected.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Diseases and Number of Cases of each.						
							Bubonic plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Chicken-pox.	Enteric fever.
Entered	47,948	423,966	22	21,654	14	601	2	1	5	5	3	5	1
Left.....	39,695	459,939	503	90,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Including Harbour Population.											
In Harbour during the year	1,310	22,142	45	...	45	176	...	37	7	4	...	1	...
Total, ...	88,953	906,047	570	112,278	59	777	2	38	12	9	3	6	1
1895 ...	90,317	901,370	572	100,016	19	879	...	22	7	21	2	5	1

2. In the above table the "number of crew" on board ships entering the harbour is not shown, as no record is kept. The discrepancy between "arrivals" and "departures" is explained by the fact of boats arriving with grass, wood and other local cargo, from across the harbour being registered as "arrivals," without being registered as "departures" when they again leave for similar cargo.

II.—INCOMING VESSELS.

3. Table No. 2 furnishes further particulars regarding vessels which entered the port during the year :—

Table No. 2.

Year.	Total number of steamers and square-rigged vessels which entered Bombay Harbour from Ports other than Indian Ports.	Number of passengers.	Total number of native sailing craft which entered Bombay Harbour from Ports other than Indian Ports.	Number of passengers.	Total number of steamers and square-rigged vessels which entered Bombay Harbour from Indian Ports.	Number of passengers.	Total number of native sailing craft which entered Bombay Harbour from Indian Ports.	Number of passengers.
a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*
1896... ...	684	43,527	235	1,886	1,344	378,553	45,685	Unknown.
1895... ...	758	38,745	334	1,856	1,248	419,882	45,870	Do.

4. There is no record kept of the crews of incoming vessels, and, in the case of native craft, none of either crews or passengers; hence the total number of persons who arrived by the vessels shown in the above table cannot be given. Of the 423,966 passengers shown, 15,598 were troops, 9,892 pilgrims from the Hedjaz, and the remaining 398,476 chiefly passengers from ports near Bombay.

5. The following table shows the number of ships which had infectious disease on board on or before entering the harbour :—

Table No. 3.

Class of Vessels.	Number of Ships.	Total number of crew and passengers.	Diseases and number of cases of each.							Number of persons vaccinated.
			Bubonic plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Chicken-pox.	Enteric fever.	
1. Troopships... ...	4	5,476	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	...
2. Pilgrim ships ...	3	2,374	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	546
3. Other vessels ...	7	1,254	2	1	1	3	1	1	...	55
Total ...	14	9,104	2	1	5	5	3	5	1	601
1895 ...	9	5,318	...	11	3	21	1	2	1	864

6. Vessels which became infected while in port are not shown in the above table but will be shown in Table No. 6.

7. The cases of measles, scarlatina and chicken-pox, referred to in the foregoing table as having occurred on board the Indian Troop Service Transports, were landed and isolated in the Military Cantonment at Colába. The small-pox cases were removed to hospital on shore and those unprotected amongst the crew and passengers were vaccinated before they were allowed to land. During the year under report 601 persons were vaccinated on board the small-pox infected ships which are mentioned in the above table. Two deaths from plague were landed by a Shepherd's coasting boat which was put back from sea a day after her departure from Bombay on account of cyclonic weather. One death from cholera occurred during a voyage of a Shepherd's steamer from Marmagoa to Bombay. All these ships were thoroughly disinfected on their arrival at Bombay before pratique was granted them.

8. No vessels arrived during the year with suspicious cargo, infected cattle or glandered horses.

III.—Outward Vessels.

9. The following table shows the number of vessels of all kinds which sailed from the port of Bombay during the year :—

Table No. 4.

Year.	Total number of steamers and square-rigged vessels which left Bombay Harbour for ports other than Indian Ports.	Number of passengers.	Total number of native sailing craft which left Bombay Harbour for ports other than Indian Ports.	Number of passengers.	Total number of steamers and square-rigged vessels which left Bombay Harbour for Indian Ports.	Number of passengers.	Total number of native sailing craft which left Bombay Harbour for Indian Ports.	Number of passengers.
a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*
1896 ...	704	55,686	258	148	1,276	404,105	37,457	Unknown.
1895 ...	664	44,745	562	926	1,338	373,074	38,204	

10. The following table furnishes details of outward vessels of all kinds, bound for Quarantine Ports, which were inspected during the year and granted B Form Bill of Health.

By Quarantine Ports are meant ports of Mauritius, Aden, Red Sea, Europe *viâ* Canal and Persian Gulf, vessels for which, with their crews and passengers, are inspected on the dates of sailing before Bills of Health are given. This table includes 19 pilgrim ships bound for Jeddah which are also noticed in Table 9 under Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic :—

Table No. 5.

Names of ports to which sailed.	Number of vessels.	Number of Tonnage (net).	Number of individuals comprising crews.	Number of passengers.	Total of crews and passengers.
I.—Square-rigged Vessels and Steamers.					
Europe, *viâ* the Suez Canal ...	217	527,799·51	18,915	8,138	27,053
Aden	38	70,394·47	5,432	3,452	8,884
Red Sea Ports	15	18,907·74	879	667	1,546
Suez	3	5,711·76	92	1	93
Port Said	9	18,909·24	333	...	333
Mauritius	16	16,219·02	880	1,696	2,576
Persian Gulf	38	45,283·68	1,931	1,297	3,228
Total ...	336	703,225·42	28,462	15,251	43,713
II.—Pilgrim-ships with 60 or more adult passengers.					
Jeddah, *viâ* Aden	19	25,810·90	1,428	14,478	15,906
Total ...	19	25,810·90	1,428	14,478	15,906
III.—Native Sailing Craft.					
Persian Gulf Ports	61	8,744·91	1,367	100	1,467
Other Foreign Ports... ...	43	4,588·01	928	109	1,037
Total ...	104	13,332.92	2,295	209	2,504
IV.—Her Majesty's Indian Troop and Marine Ships and British and Foreign Men-of-War.					
Europe, *viâ* the Suez Canal ...	15	62,905·	3,175	14,613	17,788
Aden	5	8,007·42	611	2,440	3,051
Suakim	14	36,356·19	1,607	3,867	5,474
Mauritius	3	7,223·42	730	708	1,438
Persian Gulf	7	7,684·50	750	...	750
Total ...	44	122,176·53	6,873	21,628	28,501
Grand Total ...	503	864,545·77	39,058	51,566	90,634
1895 ...	540	794,588·02	35,367	45,509	80,876

11. In addition to the above, Form C Bill of Health was issued to 648 vessels. This form is usually taken by vessels bound for Indian, Chinese and East African Ports, where quarantine restrictions are mild, or are only enforced against arrivals from infected ports. Thus the total number of Bills of Health issued during the year was 1,151 against 1,206 in the year 1895 and 1,177 in the year 1894.

12. The remaining 38,544 vessels did not take Bills of Health, being either only coasting craft or Shepherd and Company's ferry steamers.

13. Attached to each Bill of Health was a necrological certificate showing the number of deaths from plague, yellow fever and cholera in the Town of Bombay during the week preceding that in which each vessel sailed, as these certificates have to be produced in certain ports. All Bills of Health issued up

to the 29th of September 1896 were clean ones. On that date, however, as the Medical Board reported that there had been several cases of bubonoid fever, the necrological certificate, the end of which usually reads "that the public health of the environs was good," was made to read "that the public health of the environs was poor, several cases of bubonoid fever having occurred during the past month in the Mandvi District," until the 8th of October 1896, when bubonic plague was declared to be mildly prevalent in the Mandvi District, and Bills of Health were modified as follows, *viz* :—Form B, the end of which usally reads "It is certified that the Town and Port of Bombay are at present free from epidemic cholera, plague, yellow fever, and all other dangerous epidemic disease" was made to read "It is certified that the Town and Port of Bombay are at present free from epidemic cholera, yellow fever and all other dangerous epidemic disease, except bubonic plague which exists in a mildly epidemic form in the Mandvi District", and the necrological certificate further modified and made to read "that the public health of the environs was poor on account of the presence of bubonic plague in a mildly epidemic form in the Mandvi District." From the 10th of December 1896, until the end of the year, as the plague had extended into other districts and assumed an epidemic form, the bills of health were further modified as follows:—*viz*. Form B to read: "It is further certified that the Town and Port of Bombay are at present free from epidemic cholera, yellow fever and all other dangerous epidemic disease except bubonic plague which exists in an epidemic form"; and Form C to read: "This is to certify that there is no epidemic disease prevailing in the city and suburbs of Bombay except bubonic plague which exists in an epidemic form."

14. There were no cases of infectious disease dangerous to life found on inspection of any vessel prior to departure.

15. The sanitary condition of outward-bound vessels was, as a rule, satisfactory. The principal defects noticed were much the same as in other years *viz* :—

(*a*) Overcrowding of crews' quarters.

(*b*) Faulty construction of crews' quarters.

(*c*) Want of proper accommodation for deck passengers on long voyages.

(*d*) Foul bilges in native craft.

(*a*) Overcrowding of crews' quarters.

16. As in previous years, overcrowding of crews' quarters was chiefly observed among the regular liners so constructed as to carry as many passengers as possible, and is occasioned by vessels often having to take home an extra crew to man some other vessel of the same line. Such extra crew has to be provided with accommodation, and endeavours to accommodate its members with their boxes, in quarters already nearly full, leads to overcrowding. There has been a tendency among Commanders of vessels, which do not belong to the regular passenger liners, to provide temporary accommodation for such extra crews, when possible, and this was, in most cases, done in consultation with the Health Officer of the Port during the year; but this procedure is not generally feasible in the case of vessels constructed to carry passengers in every available corner, and with very few exceptions, was not attempted, those responsible generally urging, by way of explanation, the fact that the permanent quarters were much in excess of the minimum space required by law, and that the extra hands accommodated did not cause such minimum to be reduced. However true that may be theoretically, in practice it is attended with much disadvantage as necessity arises for erecting hammocks, which with men's kit and boxes not only do diminish the minimum space per head required by law, but also render it very difficult to keep quarters clean and sanitary. These remarks apply to those vessels only which were inspected, and it is highly probable that they would also apply to a large number of outgoing vessels which do not undergo inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. In the case of one vessel, a pilgrim liner, notice was given to the owners that the Health Officer of the Port

would feel justified in withholding a bill of health unless the crews' quarters were improved.

(*b*) Faulty construction of crews' quarters.

A large number of iron-decked vessels were inspected during the year, and found to have no wooden sheathing on the deck over the crews' quarters or within these quarters. The number of iron-decked vessels is increasing, but the new ones are bound by law to have their crews' quarters sheathed within and without; this law does not apply to the old ones unless complaints regarding them be made and sustained. In many cases wooden planks have been placed under the decks over the bunks, but these are of very questionable utility, and harbour vermin.

(*c*) Want of proper accommodation for deck passengers on long voyages.

Cases of this were only observed during the year upon several buggalows which were granted Form B bill of health. Upon steamers it was not observed to any extent, but this remark only applies to those steamers which were inspected. Many vessels of all kinds proceed on long voyages which do not have to undergo inspection, and it is possible that some of these may require better accommodation for deck passengers than they possess.

(*d*) Foul bilges in native craft.

In only a very small number of instances steps had to be taken on account of dirty bilges in native craft, as Nácodas have been becoming more careful. In the case of one buggalow, in which the bilge was unusually foul, a specimen was taken and subjected to quantitative bacteriological examination and found to contain no less than 5,400,000 microbes to one cubic centimetre.

IV.—Infectious Disease on Vessels in the Harbour.

17. The following table includes all steamers, square-rigged vessels and native craft, which became infected while lying in port, but not those given in Table 3 which became infected while at sea :—

Table No. 6.

Months.*	Steamers.									Buggalows, Tonies, Prows, Steam Launches, &c.									Total Number of Cases of Infectious Disease in the Bombay Harbour.									
	Number of Ships.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Chicken-pox.		Number of Native Craft.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Chicken-pox.		Total number of infected Vessels.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Chicken-pox.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	5	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	4	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	4	2	...	3	...	1	...
April ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	20	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	11	1	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
June ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
September .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	45	37	22	7	...	4	...	1	...																		
1895 ...	12	11	7	4	...	...	...	2	...																		

* No cases of infectious disease occurred in the Bombay Harbour during October, November and December.

18. Out of a harbour population estimated at 22,142 there were 37 cases of cholera, 22 of which proved fatal. These cases were distributed as follows :—

1 Steamer ... ... 1 case
33 Prows, Tonies, Dingies, Buttelas, &c. (native craft) ... ... 36 cases

Of other diseases the following are the details :—Out of the seven cases of small-pox shown in the foregoing table, three occurred on board of three of Her Majesty's Indian Marine Ships and the remaining four on board of P. & O. vessels and other steamers which were in the harbour at the time. Out of the four cases of measles two occurred on board Her Majesty's Ship "*Warren Hastings*" and one on board Her Majesty's Ship "*Magdala*" and one on a British India Ship. The case of chicken-pox was reported to have been removed to the Saint George's Hospital from one of the Indian Marine Ships. All these vessels were disinfected as thoroughly as possible. In connection with seven cases of small-pox 176 persons were vaccinated.

19. Table No. 7 shows reported cases of cholera on native craft of all kinds in the port during the past 12 years. It is possible that the apparent high death rate is due to the fact that mild cases ending in recovery are not reported. It was observed that the fatal cases pursued a very rapid course, but this is probably due to inaccurate and unreliable reports :—

Table No. 7.

Years.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths amongst those attacked.
1885	30	26	86
1886	2	2	100
1887	26	21	80
1888	15	10	66
1889	23	21	91
1890	3	2	66
1891	5	5	100
1892	12	12	100
1893	12	12	100
1894	28	22	78
1895	10	7	70
1896	36	22	61
Total ...	202	162	80

V.—Disinfection of Ships and General Health of the Shipping.

20. Fifty-nine vessels of various kinds were disinfected during the year under the supervision of the Water Police according to directions given by the Port Health Officer. The Naval authorities dealt with the disinfection of Her Majesty's Marine and Indian Troopships on which infectious disease occurred. No opposition was raised by Commanders and owners.

21. The health of the harbour population was satisfactory during the year. The following details show the distribution of the admissions into the various hospitals :—The Saint George's Hospital during that time admitted 504 Europeans, of whom 12 died ; whilst the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital admitted 86 natives, of whom 9 died ; and the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital 120 natives, of whom 8 died. The total number of admissions into these hospitals were 710 and the number of deaths 29.

22. Sixteen inquests were held by the Coroner of Bombay during the year on bodies of persons who died from the effects of accidents while at work on boardships in docks and at bandar or in the harbour. There were no cases of bilge-poisoning reported during the year.

VI.—Quarantine against Bombay.

23. The following table shows the action taken in other ports during the year against Bombay on account of the prevalence of bubonic plague :—

Table No. 8.

Authority or Government Resolution. No.	Authority or Government Resolution. Date.	Name of Port at which quarantine was imposed.	Remarks.
4358	3rd October 1896.	Ceylon	Quarantine on vessels until inspected.
4395	5th October 1896.	Alexandria	Application of plague rules in force since 13th June 1894 to arrivals from Bombay.
4431	7th October 1896.	Ceylon	Strict quarantine of vessels from Bombay.
4434	Do.	Bussorah	21 days' quarantine.
4435	Do.	Aden, Perim and Somáli Coast.	Application of plague rules similar to those in Bombay Notification No. 2780 of 26th July 1894, to arrivals from Bombay.
4540	13th October 1896.	Turkish ports ...	10 days' quarantine.
4570	14th October 1896.	Spain	Quarantine in Spain on arrivals from Bombay after 10th September 1896.
4557	14th October 1896.	Ceylon	8 days' quarantine on arrivals from Bombay after 10th September 1896.
4585	16th October 1896.	Persian Authorities ...	Imposing quarantine on arrivals from Bombay.
4607	17th October 1896.	Goa	5 days' quarantine against passengers from Bombay arriving by rail or sea.
4629	20th October 1896.	Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.	Issue of quarantine rules against Bombay similar to those of 26th July 1894.
4673	21st October 1896.	Calcutta... ...	8 days. Vessels on which no disease has occurred exempted, provided they carry Medical Officer or have been granted pratique at Colombo and other intermediate ports.
4729	24th October 1896.	Goa	5 days' quarantine against passengers by steamers from the date of their arrival from Bombay.
4774	27th October 1896.	Alexandria ...	All ships coming from plague-infected ports for Suakin even showing clean bills of health during voyage must disinfect first at Moses Wells.
4852	30th October 1896.	Dutch Colonies ...	Enforcement of usual quarantine rules against arrivals from Bombay.
4885	3rd November 1896.	Bushire	8 days dating from departure from East Indian Port.
4916	7th November 1896.	Singapore ...	Bombay declared infected from 6th November 1896.
5105	21st November 1896.	Ditto.	Vessels from Bombay *viâ* Colombo admitted free if they bring a clean bill of health from the latter port, while vessels arriving direct will be admitted to pratique if no cases of plague therefrom has occurred on board during the eight days preceding their arrival.

24. No quarantine was imposed during the year at Suez against arrivals from Bombay. The following table shows the number of days during which quarantine was in force at Suez against arrivals from Bombay since the year 1884 with the number of deaths from cholera in Bombay each month :—

Table No. 8 (a).

Year.	Number of days at Suez during which Quarantine was in force against Bombay.	Total number of Cholera deaths in Bombay City for the year.	Number of Cholera deaths in Bombay City for each month.												Remarks.
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
1884 ...	250	576	101	33	34	7	70	19	8	73	94	47	50	40	
1885 ...	227	598	49	80	149	114	62	23	53	34	20	11	1	2	
1886 ...	13	19	3	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	5	...	1	2	
1887 ...	66	269	...	1	2	3	1	8	45	103	48	41	15	2	
1888 ...	6	379	5	1	10	36	40	54	38	75	68	16	7	29	
1889 ...	113	462	108	29	8	14	26	34	108	67	32	12	13	11	
1890 ...	Nil	102	40	15	9	...	1	3	12	7	7	2	1	5	
1891 ...	18	146	1	1	4	1	1	1	6	33	73	19	6	...	
1892 ...	Nil	169	1	2	1	12	17	12	26	29	29	27	10	3	
1893 ...	Nil	147	4	...	3	23	23	10	11	31	35	6	1	...	
1894 ...	Nil	426	1	1	2	8	53	61	134	131	22	8	3	2	Cholera was declared to be of an epidemic form between 17th July and 7th August 1894.
1895 ...	Nil	90	3	...	1	2	8	1	3	8	4	12	38	10	
1896 ...	Nil	490	8	2	17	43	83	54	82	143	47	7	2	2	

VII.—RED SEA PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

A.—Outward Pilgrim Vessels.

Table No. 9.

25. Table No. 9 shows Pilgrim Vessels which left Bombay for Jeddah during the year 1896 and also the numbers and cases of deaths which occurred on them during their voyage.

STATEMENT.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Date of departure.	Tonnage (net).	Number of individuals comprising crews.	Number of Pilgrims.				Number of Passengers (souls) other than Pilgrims.	Total number of passengers (souls).	Total number of adult passengers for which space was provided according to the Native Passenger-ships Act.	Total number of adult passengers actually carried.	Number of deaths on board ship during voyage.						
					Adults over 12 years.	Children above 1 and under 12 years.	Infants under 1 year.	Total.						Simple continued Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Fever and General Debility.	General Debility and Dysentery.	Fever and Bronchiti.
														1	2	3	4	5	6
1	S.S. "Naderi" ...	10th January ...	1,168·92	69	853	37	8	898	34	932	900	900	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	,, "Naseri" ...	5th February ...	911·99	66	674	22	8	704	...	704	695	685	5	...	...	1	...	...	...
3	,, "Thibet" ...	14th ,, ...	1,695·27	81	934	48	8	990	...	990	962	958	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	,, "Akbar" ...	15th ,, ...	1,440·57	80	838	60	9	907	...	907	868	868	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	,, "Naderi" ...	20th ,, ...	1,168·92	70	886	28	4	918	...	918	900	900	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	,, "Sultan" ...	3rd March ...	1,775·23	77	864	69	13	946	17	963	1,042	915½	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
7	,, "Huseinee" .	5th ,, ...	993·82	70	507	42	10	559	38	597	697	564½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	,, "Naseri" ...	23rd ,, ...	911·99	72	655	20	5	680	30	710	695	694½	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	,, "Thibet" ...	2nd April ...	1,695·27	83	924	61	12	997	...	997	962	954½	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
10	,, "Naderi" .	3rd ,, ...	1,168·92	70	871	21	2	894	2	896	900	883½	8	...	1	...	...	...	...
11	,, "Akbar" ...	11th ,, ...	1,440·57	81	854	28	3	885	...	885	868	868	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
12	,, "Sultan" ...	17th ,, ...	1,775·23	78	1,024	36	6	1,066	...	1,066	1,042	1,042	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	,, "Mahommedi."	18th ,, ...	1,251·81	68	576	36	8	620	24	644	751	614½	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
14	,, "Naderi" ...	19th May ...	1,168·92	65	9	...	...	9	89	98	127	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	,, "Naderi" ..	8th October ...	1,168·92	65	183	14	4	201	8	209	253	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	,, "Thibet" ...	28th ,, ...	1,695·27	88	661	97	38	796	...	796	712	709½	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	,, "Mohommedi."	14th November .	1,251·81	70	433	42	14	489	29	518	582	482½	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	,, "Huseinee" .	12th December ...	993·82	75	520	32	11	563	40	603	571	571	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	,, "Pekin" ...	28th ,, ...	2,133·65	97	964	71	10	1,045	...	1,045	1,034	999½	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	25,810·90	1,428	13,230	764	173	14,167	311	14,478	14,561	13,896½	49	1	2	1	2	1	1

Causes of Deaths.																	Date of Deaths C. Stands for Columns D. Stands for Date of Death.	Remarks.
Fever and Dysentery.	General Debility.	Old and General Debility.	Anæmia.	Dysentery.	Cholerale Diarrhœa.	Fracture of skull.	Morbus cordis.	Heat Apoplexy.	Variola.	Bright's disease.	Phthisis.	Strangulated Hernia.	Convulsions.	Acute Hepatitis.	Natural causes.	Bubonic plague.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 6 D. 19th January 1896	Two deaths from fever and 1 from dysentery at Camaran.
1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 3 D. 14th February 1896; C. 7 D. 11th February 1896; C. 9 D. 7th February 1896; 7th February 1896; C. 11 D. 25th February 1896.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 13 D. 23rd February 1896 ...	Three deaths at Camaran.
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 8 D. 17th, 18th, 20th and 24th February 1896.	
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 8 D. 22nd, 24th, 26th, 27th and 29th February and 11th and 11th March 1896.	Five deaths at Camaran, 4 due to general debility and 1 to pneumonia.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 5 D. 10th March 1896.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Two old women died at Camaran Hospital.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 14 D. 28th March	One death at Camaran from Variola.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 2 D. 22nd April	Three deaths at Camaran, 2 due to small-pox and 1 to fever.
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 2 D. 5th April; C. 8 D. 6th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th and 20th April and C. 15 D. 4th April 1896.	Seven deaths at Camaran from general debility.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 4 D. 15th April; C. 16 D. 17th and 18th April.	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 8 D. 21st April 1896; C. 17 D. 25th April 1896.	Four deaths at Camaran due to debility, small-pox, bronchitis and diarrhœa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	C. 4 D. 19th April 1896; C. 18 D. 24th April 1896.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	No diary kept as the ship carried less than 100 passengers.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	One death amongst crew from kidney disease.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	C. 1 D. 1st November 1896; C. 12 D. 30th October 1896; C. 18 D. 10th and 11th November 1896; C. 19 D. 9th November 1896; C. 20 D. 10th and 10th November 1896; C. 21 D. 12th November 1896.	Two births during voyage between Aden and Camaran.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.....	Doctor having died no diary was received; on the arrival of the ship at Bombay, reported 2 deaths form natural causes.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. 9 D. 17th December 1896 ...	Two deaths on shore at Camaran.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.....	Diary not filled in as ship did not return to Bombay. Reported 2 deaths from plague.
1	18	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	2	2		

26. The new Pilgrim Act of 1895 came into force on the 6th of October 1896, and those vessels which sailed after that date, with the exception of the S. S. "Naderi," as shown in the foregoing table, are considered pilgrim ships under that Act, while all those shown as having sailed before that date were considered pilgrim ships under the Native Passenger Ships Act. Those deaths, 28 in number, which occurred at Camaran among pilgrims undergoing quarantine, are not given in the above table.

27. Nineteen pilgrim ships sailed for Jeddah during the year with 14,167 pilgrims and 311 passengers for other ports.

28. Under the Pilgrim Act of 1895 it is necessary that each pilgrim should have six square feet of free upper deck space in addition to 12 square feet on the 'tween or 16 square feet if travelling on the orlop deck. It is also necessary that exclusive of side scuttles and hatches, each pilgrim on the 'tween-decks should be provided with five square inches of ventilation, and on the orlop deck with ten square inches. None of those pilgrim vessels which left during the year under the new Act carried any pilgrims or passengers upon orlop decks.

29. The pilgrims as usual included all classes of Indian and Central Asian Mahomedans. Among them was observed the usual number of aged, lame, blind and very young. On the whole they were a fairly healthy lot. Stowaways were not numerous during the year.

30. Out of a total number of 14,167 pilgrims who sailed, there were 271 admissions into hospital on board and 49 deaths. The average duration of the voyages to Jeddah not including the period of quarantine imposed at Camaran was 14 days.

31. The medical inspection of all pilgrim-ships was carried out in the Prince's Dock during the year and much valuable assistance was rendered by the officials of the Preventive Service under Messrs. Walsh and Blunt and by the Police under Mr. Lee-Smith, especially after the new Act came into force, when the inspections were tedious and of a complicated nature.

32. The usual ten days' quarantine was imposed upon all pilgrim-ships arriving just prior to the Haj (which in 1896 was on the 23rd May) at Camaran which was opened for the reception of pilgrims on the 18th of December 1895.

B.—Inward Pilgrim Vessels.

Table No. 10.

33. Showing the number of Pilgrim Vessels, with their passengers, which returned to Bombay or Karáchi from Jeddah *viá* Aden during the year 1896 together with the deaths during voyages.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Date of arrival in Bombay.	Tonnage (net).	Number of individuals comprising crews.	Pilgrim (Souls) who				Total number of adult passenger for which space was provided on board the ship in accordance with Native Passengers Ships Act.	Total number of adult passengers according to Native Passenger Ship Act who landed at Bombay.	Number of deaths among pilgrims during voyage.	Causes of death.																							Remarks.
					Embarked at Jeddah.	Disembarked at intermediate ports (Aden and Karachi).	Embarked at intermediate ports (Camaran and Aden).	Landed at Bombay.				Fever.	Intermittent fever and debility.	Choleraic diarrhœa.	Diarrhœa and general debility.	Diarrhœa and starvation.	Chronic dysentery.	Acute dysentery.	Chronic dysentery and paralysis.	Senile decay.	Debility.	Debility and Paralysis.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Hiperlyp.	Bronchitis.	Dropsy and asthma.	Anæmia.	Bright's disease.	Beri Beri.	Drowning.	Strangulated hernia.	Convulsions.	Pleurisy.	
1	S. S. "Neseri" ...	2nd February.	911·99	66	148	2	5	151	695	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	,, "Thibet" ...	13th June ...	1,695·27	81	972	...	...	954	958	912	18	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...		
3	,, "Bombay" ...	15th do. ...	2,049·7	51	966	926	...	22	999	22	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...		Birth of a child. 9 cases of small-pox reported.
4	,, "Akbar" ...	17th do. ...	1,440·57	80	884	...	...	863	868	845	21	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		Reported one case of small-pox at Aden and 2 on arrival in Bombay. 134 persons were vaccinated.
5	,, "Naderi" ...	23rd do. ...	1,168·92	69	928	...	...	917	900	894½	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		One case of small-pox landed Bombay. 162 persons were vaccinated.
6	,, "Moshtari" ...	4th July ...	1,109·99	62	559	...	...	553	548	536	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
7	,, "Mahamedi" ...	19th do. ...	1,251·81	68	743	288	...	493	751	485½	12	...	1	1	4	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
8	,, "King Arthur".	2nd August ...	1,047·49	62	535	30	...	501	560	486½	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		One case of small-pox landed Bombay. 250 persons were vaccinated.
9	,, "Thibet" ...	4th do. ...	1,695·27	81	1,005	...	...	1,000	958	947	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		
10	,, "Naderi" ...	7th do. ...	1,168·92	69	937	30	...	890	900	853½	17	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11	,, "Jubeda" ...	10th do. ...	1,711·20	78	1,016	...	...	1,007	1,004	965½	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12	,, "Moshtari" ...	7th September.	1,109·99	62	107	27	...	80	548	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13	,, "Huseinee" ...	13th do. ...	993·82	70	571	14	37	590	697	547½	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	,, "Mobile" ...	18th do. ...	930·13	63	279	17	...	261	618	248½	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
15	,, "Thibet" ...	25th do. ...	1,695·27	81	657	14	...	638	958	609	5	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
16	,, "Naderi" ...	27th do. ...	1,168·92	69	80	10	...	70	900	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No diary kept as she carried under 100 passengers.
17	,, "Moshtari" ...	22nd October...	1,109·99	61	56	...	13	69	548	62½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Do.
18	,, "Naderi" ...	24th November.	1,168·92	69	100	22	...	78	900	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		148 soldiers embarked at Suakim, Mussowah and Aden.
19	,, "Thibet" ...	5th December .	1,695·27	81	590	33	8	560	912	499½	5	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total ...		25,122·81	1,323	11,133	1,363	63	9,697	15,222	9,282½	136	4	1	19	8	4	14	7	1	21	34	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	4	2	1	1	1	

34. In addition to the above the following table gives a list of vessels which arrived from Jeddah with small batches of pilgrims and other passengers during the year :—

Table No. 11.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Date of arrival in Bombay.	Number of pilgrims who embarked at Jeddah or landed at Bombay.	Number of passengers other than pilgrims who embarked at Aden and other intermediate Ports or landed at Bombay.	Total number of passengers landed at Bombay.
1	S.S. "Mobile" ...	2nd February ...	6	85	91
2	„ "Thibet" ...	8th do. ...	47	...	47
3	„ "Naderi" ...	17th do. ...	26	...	26
4	„ "Mahommadi"	27th do. ...	41	...	41
5	„ "Moshtari" .	5th March ...	22	8	30
6	„ "Naseri" ...	14th do. ...	4	44	48
7	„ "Thibet" ...	23rd do. ...	10	33	43
8	„ "Naderi" ...	28th do. ...	...	14	14
9	„ "Akbar" ...	29th do. ...	3	3	6
10	„ "Huseinee" .	14th April ...	...	10	10
11	„ "Naseri" ...	30th do. ...	10	29	39
12	„ "Naderi" ...	13th May ...	23	...	23
13	„ "Moshtari" .	23rd do. ...	...	3	3
14	„ "Mahomedi".	30th do. ...	3	1	4
	Total ...	.....	195	230	425

35. The returning vessels were of the same class as those which made the outward voyages. Nineteen vessels embarked a total of 11,133 souls at Jeddah and Camaran. There were 365 admissions into hospital and 136 deaths.

36. Owing to small-pox existing on three vessels on arrival in Bombay, 546 pilgrims were vaccinated.

37. The difference between those who left for and those who returned from Arabia amounts to about 15 per cent. against 28 per cent. last year and an average of 33 per cent. in previous years.

VIII.—Emigrant Traffic.

38. On the 29th June of the year under report the Health Officer of the Port was, by Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2824, dated 29th June 1896, appointed Medical Examiner of Emigrants for the Port of Bombay, and the following table shows the number and details of ships carrying emigrants which were examined by the Health Officer of the Port :—

Table No. 12.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	Number of Emigrants examined.
1	S.S. "Lawada"	4th July	584
2	„ "Nowshera" ...	5th August	215
3	„ "Goa"	10th October... ...	393
4	„ "Naoshera" ...	25th do.	745
5	„ "Canara"	7th November ...	3

IX.—Sanitary State of the Harbour and Foreshore.

39. Referring to Surgeon-Major MacCartie's Annual Report of 1895, he mentions eight bandars in which grave sanitary defects were observed :—

(1) *Victoria Bandar.*—He here stated that the 30-seat latrine was not sufficient; there are now in addition one with 20 seats, 2 with 15 seats, 3 with 6 seats, 2 with 3 seats and 1 with 1 seat; and the sanitary condition is much improved.

(2) *Mill Frontage from Jamsetji to Arthur Bandars.*—There is still insufficiency of latrine accommodation here and consequent fouling of the foreshore.

(3) *Arthur Basin.*—The nuisance caused by the discharge of the Tramway Company's drain has now ceased to exist.

(4) As pointed out last year by Surgeon-Major Crimmin, Mody Bay South Reclamation has ceased to be a nuisance as it has been taken up for a bulk oil installation.

(5) *Frere Bandar.*—There is still insufficient latrine accommodation and consequent much fouling of the foreshore where large gangs of coolies are employed.

(6) *Malet Bandar.*—There has been little if any improvement here, and the smell at low tide is most offensive. More latrine and urinal accommodation is urgently wanted.

(7) *Mazgaon Basin.*—The condition of this basin is much the same now as it was in 1895, and it is often very offensive at low water.

(8) *Kasára Basin.*—The drain is still above low-water mark, and the basin is in consequence still foul, and, as remarked by Surgeon-Major Crimmin last year, will probably remain so until the drain is included in the proposed Mázgaon Drainage System, or the basin filled in.

40. In addition to the above, the basin at Mody Bay North is offensive at low water, and it is reported that a large number of rats died here in October.

There is also a large drain which discharges off Carnac Bandar, the smell from which is intolerable, and I found the water in the vicinity on bacteriological examination to contain 900,000 microbes per cubic centimetre.

41. Excepting the above remarks there has been a decided improvement in the state of the foreshore during the past few years owing chiefly to the exertions of the Port Trustees.

42. I conducted a large series of bacteriological experiments during the year for the quantitative examination of harbour water, and it is of interest to note that after high tide the current from the Thána river so effectually clears the foreshore that no trace whatever of any contamination is found in the middle of the harbour; for example, although 900,000 microbes per cubic centimetre were found at Carnac Bandar, 10,000 near Apollo Bandar, and 14,000 near the Docks, in a line running from South Karanja to Sassoon Dock, a large number of specimens of water were collected at regular intervals of distance, during middle ebb-tide, and not one of them was found to contain more than 100 microbes per cubic centimetre, the practical significance of which will be understood when it is remembered that fresh water which does not contain more than 100 microbes per cubic centimetre is fit for drinking.

43. I am deeply indebted to Professor Hankin for the able assistance which I received from him in conducting these experiments, and also to Professor Childe who helped me in some of the earlier experiments.

X.—Establishment.

44. Mr. Rámráo Ganpatráo Kamalákar, the clerk, has sustained the high reputation which his energies and qualifications have earned for him in past years at the hands of my predecessors, and it is with much pleasure that I now place on record my high appreciation of his services, especially during a year when his routine duties were much increased by extensive correspondence in connection with the new Pilgrim and Emigration Acts, and the prevalence of an epidemic. Several changes occurred in the office peon establishment, but I have reason to think highly of all those who acted as peons. The crew of the steam launch deserve the highest praise for the able and efficient manner in which they carried out their duties, especially during an unusually severe and continuous monsoon.

W. ERNEST JENNINGS, M.B., C.M.,
Surgeon-Captain, I. M. S.

Bombay Port Health Office,
Town Customs House,
Dated 30th April 1897.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological Conditions at the undermentioned City during the year 1896.

Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Humidity.	Wind.		Rainfall in Inches.
		Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	8 A.M.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	
Bombay City.								
17th January 1896 ...	1	83·5	69·0	14·5	61	N.E.	11	...
19th „ „ ...	1	83·3	65·8	17·5	73	N.N.E.	10	...
22nd „ „ ...	2	82·1	69·7	12·4	78	E.N.E.	7	...
24th „ „ ...	2	83·5	70·0	13·5	75	E.N.E.	7	...
25th „ „ ...	1	86·4	72·1	14·3	72	E.N.E.	10	...
30th „ „ ...	1	81·6	68·4	13·2	72	E.N.E.	7	...
17th February „ ...	1	82·2	70·8	11·4	86	N.N.E.	9	...
19th „ „ ...	1	80·6	69·5	11·1	85	E.N.E.	7	...
1st March „ ...	1	85·5	72·3	13·2	62	N.	14	...
6th „ „ ...	1	82·6	71·3	11·3	79	E.N.E.	9	...
12th „ „ ...	1	84·3	72·8	11·5	86	N.	15	...
14th „ „ ...	1	84·8	73·8	11·0	82	E.N.E.	7	...
16th „ „ ...	2	85·6	73·6	12·0	84	E.	7	...
17th „ „ ...	1	83 9	72·2	11·7	84	E.	7	...
20th „ „ ...	1	85·7	74·8	10·9	76	N.N.E.	13	...
22nd „ „ ...	1	87·9	75·8	12·1	67	N.N.E.	11	...
24th „ „ ...	1	91·1	80·0	11·1	44	N.N.E.	17	...
25th „ „ ...	2	91·9	77·4	14·5	55	N.	16	...
26th „ „ ...	1	90·0	76·5	13·5	77	S.W.	8	...
28th „ „ ...	2	89·8	78·3	11·5	58	N.N.E.	15	...
30th „ „ ...	2	89·0	79·6	9·4	72	S.E.	8	...
4th April „ ...	4	89·8	78·0	11·8	81	S.S.E.	7	...
5th „ „ ...	2	88·6	77·9	10·7	80	S.E.	7	...
6th „ „ ...	3	88·5	76·2	12·3	69	N.E.	10	...
7th „ „ ...	1	89·4	78·5	10·9	56	N.	14	...
9th „ „ ...	2	91·2	80·4	10·8	76	S.S.E.	8	...
10th „ „ ...	2	91·5	82·0	9·5	62	N.N.W.	12	...
11th „ „ ...	2	94·8	81·2	13·6	86	N.	15	...
12th „ „ ...	1	93·9	79·0	14·9	72	N.N.E.	14	...
14th „ „ ...	1	88·5	78·0	10·5	83	S.W.	6	...
15th „ „ ...	2	89·4	79·3	10·1	81	N.	5	...
17th „ „ ...	2	89·7	79·7	10·0	79	S.	11	...
18th „ „ ...	2	90·6	78·4	12·2	76	N.E.	10	...
19th „ „ ...	2	90·9	77·8	13·1	67	N.N.E.	10	...
20th „ „ ...	1	90·5	76·5	14·0	72	N.N.E.	9	...
21st „ „ ...	3	89·6	79·2	10·4	71	N.E.	10	...
22nd „ „ ...	1	92·3	78·0	14·3	69	E.S.E.	12	...
23rd „ „ ...	1	90·9	78·5	12·4	72	E.S.E.	10	...
24th „ „ ...	3	90·7	80·2	10·5	79	S.W.	8	...
25th „ „ ...	2	90·4	79·1	11·3	83	W.N.W.	5	...
26th „ „ ...	2	90·4	80·1	10·3	83	S.S.W.	7	...
27th „ „ ...	1	91·0	81·9	9·1	77	S.S.W.	10	...
28th „ „ ...	1	91·0	81·4	10·6	72	S.S.W.	8	...
29th „ „ ...	1	90·7	80·5	10·2	72	S.W.	7	...
30th „ „ ...	2	91·0	80·4	10·6	75	N.E.	7	...
1st May „ ...	4	90·8	80·0	10·8	73	N.N.E.	11	...
2nd „ „ ...	3	90·4	79·7	10·7	76	N.N.E.	11	...
3rd „ „ ...	4	90·4	80·6	9·8	75	S.E.	11	...
4th „ „ ...	4	89·8	80·6	9·2	75	S.E.	8	...
5th „ „ ...	5	90·6	81·6	9·0	78	S.S.W.	8	...
6th „ „ ...	2	91·8	81·4	10·4	76	N.W.	11	0·00
7th „ „ ...	1	90·2	81·7	8·5	79	S.S.W.	8	0·00
9th „ „ ...	3	91·5	82·0	9·5	72	W.S.W.	8	...
10th „ „ ...	1	91·5	81·6	9·9	71	W.	8	...
11th „ „ ...	4	90·4	82·1	8·3	66	W.N.W.	7	...
13th „ „ ...	2	91·4	81·4	10·0	68	W.	8	...
14th „ „ ...	2	91·4	82·2	9·2	70	W.N.W.	8	...

Statement showing daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological Conditions at the undermentioned City during the year 1896—continued.

Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Humidity.	Wind.		Rainfall in Inches.
		Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	8 A.M.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	
Bombay City—*continued.*								
15th May 1896 ...	3	91·1	81·9	9·2	70	W.	8	...
16th „ „ ...	2	90·6	82·1	8·5	68	W.N.W.	8	...
17th „ „ ...	5	90·7	82·0	8·7	74	W.	6	...
18th „ „ ...	3	91·9	83·9	8·0	74	W.S.W.	7	...
19th „ „ ...	3	92·2	83·6	8·6	79	W.S.W.	8	...
20th „ „ ...	4	91·6	84·1	7·5	74	W.N.W.	7	...
21st „ „ ...	2	92·4	83·3	9·1	68	N.W.	9	...
22nd „ „ ...	6	92·0	83·8	8·2	70	W.N.W.	9	...
23rd „ „ ...	1	92·1	83·6	8·5	72	W.	8	...
24th „ „ ...	4	92·2	83·6	8·6	70	N.W.	7	...
25th „ „ ...	1	92·1	82·8	9·3	70	S.W.	7	...
26th „ „ ...	3	91·8	83·5	8·3	76	S.S.E.	7	...
27th „ „ ...	3	92·3	82·3	10·0	69	S.S.E.	15	...
28th „ „ ...	3	91·4	83·5	7·9	72	S.	10	0·02
29th „ „ ...	2	92·8	79·3	13·5	75	S.S.E.	15	0·19
30th „ „ ...	2	91·4	83·5	7·9	74	S.W.	13	...
31st „ „ ...	1	93·1	83·8	9·3	70	W.	8	...
1st June „ ...	3	93·3	82·9	10·4	82	W.N.W.	10	0·07
2nd „ „ ...	1	92·9	82·8	10·1	82	E.N.E.	11	0·02
4th „ „ ...	3	89·7	76·6	13·1	89	N.N.W.	8	1·87
5th „ „ ...	3	90·4	78·4	12·0	89	E.	7	1·38
6th „ „ ...	2	89·7	80·8	8·9	88	N.	6	0·23
7th „ „ ...	1	91·5	82·0	9·5	83	S.E.	8	...
9th „ „ ...	1	90·2	81·9	8·3	77	S.S.E.	15	0·05
10th „ „ ...	1	89·9	81·6	8·3	76	S.S.E.	12	0·02
11th „ „ ...	1	90·5	83·0	7·5	72	S.E.	16	...
13th „ „ ...	1	89·4	81·8	7·6	81	S.S.E.	10	0·01
14th „ „ ...	1	89·8	84·0	5·8	85	N.E.	9	0·02
15th „ „ ...	1	86·5	79·3	7·2	87	N.	6	0·90
17th „ „ ...	2	86·1	77·2	8·9	89	S.E.	15	1·12
18th „ „ ...	1	82·4	77·3	5·1	91	S.S.W.	20	2·69
19th „ „ ...	1	84·6	79·2	5·4	91	S.S.W.	23	0·95
20th „ „ ...	4	83·3	78·3	5·0	92	S.S.W.	19	1·62
21st „ „ ...	3	85·2	75·0	10·2	86	S.W.	24	3·73
22nd „ „ ...	4	85·7	76·2	9·5	93	W.	26	2·21
24th „ „ ...	2	86·1	79·8	6·3	87	W.S.W.	18	0·41
25th „ „ ...	5	86·6	79·5	7·1	84	W.S.W.	15	0·05
26th „ „ ...	7	87·1	78·6	8·5	85	W.S.W.	16	0·41
27th „ „ ...	1	85·6	81·5	4·1	83	W.S.W.	20	0·27
28th „ „ ...	1	86·5	81·2	5·3	81	W.S.W.	15	0·05
29th „ „ ...	4	86·7	80·3	6·4	85	W.S.W.	17	0·10
30th „ „ ...	3	86·9	80·4	6·5	83	S.W.	18	0·05
1st July „ ...	4	86·3	78·6	7·7	80	W.S.W.	17	0·23
2nd „ „ ...	3	86·5	80·0	6·5	81	W.S.W.	17	0·06
4th „ „ ...	3	85·9	78·0	7·9	83	W.S.W.	18	0·33
5th „ „ ...	1	86·2	77·3	8·9	85	W.S.W.	11	3·50
6th „ „ ...	3	87·0	80·5	7·5	82	W.	20	0·05
7th „ „ ...	4	87·6	79·0	8·6	89	W.	18	0·03
8th „ „ ...	3	86·9	80·6	6·3	87	W.	15	0·04
9th „ „ ...	3	85·0	79·5	6·1	83	W.S.W.	15	0·21
10th „ „ ...	1	86·9	79·2	7·7	80	W.S.W.	14	0·07
11th „ „ ...	2	87·0	76·8	10·2	80	W.	18	1·89
12th „ „ ...	1	85·3	79·0	6·3	86	S.S.W.	20	0·17
13th „ „ ...	4	80·0	76·5	3·5	96	S.E.	8	3·86
14th „ „ ...	6	81·9	78·2	3·7	91	W.	14	1·20
16th „ „ ...	4	84·3	79·9	4·4	85	W.S.W.	21	0·17
17th „ „ ...	4	84·9	80·8	4·1	85	W.S.W.	21	0·28
18th „ „ ...	1	85·0	77·8	7·2	83	W.S.W.	17	0·09
19th „ „ ...	2	86·4	77·0	9·4	90	W.S.W.	15	0·70
20th „ „ ...	1	84·8	76·2	8·6	87	W.S.W.	18	1·17
21st „ „ ...	1	84·6	75·1	9·5	86	W.S.W.	20	2·33
22nd „ „ ...	1	84·4	77·0	7·4	88	W.S.W.	21	1·11
23rd „ „ ...	6	84·1	76·6	7·5	87	W.S.W.	23	0·95

Statement showing daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological Conditions at the undermentioned City during the year 1896—concluded.

Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	Temperature of air in the shade.			Humidity.	Wind.		Rainfall in Inches.
		Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	8 A.M.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	
		Bombay City—*concluded.*						
24th July 1896 ...	2	83·3	76·7	6·6	85	W.N.W.	23	0·86
25th „ „ ...	4	80·4	75·2	5·2	93	W.	27	3·36
26th „ „ ...	3	81·1	76·0	5·1	84	W.	35	0·76
27th „ „ ...	4	83·9	77·9	6·0	87	W.S.W.	26	0·46
28th „ „ ...	3	82·7	78·8	3·9	86	W.S.W.	27	0·24
30th „ „ ...	1	80·3	76·2	4·1	93	W.	29	2·47
31st „ „ ...	3	80·4	75·8	4·6	91	W.	27	1·73
1st August „ ...	2	83·4	76·1	7·3	91	W.S.W.	24	0·69
2nd „ „ ...	5	82·8	77·0	5·8	88	W.S.W.	18	0·24
3rd „ „ ...	3	84·2	76·3	7·9	88	W.	18	0·64
4th „ „ ...	4	81·2	75·2	6·0	94	W.	21	1·58
5th „ „ ...	2	81·6	76·5	5·1	90	W.S.W.	17	1·23
6th „ „ ...	2	84·8	78·5	6·3	87	W.S.W.	17	0·01
8th „ „ ...	7	85·2	77·9	7·3	84	W.	19	0·11
9th „ „ ...	4	82·6	76·0	6·6	90	W.	14	1·71
10th „ „ ...	6	82·0	75·2	6·8	89	W.S.W.	13	2·45
11th „ „ ...	4	81·9	75·0	6·9	91	W.S.W.	10	1·63
12th „ „ ...	4	84·1	75·4	8·7	91	W.	16	1·36
13th „ „ ...	2	82·2	76·0	6·2	90	W.	16	0·69
14th „ „ ...	9	83·2	75·5	7·7	95	W.	16	0·76
15th „ „ ...	4	78·6	76·0	2·6	95	W.	18	1·15
16th „ „ ...	4	78·9	75·1	3·8	88	W.	27	1·17
17th „ „ ...	7	80·9	76·5	4·4	86	W.S.W.	22	0·69
18th „ „ ...	9	84·3	77·5	6·8	88	W.S.W.	19	0·13
19th „ „ ...	5	83·4	76·8	6·6	87	W.S.W.	18	0·14
20th „ „ ...	5	83·5	76·9	6·6	88	S.W.	14	0·05
21st „ „ ...	7	84·0	77·4	6·6	87	W.S.W.	15	0·28
22nd „ „ ...	5	84·4	75·8	8·6	86	W.S.W.	13	1·05
23rd „ „ ...	7	83·9	76·5	7·4	87	W.	12	0·21
24th „ „ ...	5	85·6	77·0	8·6	89	W.	10	0·07
25th „ „ ...	6	85·9	77·5	8·4	87	W.	10	0·01
26th „ „ ...	4	86·1	76·8	9·3	79	W.	11	0·14
27th „ „ ...	6	85·1	77·8	7·3	79	W.S.W.	9	...
28th „ „ ...	4	85·4	77·2	8·2	82	W.S.W.	9	0·14
29th „ „ ...	4	85·0	77·9	7·1	80	S.W.	9	...
30th „ „ ...	3	84·9	76·3	8·6	92	S.S.W.	9	0·60
31st „ „ ...	3	84·7	76·7	8·0	89	S.S.E.	11	0·16
1st September „ ...	7	84·4	77·3	7·1	87	S.	10	...
2nd „ „ ...	4	85·9	77·2	8·7	78	S.S.W.	8	...
4th „ „ ...	4	85·4	77·2	8·2	76	W.	7	...
6th „ „ ...	1	85·9	77·1	8·8	87	S.	6	...
7th „ „ ...	4	86·1	77·8	8·3	87	E.S.E.	6	...
8th „ „ ...	2	84·1	78·2	5·9	78	W.	7	...
9th „ „ ...	4	86·3	77·4	8·9	74	W.	7	...
10th „ „ ...	4	86·6	77·8	8·8	78	W.	8	0·02
11th „ „ ...	1	85·9	77·2	8·7	79	W.N.W.	9	0·03
12th „ „ ...	2	85·5	78·5	7·0	74	W.	13	0·06
16th „ „ ...	1	86·3	77·5	8·8	72	W.	11	0·03
17th „ „ ...	3	86·4	76·1	10·3	84	S.E.	8	...
20th „ „ ...	1	86·8	77·7	9·1	86	W.N.W.	7	...
24th „ „ ...	2	86·8	77·9	8·9	87	E.N.E.	9	...
25th „ „ ...	1	86·3	79·1	7·2	89	N.N.W.	11	0·02
2nd October „ ...	1	89·6	81·3	8·3	83	N.E.	7	...
3rd „ „ ...	1	89·4	78·0	11·4	81	N.E.	8	0·01
12th „ „ ...	1	88·8	77·5	11·3	83	E.N.E.	11	...
20th „ „ ...	1	91·1	77·4	13·7	74	E.	8	...
21st „ „ ...	1	90·7	78·0	12·7	78	E.S.E.	7	...
23rd „ „ ...	2	88·7	79·1	9·6	88	N.N.E.	5	...
1st November „ ...	1	89·9	76·1	13·8	62	N.N.W.	10	...
7th „ „ ...	1	89·4	77·0	12·4	79	E.S.E.	6	...
15th December „ ...	1	87·9	72·2	15·7	49	E.N.E.	16	...
25th „ „ ...	1	83·2	69·0	14·2	45	N.N.E.	11	...

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Deaths from Cholera in the town of Poona during the epidemic prevalence of the disease in the year 1896.

1	2		3			4		5			6
Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.		Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent. (100 being saturation).		Winds.			Rainfall in Inches.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Directions. 10 H.	Directions. 16 H.	Velocity Miles per diem.	
Poona City.											
14th April 1896 ...	1	1	104·7	68·2	36·5	14	15	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	304	0·00
3rd May 1896 ...	2	...	105·2	72·3	32·9	18	15	N.N.W.	N.W.	352	0·00
5th " " ...	...	1	108·4	73·7	34·7	25	15	Calm.	W.N.W.	354	0·00
6th " " ...	1	1	106.4	74·7	31·7	18	23	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	306	0·00
7th " " ...	2	1	103·4	75·7	27·7	23	30	N.W.	W.N.W.	384	0·00
8th " " ...	3	3	100·5	73·7	26·8	34	35	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	442	0·00
9th " " ...	2	...	101·8	72·4	29·4	35	22	N.W.	W.N.W.	408	0·00
10th " " ...	2	1	100·0	70·0	30·0	27	21	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	394	0·00
11th " " ...	3	2	100·9	69·2	31·7	31	22	N.W.	W.N.W.	449	0·00
12th " " ...	...	1	104·5	70·6	33·9	26	24	N.W.	N.W.	398	0·00
13th " " ...	3	1	101·6	74·0	27·6	28	30	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	404	0·00
14th " " ...	3	4	98·3	73·2	25·1	42	34	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	463	0·00
15th " " ...	1	...	98·9	72·8	26·1	36	35	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	467	0·00
16th " " ...	3	1	99·1	71·8	27·3	43	35	W.	W.N.W.	474	0·00
17th " " ...	3	1	97·5	72·5	25·0	48	34	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	466	0·00
19th " " ...	1	...	99·2	75·4	23·8	43	29	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	460	0·00
22nd " " ...	1	...	99·4	73·0	26·4	47	34	W.N.W.	W.	367	0 00
23rd " " ...	1	...	101·5	72·0	29·5	37	22	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	448	0·00
24th " " ...	2	...	101·4	73·0	28·4	36	22	W.N.W.	W.	402	0 00
25th " " ...	4	3	101·6	71·5	30·1	31	25	N.W.	W.N.W.	371	0·00
26th " " ...	4	3	100·5	73·5	27·0	42	40	W.	W.S.W.	419	0·00
27th " " ...	1	1	102·8	74·3	28·5	48	32	S.W.	S.S.W.	400	0 00
28th " " ...	1	2	101·5	68·8	32·7	55	39	W.N.W.	N.W.	315	0·72
29th " " ...	1	...	95·7	70·6	25·1	66	45	W.N.W.	W.	302	0·47
30th " " ...	3	3	97·0	74·6	22·4	60	47	W.	W.N.W.	317	0·05
31st " " ...	...	1	96·5	72·4	24·1	51	43	W.N.W.	W.	437	0·00
1st June 1896 ...	1	...	97·1	74·0	23·1	57	47	W.	W.N.W.	400	0·00
2nd " " ...	1	1	96·5	76·5	20·0	48	80	W.	N.E.	425	0·05
4th " " ...	1	1	95·8	72·0	23·8	64	67	N.W.	W.N.W.	355	0·10
6th " " ...	2	2	92·4	71·4	21·0	73	45	N.W.	W.N.W.	278	1·14
9th " " ...	1	1	95·4	74·0	21·4	63	67	S.E.	N.W.	198	0·16
11th " " ...	1	...	95·0	72·2	22·8	62	54	S.E.	S.W.	228	0·10
17th " " ...	2	1	87·4	73·5	13·9	73	64	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	183	0·21
18th " " ...	...	1	80·5	72·2	8·3	89	89	S.W.	S.W.	292	0·73
27th " " ...	1	...	87·4	71·5	15·9	68	58	W.	W.S.W.	519	0·02
2nd July 1896 ...	1	1	86·8	71·5	15·3	80	70	W.	W.	396	0 08
8th " " ...	1	1	84·8	73·0	11·8	79	70	S.W.	W.S.W.	358	0 00
9th " " ...	3	3	89·4	71·0	18·4	74	58	W.	W.	373	0·02
10th " " ...	4	2	88·6	71·2	17·4	56	55	W.	W.S.W.	424	0·00
11th " " ...	3	2	86·3	69·4	16·9	74	67	W.	W.	423	0·25
12th " " ...	4	2	82·5	71·5	11·0	86	79	W.	W.S.W.	341	0·16
13th " " ...	3	2	81·0	72·0	9·0	79	75	W.	W.N.W.	328	0 00
14th " " ...	1	2	75·5	70·3	5·2	87	85	W.	W.S.W.	379	0·25
15th " " ...	2	2	84·4	71·0	13·4	81	72	W.S.W.	W.	363	0 00
16th " " ...	2	1	86·9	72·4	14·5	65	64	W.S.W.	W.	313	0 00
17th " " ...	7	5	88·2	71.5	16·7	66	65	W.	W.	493	0·06
18th " " ...	5	3	86·2	71·3	14·9	66	76	W.	W.	456	0·00
19th " " ...	5	4	83·2	71·6	11·6	69	70	W.S.W.	W.S.W	443	0·00
20th " " ...	4	2	86·2	69·5	16·7	84	64	W.	W.	454	0 09
21st " " ...	9	8	84·0	69·8	14·2	72	84	W.	W.S.W.	542	0·20

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Deaths from Cholera in the town of Poona during the epidemic prevalence of the disease in the year 1896.—continued.

1	2		3			4		5			6
Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.		Temperature of air in the shade.			Moisture of air per cent. (100 being saturation).		Winds.			Rainfall in Inches.
								Directions.		Velocity Miles. per diem.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	10 H.	16 H.		
Poona City—*continued.*											
22nd July 1896 ...	6	5	81·4	70·0	11·4	85	80	W.	W.S.W.	514	0·74
23rd „ „ ...	6	4	81·0	70·8	10·2	86	87	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	566	0·18
24th „ „ ...	11	8	79·2	70·0	9·2	94	88	W.	W.S.W.	466	0·81
25th „ „ ...	10	6	75·5	70·0	5·5	94	88	W.	W.	445	2·37
26th „ „ ...	7	7	78·5	69·0	9·5	90	82	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	534	1·46
27th „ „ ...	9	6	80·0	70 5	9·5	80	89	W.	W.	606	0·24
28th „ „ ...	17	9	79·0	71·0	8·0	83	81	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	724	0·21
29th „ „ ...	19	16	74·3	70·0	4·3	98	95	W.N.W.	W.	529	3·54
30th „ „ ...	15	12	79·5	69.0	10·5	87	87	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	507	1·63
31st „ „ ...	31	19	76·3	70·9	5·4	87	85	W.	W.	547	0·69
1st August 1896 ...	17	17	79·5	71 0	8·5	87	80	W.S.W.	W·	558	0·28
2nd „ „ ...	18	13	81·0	70 6	10·4	80	76	W.	W·	540	0·08
3rd „ „ ...	17	11	76·8	70·6	6·2	86	92	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	501	0·16
4th „ „ ...	13	10	79 5	70·0	9·5	89	85	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	395	0·48
5th „ „ ..	1	2	80·6	69·9	10 7	81	80	W.S.W.	S.W.	359	0·23
6th „ „ ...	17	11	84·0	70·1	13·9	78	79	W.S.W.	S.W.	368	0·06
7th „ „ ...	10	7	82·2	71·0	11·2	77	76	W.	W.S.W.	358	0·05
8th „ „ ...	15	13	78·0	70·4	7·6	86	91	W.S.W.	W.	396	0·65
9th „ „ ...	16	14	79·4	70·2	9·2	88	83	W.N.W.	W.	392	0·07
10th „ „ ...	11	3	78·2	69·0	9·2	87	87	W.	W.	472	0·36
11th „ „ ...	11	6	78·5	69·3	9·2	84	80	W.S.W.	W.	357	0·39
12th „ „ ...	15	14	77·8	68.6	9·2	83	88	W.	W.N.W.	353	0·31
13th „ „ ...	9	1	78·0	70·0	8·0	88	88	W.S.W.	W.	341	0·32
14th „ „ ...	7	8	75·0	70·0	5 0	95	95	W.S.W.	W.	301	0·70
15th „ „ ...	8	4	77·6	70.4	7·2	93	89	W.	W.S.W.	302	1·07
16th „ „ ...	8	6	74·5	68·7	5·8	93	92	W.S.W.	W.	498	0·53
17th „ „ ..	9	6	80·6	69·2	11·4	78	76	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	363	0·14
18th „ „ ...	5	9	81·0	69·2	11·8	75	74	W.	W.S.W.	461	0·06
19th „ „ ...	4	4	80·1	70·0	10·1	78	77	W.	W.S.W.	481	0·05
20th „ „ ...	3	2	82·0	69·7	12·3	74	77	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	397	0·05
21st „ „ ...	6	2	82·4	69·5	12·9	77	73	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	394	0·04
22nd „ „ ..	3	1	80·5	70·0	10·5	76	76	W.S.W.	S.W.	377	0·02
23rd „ „ ...	3	3	82·4	69·3	13·1	79	71	W.	W.S.W.	326	0·08
24th „ „ ...	8	4	82·8	70·0	12·8	71	69	W.	W.S.W.	293	0·05
27th „ „ ...	1	1	81·8	69·0	12·8	73	75	W.	W.	356	0·00
28th „ „ ...	0	1	84·0	66·4	17·6	66	54	W.	W.S.W.	395	0·00
29th „ „ ...	0	1	81·5	67·0	14·5	71	73	W.	W.	371	0·03
5th September 1896 .	1	0	88·5	68·0	20·5	63	52	W.	N·W.	255	0·00
9th „ „ ...	0	1	89·2	66·4	22·8	61	50	W.	W.N.W.	277	0·00
27th November 1896.	2	0	87·5	66·2	21·3	72	45	E.	E.S.E.	160	0·00
28th „ „ ...	0	1	89·3	67·0	22·3	48	35	E.S.E.	E.	190	0·00
29th „ „ ...	0	1	89·5	67·5	22·0	51	42	S.E.	E.	244	0·00
30th „ „ ...	1	1	91·0	67·4	23·6	48	31	E.N.E.	E.S.E.	248	0·00

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Deaths from Cholera in the Town of Sholápur during the epidemic prevalence of the disease in the year 1896.

1	2		3			4		5			6
Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.		Temperature of air in the Shade.			Moisture of air per cent (100 being Saturation).		Winds.			Rainfall in Inches.
								Directions.		Velocity Miles per diem.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	10 H.	16 H.		
Shola'pur.											
7th May 1896 ...	2	2	111·5	81·0	30·5	23	13	N.W.	N.W.	292·28	0·00
13th " " ...	1	1	109·2	80·1	29·1	24	14	N.W.	N.W.	193·15	0·00
21st " " ...	1	1	105·5	77·4	28·1	32	21	N.W.	N.W.	99·10	0·16
29th " " ...	1	0	106·5	78·8	27·7	33	21	N.W.	N.W.	115·00	0·00
31st " " ...	0	1	108·5	79·7	28·8	31	18	N.W.	N.W.	203·00	0·00
3rd June 1896 ...	1	0	97·2	74·2	23·0	54	31	N.W.	N.W.	181·00	0·00
5th " " ...	1	1	102·2	75·1	27·1	54	30	N.W.	N.W.	209·25	0·06
28th " " ...	1	1	91·8	74·2	17·6	56	54	S.W.	S.W.	556·04	0·00
11th July 1896 ...	2	2	*	71·8	*	54	...	W.	*	317·67	0·00
12th " " ...	1	1	*	*	*	...	...	*	*	*	0·00
13th " " ...	5	5	*	*	*	...	...	*	*	*	0·00
14th " " ...	2	1	*	*	*	...	...	*	*	*	0·38
15th " " ...	5	4	*	*	*	...	...	*	*	*	0·42
16th " " ...	3	2	*	*	*	...	...	*	*	*	0·00
17th " " ..	5	4	*	*	*	...	...	*	*	*	0·00
18th " " ...	6	3	93·7	*	*	61	44	W.	S.W.	*	0·00
19th " " ...	1	0	89·2	72·8	16·4	65	53	W.	S.W.	251·89	0·13
20th " " ...	4	3	88·5	72·1	16·4	67	49	S.W.	S.W.	256·00	0·11
21st " " ...	7	8	89·9	72·0	17·9	60	45	S.W.	S.W.	361·01	0·00
22nd " " ...	5	2	88·5	72·2	16·3	55	66	S.W.	W.S.W.	401·02	0·00
24th " " ...	2	1	84·9	72·0	12·9	76	64	S.W.	W.S.W.	359·80	0·11
25th " " ...	4	2	86·0	71·5	14·5	82	65	W.	W.	399·90	0·04
26th " " ...	6	1	91·0	70·2	20·8	50	56	S.W.	W.S.W.	425·00	0·00
27th " " ...	5	3	90·5	71·5	19·0	50	42	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	480·06	0·00
28th " " ...	2	3	86·8	73·1	13·7	54	88	W.	N.W.	505·06	0·00
29th " " ...	2	3	86·1	70·8	15·3	80	90	W.S.W.	S.W.	364·37	0·26
30th " " ...	4	0	82·5	70·0	12·5	79	66	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	374·70	0·51
31st " " ...	5	5	87·5	71·5	16·0	67	96	S.W.	W.S.W	401·94	0.00
1st August 1896 ...	2	2	89·0	71·8	17·2	69	50	S.W.	W.	407·29	0·00
2nd " " ...	2	2	87·5	71·1	16·4	62	50	W.	W.	390·07	0·00
3rd " " ...	3	4	84·2	71·6	12·6	52	61	S.W.	W.S.W.	356·90	0·00
4th " " ...	9	7	93·5	70·0	23·5	56	48	S.W.	S.W.	390.10	0·00
5th " " ...	3	1	90·6	69·5	21·1	56	85	W.S.W.	N.W.	350·93	0·13
6th " " ...	2	1	91·5	68·8	22·7	72	55	W.N.W.	N.	196·11	0·43
7th " " ...	1	1	91·0	71·4	19·6	69	47	W.	N.W.	166·89	0·00
8th " " ...	2	2	79·8	71·8	8·0	84	76	W.	W.	247·07	0·03
9th " " ...	2	3	82·0	70·0	12·0	81	70	W.	W.	211·90	0·11
10th " " ...	2	1	88·8	70·8	18·0	73	52	W.	W.	211·03	0·00
11th " " ...	1	2	84·0	71·1	12·9	76	89	W.	W.	254·27	0·10
12th " " ...	1	1	85·0	70·5	14·5	84	65	W.	W.	229·71	0·61
13th " " ...	1	0	85·0	70·8	14·2	81	83	W.	S.W.	298·96	0·03
14th " " ...	2	2	81·5	70·1	11·4	82	81	W.	W.	211·26	0·00
15th " " ...	0	1	81·5	70·1	11·4	78	84	S.W.	S.W.	314·80	0·49

* Observer sick.

Statement showing the Observations between the daily recorded deaths from Cholera and the daily meteriological condition in Belgaum Town during the out-break in the year 1896.

Month and Date.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean daily air moisture.	Direction. Morning.	Direction. Evening.	Miles per day.	Rainfall in Inches.
Belgaum.										
3rd May 1896 ...	1	1	102·1	70·5	31·6	59·0	W.N.W.	W.S.W	451	0·00
17th „ „ ...	1	1	92·8	69·9	22·9	64·9	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	552	0·00
26th June 1896 ...	2	2	77·8	68·9	8·9	68·6	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	766	0·21
27th „ „ ...	1	1	77·3	69·0	8·3	68·7	W.S.W.	S.W.	784	0·42
28th „ „ ...	2	...	77·9	68·7	9·2	69·6	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	867	0·46
2nd July 1896 ...	1	...	78·0	68·0	10·0	67·7	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	682	0·14
3rd „ „ ...	5	5	78·7	68·8	9·9	69·5	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	736	0·25
4th „ „ ...	3	...	75·9	68·0	7·9	69·2	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	741	0·46
5th „ „ ...	2	1	77·0	69·2	7·8	68·2	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	750	0·39
6th „ „ ...	1	...	74·9	68·4	6·5	69·2	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	679	0·36
7th „ „ ...	2	3	77·9	68·5	9·4	69·6	W.S.W.	W S.W.	513	0·19
8th „ „ ...	1	...	78·0	68·9	9·1	70·0	W.S.W.	W.S.W	463	0·04
9th „ „ ...	1	...	79·1	69·0	10·1	69·4	W.	W.S.W.	447	0·12
10th „ „ ...	...	1	79·3	68·5	10·8	68·4	W.S.W.	S.W.	484	0·08
12th „ „ ...	2	...	76·9	69·0	7·9	69·0	W.S.W.	S.W.	659	0·16
13th „ „ ...	1	4	71·9	67·2	4·7	68·8	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	578	0·47
14th „ „ ...	1	...	73·0	68·0	5·0	68·9	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	679	0·90
16th „ „ ...	1	...	77·6	68·4	9·2	69·0	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	757	0·30
18th „ „ ...	2	2	77·0	67·7	9·3	69·2	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	466	0·22
19th „ „ ...	2	1	75·1	68·0	7·1	68·6	W.S.W.	S.W.	524	0·13
20th „ „ ...	4	1	76·9	67·0	9·9	67·8	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	734	0·26
21st „ „ ...	5	3	74·7	66·9	7·8	67·9	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	737	0·30
22nd „ „ ...	2	3	75·1	67·9	7·2	67·2	W.S.W.	S.W.	865	0·59
23rd „ „ ...	2	1	73·7	67·9	5·8	68·5	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	1,000	1·32
24th „ „ ...	...	1	74·1	67·8	6·3	68·7	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	935	1·45
25th „ „ ...	2	2	72·8	65·9	6·9	68·4	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	1,042	1·25
27th „ „ ...	1	...	74·8	68·0	6·8	68·8	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	925	2·00
28th „ „ ...	...	2	73·7	68·1	5·6	68·6	W.S.W.	Out of order. Instrument.		1·03
30th „ „ ...	2	1	71·2	66·0	5·2	67·6	W.S.W.			5·30
31st „ „ ...	1	1	72·6	68·0	4·6	69·3	W.S.W.			1·36
1st August 1896 ...	3	3	74·7	68·0	6·7	68·6	W.S.W.			0·80
4th „ „ ...	2	...	74·0	67·9	6·1	68·0	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	825	0·92
5th „ „ ...	1	1	73·0	66·8	6·2	68·2	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	609	1·40
6th „ „ ...	3	2	76·2	67·2	9·0	68·8	W.	W.S.W.	448	0·20
7th „ „ ...	5	4	75·9	67·9	8·0	67·8	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	474	0·15
8th „ „ ...	1	1	74·6	68·0	6·6	67·2	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	557	0·14
10th „ „ ...	5	1	73·8	66·2	7·6	67·9	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	565	0·28
11th „ „ ...	2	2	73·9	67·3	6·6	68·8	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	547	0·55
12th „ „ ...	2	1	74·0	67·2	6·8	68·4	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	532	0·74
13th „ „ ...	3	2	71·9	66·9	5·0	68·0	W.	W.S.W	631	0·78
14th „ „ ...	1	2	72·0	66·6	5·4	68·2	W.	W.S.W	712	1·45
15th „ „ ...	1	1	70·0	67·1	2·9	68·4	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	739	2·10
16th „ „ ...	...	1	74·4	67·1	7·3	68·2	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	834	1·05
17th „ „ ...	...	1	Not available.							
19th „ „ ...	1	2	76·1	66·1	10·0	68·1	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	311	0·13
21st „ „ ...	...	1	Not available.							
22nd „ „ ...	1	...	75·9	66·9	9·0	66·6	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	544	0·21
25th „ „ ...	2	1	75·9	66·1	9·8	68·1	W.	W.S.W.	407	0·15
26th „ „ ...	2	2	75·1	66·2	8·9	66·5	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	478	0·05
16th December 1896 ...	1	...	81·7	57·3	24·4	51·0	E.S.E.	E.	387	0·00
17th „ „ ...	...	1	85·1	60·4	24·7	50·8	E.S.E.	E.S.E.	308	0·00
23rd „ „ ...	2	1	86·0	61·8	24·2	56·2	E.S.E.	S.S.E.	278	0·00
24th „ „ ...	3	3	84·0	66·0	18·0	56·6	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	181	0·00
25th „ „ ...	3	1	86·1	67·7	18·4	63·2	Calm.	W.S.W.	148	0·08
26th „ „ ...	3	3	83·8	66·0	17·8	59·2	Calm.	S.S.E.	241	0·30
28th „ „ ...	4	2	83·3	60·9	22·4	54·4	E.S.E.	S.S.E.	271	0·00
29th „ „ ...	2	...	84·0	62·9	21·1	56·2	Calm.	S.S.E.	128	0·00
30th „ „ ...	4	2	85·9	61·0	24·9	53·8	Calm.	S.E.	138	0·00
31st „ „ ...	...	1	86·9	60·2	26·7	50·8	Calm.	S.S.W.	149	0·00

Statement showing the Observations between the daily recorded deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological condition in Karwar Town during the outbreak in the year 1896.

Month and Date.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean daily air moisture.	Direction.		Miles per day.	Rainfall in Inches.
							Morning.	Evening.		
Ka'rwa'r.										
13th December 1896 ...	2	1	89·5	67·5	22·0	53	N.E.	N.W.	117	
14th " " ...	1	1	88·6	65·6	23·0	54	E.	N.W.	69	
15th " " ...	...	1	88·5	67·0	21·5	56	N.E.	N.W.	97	
16th " " ...	2	...	89·3	67·5	21·8	63	W.	W.	100	
17th " " ...	1	1	92·3	71·0	21·3	61	N.W.	N.W.	97	
18th " " ...	...	2	92·8	71·5	21·3	64	N.W.	N.W.	76	
20th " " ...	2	...	94·1	75·5	18·6	70	W.	W.	56	No rain.
22nd " " ...	1	...	90·3	75·5	14·8	65	N.W.	Calm.	69	
23rd " " ...	1	...	91·3	70·6	20·7	69	E.	W.	85	
24th " " ...	2	...	91·9	69·5	22·4	82	Calm.	Calm.	45	
26th " " ...	...	1	81·8	73·5	18·3	76	E.	N.W.	89	
28th " " ...	1	...	88·3	73·4	14·9	62	W.	W.	60	
29th " " ...	1	...	89·3	70·5	18·8	67	E.	W.	102	

Statement showing the Observations between the daily recorded deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned City during the outbreak in the year 1896.

Month and Date.	Cholera.		Temperature.			Wind.		Rainfall in Inches.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Mean of daily maximum.	Mean of daily minimum.	Range.	Direction.	Mean velocity in miles per hour.	
Surat City.								
7th April 1896	1	...	102·1	68·3		Calm.		
8th " "	1	...	104·2	69·0		N.W.		
12th " "	1	...	93·3	69·6		S.W.		
13th " "	1	1	93·7	73·6		S.W.		
14th " "	8	6	93·4	74·3		S.W.		
15th " "	6	1	99·5	73·0		S.		
16th " "	10	4	94·2	73·4		Calm.		
17th " "	7	4	99·2	75·3		S.W.		
18th " "	14	3	101·0	76·3		Calm.		
19th " "	11	5	106·7	77·6		W.		
20th " "	14	10	106·5	73·6		N.		
21st " "	12	4	103·6	73·0		Calm.		
22nd " "	10	5	101·5	72·7		W.		
23rd " "	10	2	97·3	74·3		N.W.		
24th " "	15	9	102·6	73·5		Calm.		
25th " "	14	10	97·7	74·6		S.W.		
26th " "	21	7	96·8	74·7		Calm.		
27th " "	17	7	98·5	76·6		S.W.		
28th " "	28	7	95·6	75·6		W.		
29th " "	11	9	94·2	76·2		S.S.W.		
30th " "	29	10	93·3	76·7		S.W.		
1st May "	19	14	94·4	75·3		S.S.W.		
2nd " "	12	6	100·6	72·0		N.E.		
3rd " "	13	7	105·0	76·0		E.N.E.		
4th " "	17	7	106·5	79·3		W.		
5th " "	19	8	96·7	77·3		Calm.		
6th " "	16	9	95·6	77·4		S.W.		
7th " "	16	6	92·8	76·2		S.W.		
8th " "	17	6	93·2	77·8		W.		
9th " "	9	5	95·0	76·4		Calm.		
10th " "	9	4	103·7	77·0		S.E.		
11th " "	5	2	108·9	80·4		S.W.		
12th " "	10	4	107·0	83·0		S.W.		

Not available. Not available. No rain.

Statement showing the observations between the daily recorded deaths from Cholera and the daily meteorological conditions at the undermentioned City during the outbreak in the year 1896—continued.

Month and Date.	Cholera.		Temperature.			Wind.		Rainfall in inches.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Mean of daily maximum.	Mean of daily minimum.	Range.	Direction.	Mean Velocity in miles per hour.	
Surat City—*continued.*								
13th May 1896	7	2	96·8	80·6		S.		
14th „ „	9	4	97·4	77·0		S.W.		...
15th „ „	7	4	97·8	75·4		W.		...
16th „ „	13	4	95·0	77·4		W.		...
17th „ „	13	5	94·5	78·3		S.W.		...
18th „ „	4	2	93·8	79·2		W.		...
19th „ „	3	2	94·7	79·0		W.		...
20th „ „	5	2	94·0	79·6		S.W.		...
21st „ „	4	4	94·4	74·6		W.		...
22nd „ „	4	1	96·0	80·6		S.W.		...
23rd „ „	4	1	94·5	80·7		S.W.		...
24th „ „	7	4	94·2	80·5		W.S.W.		...
25th „ „	3	1	94·2	80·4		S.W.		...
26th „ „	3	1	94·7	80·6		W.S.W.		...
27th „ „	6	1	94·4	80·6		W.		...
28th „ „	2	...	95·0	80·5		W.		...
29th „ „	5	...	95·7	78·7		W.		...
30th „ „	6	2	95·5	79·2		W.		...
31st „ „	8	4	95·2	78·2		W.S.W.		...
1st June 1896	4	3	96·2	78 3		W.S.W.		0·00
2nd „ „	4	2	98·	79·7		W.		0·00
3rd „ „	5	2	98·6	78·3		W.S.W.		0·00
4th „ „	5	4	97·	80·2		W.		0·00
5th „ „	8	7	96·8	78·2		Calm.		0·00
6th „ „	2	1	100·6	79·0		Calm.		0·00
7th „ „	12	4	100·	80·6		Calm.		0·00
8th „ „	2	1	97·7	80·		Calm.		0·00
9th „ „	3	1	100·2	82·		N.W.		0·00
10th „ „	3	2	104·	82·6		Calm.		0·00
11th „ „	2	1	103·4	83·6		N.W.		0·00
12th „ „	4	3	104·3	84·7		Calm.		0·02
13th „ „	2	1	95·	76·7		E.		0·00
14th „ „	3	...	90·	78·		S.W.		0·24
15th „ „	4	3	93·	78·4		S.E.		0·00
16th „ „	2	1	90·4	77·		S.E.		1·19
17th „ „	2	...	94·5	79·		S.E.		0·57
18th „ „	4	3	94·3	78·7		S.		0·15
19th „ „	1	1	96·6	78·		S.		0·20
21st „ „	1	1	85·5	77·7		S.S.W.		0·37
22nd „ „	3	2	85·4	78·2		S.W.		1·73
23rd „ „	2	1	88·	76·6		S.W.		0·93
24th „ „	...	1	89·4	78·6		W.S.W.		0·26
26th „ „	3	2	88·	77·6		W.		0·10
27th „ „	1	2	88·3	79·3		S.W.		0·00
29th „ „	2	...	90·3	80·6		S.W.		0·00
30th „ „	2	...	90·3	80·4		S.W.		0·00
1st July 1896	2	2	89·2	82·3		S.W.		0·00
2nd „ „	1	...	87·6	81·3		S.S.W.		0·08
3rd „ „	1	1	89·2	80·5		S.W.		0·20
4th „ „	4	4	89·4	81·2		S.W.		0·30
5th „ „	7	5	85·7	80·3		S.W.		0·51
6th „ „	4	3	89·	81·		S.W.		0·00
7th „ „	5	4	89·7	81·		S.W.		0·00
8th „ „	4	2	90·5	81·7		S.W.		0·00
9th „ „	9	3	89·5	81·6		S.W.		0·10
10th „ „	9	7	89·6	81·		S.W.		0·09
11th „ „	13	9	87·7	77·3		S.W.		1·25
12th „ „	14	8	86·7	78·4		S.W.		0·53

Not available. Not available.

Statement showing the observations between the daily recorded deaths from Cholera and the daily meteorological conditions at the undermentioned City during the outbreak in the year 1896—continued.

Month and Date.	Cholera.		Temperature.			Wind.		Rainfall in inches.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Mean of daily maximum.	Mean of daily minimum.	Range.	Direction.	Mean Velocity in miles per hour.	
Surat City—*continued.*								
13th July 1896	10	5	86.	79·		S.W.		0·65
14th „ „	3	...	89·3	81·		S.W.		0·00
15th „ „	3	4	88·	76·6		S.W.		1·57
16th „ „	7	5	85·7	77·6		S.W.		1·55
17th „ „	11	9	85·7	77·9		S.W.		0·30
18th „ „	11	5	88·	71·8		S.W.		0·44
19th „ „	10	8	87·	78·		S.W.		1·45
20th „ „	8	7	87·	78·		S.W.		0·72
21st „ „	8	5	86·	77·7		S.W.		1·27
22nd „ „	9	7	86·	78·3	Not available.	S.W.	Not available.	0·72
23rd „ „	6	4	84·7	77·7		S.W.		0·80
24th „ „	6	4	86·2	77·6		S.W.		0·10
25th „ „	4	3	85·5	76·8		S.W.		4·50
26th „ „	4	4	79·	75·		S.W.		5·75
27th „ „	4	2	80·7	76·		S.W.		1·80
28th „ „	2	2	82·8	78·5		S.W.		0·06
29th „ „	4	2	84·2	78·0		S.W.		0·16
31st „ „	2	2	82·4	76·6		S.W.		1·35
1st August 1896	2	1	83·7	77·		S.S.W.		0·05
2nd „ „	1	...	85·	78·4		W.		0·06
3rd „ „	2	1	85·	78·5		W.		0·00
4th „ „	7	3	81·3	77·5		S.W.		1·80
5th „ „	1	3	82·3	77·6		W.		0·05
6th „ „	5	...	84·7	78·2		S.W.		0·17
7th „ „	...	1	85·4	78·5		S.S.W.		0·06
8th „ „	2	...	85·	78·		S.W.		0·20
9th „ „	1	2	86·3	79·		S.W.		0·00
10th „ „	4	2	86·3	79·		S.W.		0·10

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX IV.

Military Works, Sanitary.

Station.	Actual Cost in 1896.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1896.
1	2	3
Poona District.	Rs.	
Poona	24	Receptacle pit for temperance-room, cook-house, B. Lines, Wánowrie.
Do.	130	Reconstructing latrine at Chief Commissariat Office.
Do.	102	Providing latrine for N. C. Company's Transport Lines.
Do.	46	Extending corrugated steel iron screen to latrine at Chief Commissariat Office.
Do.	171	Erecting an aneline pattern latrine at the Commissariat Store.
Do.	56	Providing a stone floor to water-room at the Military Finance Office.
Do.	731	Providing surface-drains and catch-pits to the cook-houses in the British Infantry Lines, Ghorpurie.
Do.	9,778	Constructing three sheds for milch cattle in the new Modikhána in the Cantonment Bazár with stone floor, drains, and flushing pipes.
Do.	2,300	Providing flushing and storm-water drains in the new Modikhána.
Do.	1,500	Providing a roof to drinking water cistern in the Bazár.
Do.	386	Paving latrines at Malcolm Tank.
Do.	445	Erecting latrines in the new Modikhána.
Do.	133	Erecting latrines in the Sholápur Bazár.
Ahmednagar	377	Constructing open drains in rear of the patcheries, Royal Artillery Barracks.
Kirkee...	Not stated ...	Constructing open semi-circular drain, 123 feet long, 1 foot diameter, to carry dirty water from bath-room and cook-house of No. 19 Deputy Commissary's quarters, Gun Powder Factory.
Do.	31	Constructing a dust-bin for the Station Staff Officer at the Sappers and Miners Bazár, new Jhánsi.
Do	20	Constructing two cess-pools for Hospital Assistant's quarters, 28 Pioneers.
Sátára	1,894	Fixing meters and sluices to the Camp water-supply.
Do.	269	Lying down water to the slaughter-house.
Do.	49	Removing Commissariat followers' latrines to a new site in the Commissariat compound.
Do.	12	Providing two receptacles to the lavatory of the Station Hospital.
Do.	43	Providing wire-netting under the roof of slaughter-house to prevent rats, &c., getting in.
Do.	56	Constructing clayed tile drains in the Native Infantry Lines for the drainage of pipe water as well as water from married men's bath-rooms.
Do.	23	Providing teak-wood shelters to the doors of the prisoners' cells in Bombay Light Infantry.
Do.	76	Providing wire-fencing round Dudh Taláo, Hill Fort.
Sirúr	.....	None.
Purandhar	11,473	Re-roofing the Mule Hospital.
Do.	11	Providing teak-wood gratings to the bath-rooms of Staff Serjeants' quarters (Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.)
Do.	53	Providing teak-wook gratings to the bath-rooms of the married men's quarters.
Do.	In progress...	Laying on a line of wrought-iron pipes from No. 7 on Fort down to married men's quarters.
Málegaon	.....	None.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Station.	Actual Cost in 1896.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1896.
1	2	3
Bombay District.		
Bombay	55	Laying a water-pipe to the night urinals in the 21st Native Infantry Lines.
Do.	100	Providing surface drainage in the compound of Nos. 1 and 2 Market quarters.
Baroda	84	Clearing out wells and encamping grounds at Etola-Miyágám and Baroda as usual.
Do.	84	Clearing the channels dug for draining the Regimental parade ground.
Bhúj	In progress...	Paving with slabs the floor of building No. $\frac{A}{12}$.
Surat	.....	None.
Devláli	360	Sinking a trial well at the south side of the Station Hospital (10 feet diameter).
Do.	900	Extending the cook-house of the Station Hospital.
Thána...	412	Special repairs to the Quarter Guard.
Do.	387	Do. Pendalls.
Do.	54	Renewing one N. I. Pendall.
Khandála	375	Laying 1″ wrought-iron pipes from the reservoir to the Station Hospital.
Do.	7	Renewing a portion of the water-supply pipe which connects the 4″ main belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, and the cistern at the sanitarium.
Mhow District.		
Nasirabad	3,031	Special repairs to floor of Barracks Nos. 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 in E. I. Lines.
Do.	3,600	Special repairs to roof of Nos. 14, 15 and 26, Barrack Lines.
Do.	2,847	Special repairs to roof of Nos. 1 and 2 Barracks in British Infantry Lines.
Do.	149	Special repairs to the roof of the Quarter Guard and detention room of British Infantry Lines.
Do.	33	Lowering three windows in Garrison Cells.
Do.	24	Providing Punkhas in Garrison Cells.
Do.	25	Do. do.
Do.	64	Providing old rail-guard and safety bars to wells in Native Infantry Lines.
Do.	64	Raising latrine platform under seats in British Infantry Lines.
Do.	40	Providing iron-barred gate to filter shed in Station Hospital Building.
Do.	26	Providing pillars in urinaries in British Infantry Lines.
Do.	17	Providing rail for gearing in Native Infantry Hospital well.
Mhow...	61	Providing fan lights to east and west sides of the Station Hospital.
Do.	61	Fixing 3 additional water taps in the Commissariat Transport Lines.
Do.	68	Enlarging the urinary of the Liquor Bar Room in the British Cavalry Lines.
Do.	48	Providing urinal troughs and receptacles with covers in the urinaries of the Station Hospital.
Do.	67	Constructing a moveable latrine of two compartments in the Royal Horse Artillery Lines.
Do.	117	Constructing a drain from No. 61 building to join the drain along the road in the Royal Artillery Lines.
Do.	41	Substituting galvanized iron troughs with screen walls for the iron receptacles in the urinaries of Nos. 4 and 5 Barracks in British Infantry Lines.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Station.	Actual Cost in 1896.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1896.
1	2	3
Mhow District – contd.		
Mhow	78	Substituting galvanized iron troughs with screen walls for the iron receptacles in the urinaries Nos. $\frac{41}{1}$, $\frac{42}{2}$, $\frac{43}{8}$ and $\frac{44}{12}$ in the Royal Horse Artillery Lines.
Do.	137	Providing a sky-light and patch in the adult school-room in the British Cavalry Lines.
Do.	26	Providing a small stone trough with a stone drain under the water taps in the Royal Horse Artillery Lines.
Do.	787	Constructing two new tanks at the Dhobi's Ghát and putting well in working order.
Do.	182	Constructing a trap stone drain from Dhobi's Ghát to the nala below the village.
Do.	183	Constructing a drain and culvert from the well to the south-east corner of the compound of Bungalow No. 102.
Do.	In progress...	Constructing a road to the new filth yard.
Do.	128	Constructing a drain from Bungalow No. 20 to the Gymkhána ground.
Do.	17	A small drain has been constructed connecting the bath-room of Bungalow No. 5 which leads into the drain running from married men's quarters, Bombay Cavalry Lines.
Do.	Not stated ...	The usual white and color washing to Barracks and Hospital buildings has been carried out, and roads and road-side drains kept in order in the Bazár and in the Cantonment.
Neemuch	In progress...	Constructing masonry stands on which to place the earthen-ware vessels in the urinaries of Royal Artillery Lines.
Do.	30	Levelling the ground near the prayer-room.
Do.	Not stated ...	Repairs and white-washing to all Government buildings have been carried out as usual. The surface drains cleaned and the roads kept in order, and also the wells in use have been cleaned out.
Indore	167	Constructing a platform with drain in front of the cook-house and opening ventilating holes in the latrine attached to the European Infantry Barracks.
Do.	175	Erecting a two-seated Latrine for servants of the Station Hospital.
Do.	13	Certain improvements to latrine attached to the Station Hospital.
Agar	In progress...	Raising doors of the Cavalry Hospital Assistant's quarters.
Asirgarh, Mehidpur ...	.....	None.
Deesa District.		
Deesa	102	Providing additional window in the privates' room and a ventilator in the ridge of the roof to improve the ventilation of No. 9 Royal Artillery Lines.
Do.	1,486	Providing a two-bullock power pump for raising water for drinking purposes from well No. 190, European Infantry Lines.
Do.	473	Providing more windows and a verandah on the south and west sides to prisoners' room, No. 47, European Infantry Lines.
Do.	137	Constructing a raised wooden platform for sleeping accommodation for the prisoners.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Station.	Actual Cost in 1896.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1896.
1	2	3
Deesa District—continued.	Rs.	
Deesa	167	Constructing asphalt floor in place of concrete floor in verandah of Native Infantry Hospital.
Do.	325	Improving the ventilation of latrines in Royal Artillery and European Infantry Lines.
Ahmedabad	Not stated.	During the year the existing arrangements for surface drains are carried out from repair funds as usual.
Do.	7,208	The extension of the Municipal water-supply to the Cantonment which was in progress since 1894 was completed during the year, and the Troops are using the Municipal water from August 1896.
Do.	.....	Screen walls in some of the latrines for European Troops were reduced in height and additional ventilation provided.
Rájkot	75	Military wells have been cleaned out and maintained in good state of repairs throghout the year.
Do.	4,199	Extending the existing station water-supply to the Cavalry and Infantry Lines and providing a double reservoir.
Mount Abu	465	Constructing an iron latrine of ten seats for the boys of the Lawrence School.
Nágpur District.		
Kámpti	267	Special repairs to a portion of masonry drain in British Infantry Lines.
Do.	18	Making three windows in the Laskars' Quarters of Station Stores.
Sitábuldi	.....	None.
Raipur	4	Repair to a water-cock.
Do.	In progress.	Providing a new latrine for the Hospital of the 2nd M. N. I.
Do.	Not known.	Filling in well No. 6 in Pension Para.
Sambulpur	342	Annual cleaning out of wells in Military limits, and petty repairs and reconstructing such portions of the drains in and below Sepoys' Lines as become damaged during the rainy season.
Do.	821	Constructing a well within the limits of the encamping ground.
Sind District.		
Karáchi	3,221	Improving water-supply to the Station Hospital by laying a separate pipe to it taking off directly from the Municipal main.
Do.	200	Improving the bed of the main drains of Royal Artillery Lines so as to prevent water lodging therein.
Do.	236	Improving the water-supply to No. 42 Staff Sergeants' Quarters, British Infantry Lines.
Hyderabad	.....	None.
Jacobabad	.....	Not received.
Ghizri	.....	None.
Aden District.		
Aden—Steamer Point	.....	None.
,, Isthmus Position.	.....	None.
,, Crater Position...	.....	None.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Entire Income in each Municipality and Allotment for Sanitary Purposes during the year 1895-96.

Municipalities.	Population as per Census of 1891.	Income (from all sources), 1895-96.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to estimated Income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to amount sanctioned.	Sanitary Allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of Town-sites.		Improvement of water-supply, including cleaning, repairing, &c.		Sanitary arrangements during Fairs and Festivals.		Construction and repairs of Markets and Slaughter-houses.		Other sanitary objects, including construction and repairs of Tanks, &c.		Sanitary works undertaken or completed during the year.
					Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	
NORTHERN DIVISION.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmedabad District.																			
1. Ahmedabad	143,664	3,58,473	37·98	96·60	1,36,152	1,31,529	93,533	90,965	4,000	2,335	23,916	23,916	80	71	340	335	14,283	13,907	Drainage system extended to Khadia Zilla. Drainage of the Gosaiji Maharaj completed. Experimental sewage farm.
2. Dholka...	16,489	15,506	56·57	63·06	8,771	5,531	4,116	3,856	1,600	1,180	355	66	...	...	...	...	2,700	429	
3. Viramgám	23,010	37,654	26·46	100·00	9,962	9,962	8,760	8,760	...	...	55	55	...	...	...	...	1,147	1,147	
4. Prántij...	8,764	7,628	21·03	87·34	1,604	1,401	1,219	1,157	300	185	85	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Modása...	7,031	6,153	42·63	80·37	2,623	2,108	948	733	1,025	796	650	579	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Dhandhuka	9,576	12,759	19·00	88·57	2,424	2,146	2,090	1,880	...	...	250	182	...	...	...	...	84	84	
7. Gogha	6,415	5,559	17·67	119·55	982	1,174	617	711	125	105	240	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Sánand...	7,784	9,425	19·55	63·00	1,843	1,161	1,438	862	...	...	375	269	...	...	...	...	30	30	
9. Dholera	10,087	10,500	42·61	97·49	4,474	4,362	1,650	1,579	...	...	524	483	...	...	...	...	2,300	2,300	
10. Mándal	8,028	7,145	12·44	73·23	889	651	634	607	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	44	
11. Ránpur	5,838	5,861	30·03	71·70	1,760	1,262	422	157	700	505	618	580	...	...	...	...	20	20	
Total ...	246,686	4,76,663	35·98	94·05	1,71,484	1,61,287	1,15,427	1,11,267	7,950	5,106	27,068	26,547	80	71	340	335	20,619	17,961	
Kaira District.																			
12. Kaira	10,101	13,840	33·93	97·42	4,696	4,575	2,379	2,298	...	...	200	183	...	...	...	...	2,117	2,094	
13. Mehmadabad	7,842	5,895	26·73	96.91	1,576	1,528	910	873	650	645	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. Nadiád...	29,048	61,716	31·16	58·44	19,229	13,161	12,172	7,229	...	...	760	687	...	...	110	96	6,187	5,149	The drainage scheme for carrying away surplus water is completed, but it still requires to be lowered two feet to drain away the low-lying waters in the precincts of the town.
15. Kapadvanj	14,805	21,875	20·66	77.43	4,520	3,500	3,159	2,413	1,185	1,022	176	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Dákor	9,487	24,263	20·97	62·45	5,087	3,177	1,723	1,433	750	702	2,519	1,025	...	...	...	...	95	17	
17. Borsad	12,760	7,892	51·65	77·89	4,076	3,175	3,093	2,426	100	11	823	678	...	...	...	...	60	60	
18. Anand	9,214	7,708	25·64	74·54	1,976	1,473	1,165	1,028	700	364	111	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Umreth	15,638	12,590	42·64	92·85	5,368	4,983	2,733	2,652	754	632	180	33	...	...	...	...	1,701	1,666	
20. Od	8,082	6,153	25·78	93·00	1,586	1,475	1,016	946	30	26	540	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. Mátar	4,642	3,711	38·59	81·84	1,432	1,172	493	444	400	291	423	354	...	...	...	...	116	83	
22. Mahuda	9,436	6,588	14·22	109·50	937	1,026	724	729	108	126	105	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	130,455	1,72,231	29·31	77·74	50,483	39,245	29,567	22,471	4,677	3,819	5,853	3,790	...	...	110	96	10,276	9,069	

Panch Mahâls District.																			
23. Godhra...	14,691	19,039	15·58	95·95	2,966	2,846	2,616	2,529	...	...	200	167	...	...	...	...	150	150	
24. Dohad	12,935	4,071	15·97	86·31	650	561	450	397	...	...	165	129	...	...	...	...	35	35	
25. Kálol	4,096	15,753	78·51	95·10	12,368	11,762	1,875	1,625	6,072	6,009	813	701	...	...	150	25	3,458	3,402	
Total ...	31,722	38,863	41·13	94·90	15,984	15,169	4,941	4,551	6,072	6,009	1,178	997	...	...	150	25	3,643	3,587	
Broach District.																			
26. Broach	40,168	82,980	50·28	80·51	41,726	33,618	20,640	20,218	...	...	13,950	7,927	...	...	4,600	4,442	2,536	1,031	
27. Anklesvar	10,625	22,000	21·71	89·91	4,777	4,295	4,445	4,008	...	...	75	74	...	...	155	154	102	59	
28. Jambusar	12,079	12,043	24·70	87·63	2,975	2,607	2,025	1,929	700	499	200	129	...	...	...	...	50	50	
29. Hánsot	4,435	3,032	24·58	91·99	624	574	498	492	50	37	50	19	...	...	...	...	26	26	
30. A'mod	5,007	6,414	32·80	70·39	2,104	1,481	1,504	1,271	400	53	200	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	72,314	126,469	41·20	81·55	52,206	42,575	29,112	27,918	1,150	589	14,475	8,306	...	...	4,755	4,596	2,714	1,166	
Surat District.																			
31. Surat	108,693	535,038	91·68	97·39	4,90,517	4,77,738	2,74,771	2,66,955	20,211	17,106	1,90,000	1,90,000	...	...	5,285	3,455	250	222	
32. Ránder	10,926	14,960	34·31	88·16	5,133	4,525	1,718	1,609	2,864	2,446	50	42	...	...	100	97	401	331	
33. Bulsár	14,779	20,743	31·36	83·87	6,504	5,454	5,920	5,175	...	...	584	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34. Mándvi	3,965	6,984	34·24	57·55	2,391	1,376	1,569	853	50	39	685	399	...	...	35	33	52	52	
Total ...	138,363	5,77,725	87·33	96·94	5,04,545	4,89,093	2,83,978	2,74,592	23,125	19,591	1,91,319	1,90,720	...	...	5,420	3,585	703	605	
Thâna District.																			
35. Thâna	16,839	30,214	34·35	95·72	10,379	9,935	7,037	6,685	...	...	2,948	2,887	...	...	394	363	...	...	
36. Kurla	11,406	24,214	86·63	93·52	20,977	19,702	5,046	4,260	300	12	15,400	15,298	...	...	131	74	100	58	
37. Bándra...	17,465	62,507	46·45	92·97	29,037	26,929	12,738	9,893	...	...	15,454	16,385	...	...	549	431	296	220	The extension of pipe water service throughout the municipal district has been undertaken. Rs. 46,841 have been spent up to 31st March 1896.
38. Bassein...	11,182	8,953	15·95	92·09	1,428	1,315	766	704	562	561	2	2	...	...	8	8	90	40	
39. Máhim-Kelva	6,923	4,977	18·71	98·07	931	913	90	90	822	804	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	
40. Bhiwndi	14,213	17,525	21·53	77·93	3,775	2,942	2,354	2,257	...	...	1,296	575	125	110	...	...	...	...	
41. Kalyán...	11,685	17,240	46·28	71·60	7,979	5,713	6,479	4,713	300	224	600	190	...	...	600	586	...	...	
Total ...	89,713	165,630	44·98	90·53	74,506	67,449	34,510	28,602	1,984	1,601	35,719	35,356	125	110	1,682	1,462	486	318	
CENTRAL DIVISION.																			
Ahmednagar District.																			
42. Ahmednagar	36,033	73,506	47·93	93·92	35,229	33,036	22,968	21,638	52	52	9,712	9,247	...	...	1,438	1,206	1,059	943	Eight sluice valves have been fixed in 3 aqueducts.
43. Bhingár	5,490	5,060	45·73	84·87	2,314	1,964	2,289	1,949	...	...	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44. Sangamner	10,633	15,189	19·71	90·11	2,994	2,698	2,819	2,555	...	...	175	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45. Vámbori	5,159	4,822	29·03	95·64	1,400	1,339	600	581	200	200	600	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	57,315	98,577	42·54	93·20	41,937	39,087	28,676	26,723	252	252	10,512	9,963	...	...	1,438	1,206	1,059	943	

APPENDIX V—*continued.*

Municipalities.	Population as per Census of 1891.	Income, (From all Sources), 1895-96.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to estimated Income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to amount sanctioned.	Sanitary Allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of Town-sites.		Improvement of water-supply including cleansing, repairing, &c.		Sanitary arrangements during Fairs and Festivals.		Construction and repairs of Markets and Slaughter-houses.		Other sanitary objects, including construction and repairs of Tanks, &c.		Sanitary works undertaken or completed during the year.
					Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	
		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Khándesh District.																			
46. Amalner	7,958	6,946	13·88	90·46	964	872	899	836	...	...	50	29	15	7	...	...	...	...	
47. Párola	14,539	9,458	21·88	93·19	2,070	1,929	1,200	1,140	...	...	850	772	...	...	20	17	...	...	
48. Erandol	12,557	10,293	13·32	133·77	1,371	1,834	1,096	1,645	...	...	225	146	...	...	50	43	...	...	
49. Dharangaon ...	14,357	9,493	18·79	153·98	1,784	2,747	1,400	2,202	...	...	269	403	...	...	115	142	...	...	
50. Bhádgaon	7,257	5,759	20·06	97·75	1,155	1,129	760	759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	370	
51. Máheji (temporary) .	998	1,539	41·26	97·64	635	620	220	210	...	...	...	...	415	410	...	...	...	...	
52. Chopda	15,535	10,311	103·29	64·93	10,650	6,915	7,300	4,858	...	...	250	2	...	...	1,200	6	1,900	*20,49	* 5,825 feet of road-side gutters built.
53. Shirpur	7,864	9,411	70·72	70·73	6,656	3,340	1,947	1,414	2,675	1,613	848	152	5	1	1,002	1	179	159	A road with masonry gutters was completed and 3 new roads are in progress.
54. Sindkheda	4,293	3,614	13·03	99·36	471	468	400	409	...	...	48	36	...	...	...	...	23	23	
55. Betávad	3,464	3,014	22·79	70·01	687	481	502	454	75	10	10	...	...	...	100	17	...	...	
56. Sávda	7,142	10,904	38·66	52·87	4,216	2,229	1,815	1,348	995	583	10	3	...	...	50	...	1,346	295	
57. Yával	10,801	6,716	20·46	99·47	1,317	1,310	1,000	992	234	235	...	...	...	...	62	62	21	21	
58. Bhusával	11,445	15,819	81·76	74·47	12,933	9,632	2,446	1,971	4,200	2,724	...	...	...	...	3,112	1,768	3,175	3,169	Stone gutters for removing dirty water were constructed.
59. Jalgaon	14,538	46,520	28·71	88·56	13,355	11,827	9,661	8,529	...	...	2,094	1,820	...	...	100	84	1,500	1,394	4,800 feet of V shaped gutters were constructed.
60. Dhulia	21,888	70,995	69·28	149·01	49,185	73,291	3,938	4,542	2,929	2,696	700	525	...	...	618	721	41,000	64,807	The water-works at Dedargaum were competed and town distributionlis almost complete.
61. Songir	4,616	2,786	20·64	93·74	575	539	275	258	...	...	300	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	
62. Taloda	6,292	5,765	24·49	75·65	1,700	1,286	1,400	1,235	...	...	300	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	
63. Sháháda	5,441	6,595	90·95	78·45	5,998	4,706	1,654	1,600	2,000	776	...	...	...	...	50	43	2,294	2,287	
64. Prakásha	3,776	2,054	71·37	70·26	1,466	1,030	1,426	1,010	...	...	40	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
65. Nandurbár	7,666	12,305	42·30	80·69	5,205	4,200	1,495	1,369	1,910	1,443	375	251	...	...	...	...	1,425	1,137	
66. Faizpur	9,482	7,380	32·83	38·51	2,423	933	1,268	697	1,000	121	115	100	...	...	...	...	40	15	
67. Ráver	6,788	1,207	35·46	73·36	428	314	73	72	...	...	50	8	...	...	300	234	5	...	
Total ...	198,727	2,58,884	48·38	105·10	1,25,244	1,31,632	42,175	37,550	16,018	10,201	6,534	4,599	435	418	6,779	3,138	53,303	75,726	
Násik District.																			
68. Málegaon	15,503	19,414	35·38	88·91	6,869	6,107	6,279	5,637	...	...	395	387	...	...	195	83	...	...	
69. Yeola	18,861	24,561	40·25	86·78	9,886	8,579	8,386	7,261	...	...	1,500	1,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	
70. Násik	24,400	98,178	36·98	96·07	36,300	34,873	34,588	33,346	25	...	1,087	1,099	...	...	300	135	300	293	Four new latrines were constructed.
71. Sinnár	8,319	5,371	27·61	84·15	1,483	1,248	984	911	...	...	64	59	...	...	...	...	435	278	
72. Igatpuri	6,814	13,780	76·76	61·97	10,576	6,554	2,971	3,131	6,927	2,745	252	252	...	...	28	28	398	398	
73. Trimbak	4,084	5,991	41·06	71·18	2,460	1,751	1,615	1,367	50	20	795	364	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	77,981	1,67,295	40·39	87·48	67,574	59,112	54,823	51,653	7,002	2,765	4,093	3,479	...	...	523	246	1,133	969	

	Poona District.																	
74.	Poona City	1,18,647	3,35,739	58·98	93·58	1,98,010	1,85,300	1,00,103	93,787	20,450	20,337	27,137	26,363	...	...	17,478	15,848	32,842	28,965
75.	Sásvad	5,684	3,795	44·43	83·10	1,686	1,401	913	857	550	383	195	133	8	8	20	20	...	...
76.	Jejuri	3,479	9,854	26·14	86·26	2,576	2,223	1,577	1,394	25	3	464	349	519	476	...	...	...	...
77.	Bárámati	5,410	9,902	25·86	98·61	2,597	2,561	1,717	1,773	780	686	100	102	...	...	...	...	...	...
78.	Indápur	5,246	3,989	23·51	90·94	938	853	638	611	150	137	150	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
79.	Sirúr	5,574	10,404	47·10	93·73	4,900	4,593	2,580	2,570	50	...	1,690	1,609	...	...	50	10	530	404
80.	Talegaon Dábháda...	4,476	7,279	14·49	85·40	1,055	901	750	681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	220
81.	Lonávla	3,582	4,801	59·88	88·94	2,875	2,557	1,500	1,405	...	...	375	368	...	...	200	141	800	643
82.	Khed	3,947	1,390	34·89	67·07	485	335	385	307	...	...	100	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
83.	Alandi	2,143	9,145	11·97	98·81	1,096	1,083	416	397	10	1	80	57	590	628	...	...	...	...
84.	Junnár	11,984	7,432	23·64	88·27	1,757	1,551	550	528	...	...	260	253	645	645	...	...	302	125
85.	Poona Suburban M..	7,910	20,701	40·40	95·31	8,363	7,971	6,107	5,751	200	183	1,206	1,226	350	286	...	...	500	525
	Total ...	1,78,082	4,24,431	53·33	93·37	2,26,338	2,11,328	1,17,236	1,10,061	22,215	21,730	31,757	30,593	2,103	2,043	17,748	16,019	35,279	30,882
	Sátára District.																		
86.	Sátára	25,749	53,346	28·13	121·67	15,006	18,253	7,606	9,427	...	...	4,620	5,742	...	...	1,500	2,050	1,280	1,039
87.	Wái	12,473	13,476	53·72	87·19	7,240	6,312	3,770	3,167	...	...	490	484	...	...	55	52	2,925	2,609
88.	Rahimatpur... ...	6,674	4,405	13·67	76·74	602	462	312	307	250	131	40	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
89.	Karád	12,080	06,441	10·88	79·79	3,963	3,163	2,640	2,347	...	...	500	112	...	...	600	555	223	149
90.	Islámpur	10,650	5,799	14·23	75·88	825	626	425	425	...	...	400	201	...	...	...	...	...	...
91.	Ashta	11,402	8,510	21·76	26·62	1,852	493	915	391	...	...	927	96	...	...	10	6	...	...
92.	Tásgaon	11,251	6,348	31·70	52·78	2,012	1,062	888	886	24	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	153
93.	Vita...	3,847	2,652	21·98	59·01	583	344	463	323	...	...	100	21	...	...	...	...	20	...
94.	Máyni	4,189	2,022	19·78	71·00	400	284	150	150	200	115	50	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
95.	Pusesávli	2,900	2,009	35·94	89·06	722	643	175	173	225	151	40	38	...	...	45	45	237	236
96.	Mhasvad	6,415	3,876	54·93	100·52	2,129	2,141	887	791	225	138	200	62	100	90	...	...	717	1,060
97.	Malcolm Peth ...	3,443	17,430	27·74	81·80	4,835	3,955	3,700	2,867	...	...	1,000	967	...	...	135	121	...	...
98.	Sátára Suburban M..	3,353	10,218	35·79	66·45	3,657	2,430	3,005	1,887	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	303	240	240
	Total ...	1,14,426	1,66,532	26·32	91·66	43,826	40,173	24,936	23,141	924	558	8,367	7,766	100	90	2,757	3,132	6,742	5,486
	Sholápur District.																		
99.	Sholápur	61,915	1,63,304	32·07	80·43	52,366	42,118	20,071	18,807	1,000	443	29,892	21,817	300	161	608	396	495	494
100.	Bársi	20,575	35,471	23·73	86·94	8,416	7,317	6,825	5,786	...	...	1,440	1,406	...	...	18	10	133	115
101.	Karmála	6,165	8,249	39·75	50·29	3,279	1,649	1,659	1,443	25	13	1,580	184	...	...	15	9	...	...
102.	Pandharpur ...	19,976	85,923	35·83	85·14	30,782	26,208	13,523	12,504	75	37	1,272	755	5,000	4,425	464	347	10,448	8,140
103.	Sángola	5,748	4,152	16·57	92·15	688	634	301	281	101	101	100	78	10	6	...	...	176	168
	Total ...	1,14,379	2,97,099	32·15	81·57	95,531	77,926	42,379	38,821	1,201	594	34,284	24,240	5,310	4,592	1,105	762	11,252	8,917
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.																		
	Belgaum District.																		
104.	Belgaum	27,952	52,381	52·06	100·00	27,269	27,269	21,930	21,930	...	...	130	130	...	...	5,209	5,209	...	...
105.	Nipáni	11,731	15,049	49·17	110·80	7,400	8,199	2,523	2,412	...	...	2,935	3,412	...	...	85	65	1,857	2,310
106.	Athni	10,405	18,250	61·70	66·84	11,261	7,527	3,695	2,897	2,500	2,496	...	...	...	...	855	213	4,211	1,921
107.	Gokák	12,106	8,563	77·33	73·98	6,622	4,899	5,129	3,918	1,368	865	125	116	...	...	...	...	...	...
108.	Saundatti-Yellama...	7,180	19,943	71·15	48·03	14,189	6,815	1,168	1,140	3,213	2,911	9,248	2,209	300	296	...	...	260	259
109.	Yamkanmardi ...	5,752	2,199	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	75,126	1,16,385	57·35	82·00	66,741	54,730	34,445	32,297	7,081	6,272	12,438	5,888	300	296	6,149	5,487	6,328	4,490

Two cisterns of an approved pattern with a top fixed round the base were built.

Five new wells were under construction on the Yellama Hill.

APPENDIX V—*continued.*

Municipalities.	Population as per Census of 1891.	Income (from all sources) 1895-96.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to estimated Income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to amount sanctioned.	Sanitary Allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of Town-sites.		Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, &c.		Sanitary arrangements during Fairs and Festivals.		Construction and repairs of Markets and Slaughter-houses.		Other sanitary objects, including construction and repairs of tanks, &c.		Sanitary works undertaken or completed during the year.
					Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	
Dhárwár District.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
110. Dhárwár	32,672	49,700	28·56	64·29	14,196	9,127	7,356	7,073	900	197	5,376	1,340	100	54	464	463	...	...	
111. Hubli...	50,782	1,07,663	28·72	83·19	30,923	25,726	14,537	11,594	400	321	15,486	13,423	...	...	500	388	...	...	
112. Gadag-Bettigeri ...	23,208	36,884	27·05	70·79	9,968	7,056	2,977	2,783	...	...	100	3	...	...	...	...	6,891	4,270	30 seats of public latrines and reconstruction of road-side gutters.
113. Navalgund	9,040	7,040	22·67	94·74	1,596	1,512	240	221	916	931	440	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	
114. Yámnur	984	9,948	29·40	75·14	2,925	2,198	125	120	...	...	2,200	802	600	1,276	...	...	...	...	Rs. 484 were spent on cleansing the tank.
115. Nárgund	9,449	4,146	25·53	83·96	1,050	881	480	474	...	...	500	339	...	...	...	...	70	68	
116. Ránebennur	12,559	7,334	36·36	85·45	2,667	2,279	1,171	1,115	800	538	296	245	...	...	100	99	300	282	
117. Gudgudda'pur ..	768	1,091	75·16	82·93	820	680	60	60	200	131	550	488	10	1	...	...	...	...	
118. Byádgi	4,460	10,924	93·74	84·42	10,239	8,643	2,207	1,554	5,300	4,596	2,732	2,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	
119. Háveri	5,652	4,250	29·41	97·66	1,250	1,220	600	580	465	427	135	135	...	...	...	...	50	78	
Total ...	149,574	2,38,980	31·65	78·43	75,634	59,322	29,753	25,574	8,981	7,141	27,815	19,628	710	1,331	1,064	950	7,311	4,698	
Bijápur District.																			
120. Bijápur	16,717	30,054	35·35	87·88	10,625	9,337	7,785	7,100	700	265	1,203	1,127	...	...	249	248	688	597	
121. Bágalkot	17,897	27,011	47·64	52·15	12,867	6,710	12,229	6,635	100	22	200	...	...	...	338	53	...	...	
122. Ilkal	11,201	7,385	44·51	66·41	3,287	2,183	2,737	1,765	500	392	...	..	...	...	50	26	...	...	
123. Guledgudd	15,354	10,919	39·09	62·37	4,268	2,662	2,834	2,080	150	116	900	149	...	...	...	...	384	317	Two trench latrines were built during the year.
Total ...	61,169	75,369	41·19	67·29	31,047	20,892	25,585	17,580	1,450	795	2,303	1,276	...	...	637	327	1,072	914	
Kánara District.																			
124. Kárwár	14,293	11,840	30·99	65·31	3,670	2,397	2,570	2,332	...	...	150	12	...	...	300	...	650	53	
125. Kumta	10,640	18,753	8·37	91·59	1,713	1,569	1,540	1,316	50	123	48	33	...	...	75	97	...	...	
126. Sirsi	6,644	9,095	29·80	85·61	2,710	2,320	2,435	2,058	...	...	175	96	50	149	50	17	...	...	
127. Haliyál	6,180	6,040	52·24	73·47	3,155	2,313	1,081	1,030	25	11	450	298	...	..	200	143	1,399	836	
128. Gokarn	4,342	1,683	74·99	63·71	1,262	804	171	160	688	394	164	118	139	132	...	...	100	...	
129. Ulvi (temporary) ..	11,284	763	...	...	...	79	...	45	...	...	...	3	...	31	...	...	...	...	This is a temporary Municipality and the expenses incurred were during the annual fair only.
130. Honávar	6,207	5,503	12·08	93·08	665	619	600	543	50	73	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
131. Bhatkal	5,940	4,646	...	...	...	629	...	629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	65,530	58,323	22·59	81·48	13,175	10,735	8,397	8,113	813	601	1,002	563	189	312	625	257	2,149	889	

Ratnágiri District.																		
132. Vengurla	10,134	11,215	71·40	69·74	8,008	5,585	1,385	1,291	60	56	250	209	...	...	175	121	6,138	3,908
133. Rajapur	7,446	8,677	6·26	75·14	543	408	183	164	...	...	360	244	...	...	...	...	...	...
134. Ratnágiri	14,306	12,257	11·63	94·03	1,423	1,338	1,082	1,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	8	...	...
135. Chiplún	11,378	19,173	51·62	61·10	9,897	6,047	2,555	1,808	...	...	2,283	1,308	...	...	...	...	5,059	2,931
136. Dápoli	2,685	2,368	16·01	98·68	379	374	355	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
Total ...	45,949	53,690	37·72	68·01	20,250	13,752	5,560	4,943	60	56	2,893	1,761	...	...	516	129	11,221	6,863
Kolába District.																		
137. Alibág	5,809	9,649	30·46	90·81	2,939	2,669	2,523	2,459	...	..	416	210	...	...	...	...	...	...
138. Pen	7,462	8,199	28·97	95·81	2,365	2,266	1,976	1,937	...	...	389	329	...	...	...	...	...	...
139. Roha-Ashtami ...	5,212	4,978	35·82	83·17	1,783	1,483	406	287	500	423	805	722	...	...	...	...	...	...
140. Mahád	6,804	7,500	38·99	87·35	2,924	2,554	1,291	1,113	115	20	897	800	...	...	...	...	72	51
141. Panvel	10,298	8,125	24·06	83·26	1,935	1,611	1,860	1,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	8	621	621
142. Uran...	11,422	7,399	22·09	100·00	1,634	1,634	455	455	997	997	115	115	...	...	33	33	50	87
Total ...	47,007	45,850	29·62	89·96	13,580	12,217	8,511	7,767	1,612	1,446	2,622	2,176	...	...	58	41	34	34
SIND DIVISION.																	777	793
Karáchi District.																		
143. Karáchi	98,195	10,30,565	38·09	78·15	3,92,560	3,06,799	1,22,965	1,16,473	1,02,031	94,754	1,38,694	71,199	...	...	8,470	7,019	21,000	17,354
144. Kotri	7,909	17,520	25·10	92·02	4,398	4,047	3,848	3,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	301	...	...
145. Mánjhand	2,538	2,446	21·46	93·33	525	490	480	464	...	...	35	19	...	...	10	7	...	...
146. Sehwan	4,624	12,367	96·05	24·82	11,879	2,948	2,696	1,303	8,583	1,284	300	158	160	150	140	53	...	...
147. Bubak	2,880	5,863	83·20	71·20	4,878	3,473	1,996	1,186	2,572	2,157	210	111	...	...	100	19	...	...
148. Tatta...	8,969	21,902	29·84	80·14	6,536	5,238	3,257	3,172	1,000	886	1,684	737	...	...	595	443	...	...
149. Keti Bandar... ...	2,141	5,322	22·96	100·00	1,222	1,222	1,061	1,061	105	105	...	...	...	...	56	56	...	...
Total ...	127,256	10,95,985	38·50	76·83	4,21,998	3,24,217	1,36,303	1,27,405	1,14,291	99,186	1,40,323	72,224	160	150	9,921	7,898	21,000	17,354
Hyderabad District.																		
150. Hyderabad	57,791	1,94,885	34·38	94·75	66,993	63,477	31,275	29,984	1,000	294	29,948	28,663	...	...	800	751	3,970	3,785
151. Tando Muhammad Khán.	4,126	8,121	32·21	93·73	2616	2,452	1,834	1,752	20	7	95	95	...	...	220	187	447	411
152. Hála	5,002	6,013	26·51	99·81	1,594	1,592	1,310	1,308	...	...	214	214	...	...	70	70	...	...
153. Matari	5,815	8,929	14·07	98·80	1,256	1,241	920	914	...	...	300	291	...	...	36	36	...	...
154. Tando Alahyar ...	4,308	10,284	18·86	99·02	1,940	1,921	1,420	1,408	...	...	260	253	...	...	260	260	...	...
155. Tando Adam... ...	5,033	17,846	22·15	99·65	3,953	3,939	1,660	1,651	...	...	2,210	2,205	...	...	83	83	..	...
156. Nasarpur	3,914	3,818	12·86	97·76	490	479	440	432	...	...	20	19	...	...	30	28	...	...
Total ...	85,989	2,49,896	31·55	95·26	78,842	75,101	38,859	37,449	1,020	301	33,047	31,740	...	...	1,499	1,415	4,417	4,196
Thar and Párkar District.																		
157. Umarkot	3,702	12,716	11·62	93·57	1,478	1,383	1,065	1,065	99	10	100	96	...	...	154	174	60	38
158. Mithi	2,991	3,760	15·77	101·69	593	603	548	543	...	...	45	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,693	16,476	12·57	95·90	2,071	1,986	1,613	1,608	99	10	145	156	...	...	154	174	60	38

Rs. 1,15,370 were sanctioned for water works and the work is nearly completed by the Public Works Department.

APPENDIX V—*concluded.*

Municipalities.	Population as per Census of 1891.	Income (from all sources) 1895-96.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to estimated Income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to amount sanctioned.	Sanitary Allotment,		Conservancy.		Improvement of Town-sites.		Improvement of Water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, &c.		Sanitary arrangements during Fairs and Festivals.		Construction and repairs of Markets and Slaughter-houses.		Other sanitary objects, including construction and repairs of tanks, &c.		Brief notes on important sanitary works undertaken or completed during the year.
					Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	
Shikárpur District.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
159. Shikárpur	41,979	1,01,522	97·47	94·92	98,956	93,931	32,915	30,937	31,380	30,254	32,922	31,583	...	...	1,239	765	500	392	
160. Sukkur	29,274	3,32,122	49·26	97·13	1,63,594	1,58,904	30,085	27,492	...	74	1,33,009	1,30,811	...	...	500	527	...	...	Water-works which were commenced in 1893 were finally completed and brought into operation in 1895.
161. Garhi Yásin	5,960	8,130	34·93	95·60	2,840	2,715	2,000	2,071	...	...	670	520	...	...	70	45	100	79	
162. Rohri	8,786	21,150	31·87	96·28	6,740	6,489	6,140	6,121	...	...	250	300	...	...	350	68	...	...	
163. Ghotki	3,288	7,549	26·30	98·09	1,985	1,947	1,450	1,437	...	...	335	321	...	...	200	189	...	...	
164. Lárkhána	11,805	51,811	22·46	78·61	11,634	9,145	7,406	6,789	3,000	911	608	724	...	...	200	300	420	421	Streets are being paved and a drain for the disposal of rain water is being built.
165. Kambar	5,341	13,152	62·52	73·44	8,222	6,038	3,512	2,088	3,075	3,049	1,100	239	...	...	365	515	170	147	Pavement of the streets has been completed.
166. Râto-dero	3,554	8,038	34·91	54·28	2,806	1,523	700	1,430	906	...	300	93	...	...	700	...	200	...	
Total ...	109,987	5,43,474	54·61	94·58	2,96,777	2,80,692	84,208	78,365	38,361	34,288	1,69,194	1,64,591	...	...	3,624	2,409	1,390	1,039	
Upper Sind Frontier District.																			
167. Jacobabad	8,294	57,247	19·89	89·94	11,384	10,239	9,214	8,211	...	...	1,020	970	...	...	900	917	250	141	
Grand Total ...	2,232,737	55,22,074	45·29	89·48	25,01,157	22,37,959	11,90,208	11,06,662	2,66,338	2,22,905	7,63,961	6,47,329	9,512	9,413	67,954	54,606	2,03,184	1,97,044	
Málegaon Cantonment ...	3,779	1,538	..	...	2,708	2,501	2,056	1,862	...	...	...	...	...	...	652	639	...	...	
Devláli do. ...	2,294	1,216	...	...	2,456	2,456	2,456	2,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing the entire Income and Allotment for Sanitation during the year 1895-96 in the District Local Boards of the Bombay Presidency.

District Local Boards.	Population as per Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Number of Villages in the Circle.	Number of Villages conserved.		Estimated Income of 1895-96.	Rate per cent. of allotment to estimated income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to allotment.	Sanitary Allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of Village-sites.		Improvement of Water-supply, including cleansing, repairing and construction of Tanks and Wells.		Sanitary arrangements at Fairs and Festivals.		Construction and repair of Markets and Slaughter-houses.		Other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of Latrines, Dust-bins, Drains, &c.		Brief notes on important sanitary works undertaken or completed during the year.
				Number of Unions.	Number of other Villages.				Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	
						Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division.																							
Ahmedabad	674,242	3,821	1,163	...	12	1,49,458	43·76	42·02	65,405	27,485	...	...	...	...	65,405	27,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kaira...	741,074	1,609	583	...	15	2,65,193	18 50	93·13	49,067	45,692	...	...	...	...	48,467	45,397	...	...	...	...	600	295	
Panch Mahâls	281,659	1,597	690	...	3	14,490	160·35	77·06	23,235	17,906	200	164	190	70	22,845	17,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Broach	269,136	1,453	420	...	7	1,86,039	28·58	85·03	53,164	44,142	3,280	2,354	...	...	44,812	38,839	257	100	...	...	4,815	2,849	
Surat...	511,461	1,653	810	...	5	2,70,363	14·08	86·75	38,078	33,032	799	799	...	...	34,167	29,147	...	...	...	...	3,112	3,086	
Thâná	729,254	3,770	1,689	...	3	1,66,518	21·61	70·17	35,983	25,251	605	300	820	719	31,882	22,197	...	...	...	...	2,676	2,035	
	3,206,826	13,903	5,355	...	45	10,52,061	25·18	73·04	2,64,932	1,93,508	4,884	3,617	1,010	789	2,47,578	1,80,737	257	100	...	...	11,203	8,265	
Central Division.																							
Ahmednagar...	830,341	6,594	1,348	...	5	2,10,579	10·88	46·37	22,907	10,622	...	...	...	...	22,907	10,622	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khandesh	1,261,592	9 948	3,335	...	3	4,50,977	9·75	86·51	43,976	38,042	...	...	...	...	43,976	38,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik	763,106	5,935	1,694	...	30	1,89,675	16·56	52 20	31,404	16,393	...	...	350	350	31,054	16,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Poona	883,367	5,352	1,204	...	3	1,29,264	18·16	49·71	23,477	11,671	...	...	1,113	752	22,364	10,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sátára	1,111,085	4,988	1,345	...	5	1,57,569	26·06	63·20	41,057	25,948	1,000	416	...	...	40,057	25,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sholápur	635,876	4,521	718	...	1	1,49,600	15·88	37·11	23,760	8,819	125	120	202	201	19,972	5,860	...	...	...	...	3,461	2,638	
	5,485,367	37,338	9,644	...	47	12,87,664	14·49	59·76	1,86,581	1,11,495	1,125	536	1,665	1,303	1,80,330	1,07,018	...	...	...	...	3,461	2,638	
Southern Division.																							
Belgaum	936,327	4,656	1,753	...	6	1,18,649	19·12	100·00	22,695	22,695	...	...	505	505	22,190	22,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bijápur	735,117	5,693	1,170	...	35	1,89,520	23·25	57·72	44,061	25,431	...	...	817	762	43,244	24,669	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Dhárwár	900,959	4,535	1,469	...	13	3,15,906	10·20	89·07	32,233	28,711	...	...	874	873	24,585	21,270	...	...	...	...	6,774	6,568	
Kánara	380,626	3,941	1,392	...	...	1,17,111	6·99	33·38	8,191	2,734	819	720	...	...	7,372	2,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kolába	547,772	2,137	1,626	...	8	82,831	32·04	61·85	26,536	16,412	...	...	200	43	26,336	16,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ratnágiri	1,059,913	3,910	1,329	..	1	1,40,612	8·96	50·99	12,605	6,428	...	...	...	...	12,605	6,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4,560,714	24,872	8,139	...	63	9,64,659	15·17	69·99	1,46,321	4,02,411	819	720	2,396	2,183	1,36,332	92,940	...	...	...	...	6,774	6,568	
Sind Division.																							
Karáchi	433,757	14,217	1,761	...	34	61,438	25·19	68·19	15,475	10,553	...	...	1,041	108	14,334	10,345	...	...	100	100	...	...	
Hyderabad	832,059	8,316	1,589	...	19	1,72,325	9·73	88·65	16,773	14,870	...	...	...	...	10,538	9,337	1,065	577	...	...	5,170	4,956	
Shikárpur	805,071	8,142	1,087	...	7	3,07,837	13·42	75·43	41,032	30,951	300	300	1,730	1,730	30,367	21,750	...	...	...	...	8,635	7,171	
Thar and Párkar	291,496	13,435	2,247	...	7	73,986	10·98	22·69	8,126	1,844	1,372	1,372	...	...	6,754	472	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	166 175	2,602	1,276	...	...	85,853	7·70	89·31	6,611	5,904	156	156	900	589	5,555	5,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2,528,558	46,712	7,960	...	67	7,01,439	12·55	72·85	88,017	64,122	1,828	1,828	3,671	2,427	67,548	47,063	1,065	577	100	100	13,805	12,127	
Grand Total ...	15,731,465	122,835	31,098	...	222	40,05,823	17·12	68·75	685,851	4,71,536	8,656	6701	8,742	6,702	6,31,788	4,27,758	1,322	677	100	100	35,243	29,598	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing Sickness and Mortality among the Children of the Lawrence Asylum, Mount Abu, for the year 1896.

Months.	Average strength of boys who have occupied the lower floor of the rooms in the Asylum.	Causes of Admissions and Deaths.																		Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.																	
		Ague.		Debility.		Diarrhœa.		Wound.		Abscess.		Fracture of fore-arm.		Boils.		Conjunctivities.		Total.		Ague.		Debility.		Diarrhœa.		Wound.		Abscess.		Fracture of fore-arm.		Boils.		Conjunctivities.		Total.	
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January 1896 ...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ,, ...	83	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12·05	...	12·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·10	...	...	...
March ,, ...	81	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·35	...
April ,, ...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May ,, ...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·36	...	11·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·73	...
June ,, ...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·36	...	...	...	...	...	11·36	...
July ,, ...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·36	...	...	...	11·36	...
August ,, ...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ,, ...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·36	...	11·36	...
October ,, ...	86	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	11·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·63	...	23·26	...
November ,, ...	86	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	34·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·88	...
December ,, ...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	86	5	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	13	...	58·14	...	11·63	...	11·63	...	11·63	...	11·63	...	11·63	...	11·63	...	23·26	...	151·16	...

APPENDIX VII.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

ANNUAL FORM No. I, *showing the* BIRTHS *registered in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during* 1896.

1	2		3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.		Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Births Registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	Mean Ratio of Births per 1,000 during previous five years.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Khándesh.	Dhulia ... ...T. C. ...	11,575	10,296	21,871	343	348	691	15·68	15·91	31·59	98·56	·78	...	20·21	18·52	38·73
2		Nandurbár... ... ... „ ...	3,630	4,040	7,670	108	92	200	14·08	11·99	26·07	117·39	...	10·04	12·64	12·64	25·28
3		Chopda ... ... „ ...	7,723	7,932	15,655	381	311	692	24·34	19·86	44·20	122·51	7·47	...	19·67	16·22	35·89
4		Nasirabad ... ... „ ...	5,728	5,734	11,462	232	199	431	20·24	17·36	37·60	116·58	7·94	...	19·98	17·71	37·69
5		Dhulia ... ...R. C. ...	39,289	36,968	76,257	2,348	2,167	4,515	30·79	28·42	59·21	108·35	10·61	...	27·07	25·67	52·74
6		Amalner ... ... „ ...	35,212	34,876	70,088	1,901	1,714	3,615	27·12	24·45	51·57	110·91	11·47	...	24·52	22·77	47·29
7		Pírola Petha ... ... „ ...	20,227	19,526	39,753	1,001	966	1,967	25·18	24·30	49·48	100·51	13·56	...	25·33	22·84	48·17
8		Erandol ... ... „ ...	54,246	51,560	105,806	2,537	2,388	4,925	23·97	22·57	46·54	106·24	9·34	...	23·47	21·52	44·99
9		Páchora ... ... „ ...	37,981	35,551	73,532	1,773	1,568	3,341	24·11	21·32	45·43	113·07	3·09	..	22·48	21·71	44·19
10		Bhadgaon Petha .. ... „ ...	21,420	20,310	41,730	968	929	1,897	23·20	22·26	45·46	104·20	9·59	...	23·75	21·13	44·88
11		Chálisgaon ... ... „ ...	38,609	36,260	74,869	2,328	2,223	4,551	31·09	29·69	60·78	104·72	12·81	...	28·37	26·65	55·02
12		Pimpalner ... ... „ ...	29,938	29,254	59,192	1,730	1,621	3,351	29·24	27·40	56·64	106·72	12·28	...	25·12	24·34	49·46
13		Nandurbár... ... ... „ ...	33,932	33,633	67,565	1,708	1,755	3,463	25·28	25·97	51·25	97·32	13·78	...	22·82	22·36	45·18
14		Navápur Petha ... ... „ ...	15,828	14,799	30,627	435	406	841	14·20	13·26	27·46	107·14	6·40	...	8·59	7·90	16·40
15		Sháháda ... ... „ ...	32,537	32,196	64,733	1,578	1,423	3,001	24·39	21·98	46·38	110·89	4·79	...	21·92	20·02	41·94
16		Taloda ... ... „ ...	42,755	40,155	82,910	1,049	1,013	2,062	12·65	12·22	24·87	103·53	7·34	...	12·29	11·72	24·01
17		Sindkheda ... ... „ ...	36,856	36,523	73,379	2,206	2,235	4,441	30·06	30·46	60·52	98·70	13·12	...	28·47	27·35	55·82
18		Shirpur ... ... „ ...	29,226	26,786	56,012	1,352	1,352	2,704	24·14	24·14	48·28	100·00	10·41	...	22·83	21·85	44·68
19		Chopda ... ... „ ...	29,205	27,959	57,164	1,434	1,363	2,797	25·09	23·84	48·93	105·21	5·60	...	23·88	22·72	46·60
20		Sávda ... ... „ ...	40,183	40,143	80,326	2,056	1,902	3,958	25·60	23·68	49·27	108·10	13·32	...	26·07	23·95	50·02
21		Yával Petha ... ... „ ...	22,682	22,085	44,767	1,135	1,058	2,193	25·35	23·63	48·98	107·28	11·91	...	23·90	22·83	46·73
22		Ráver Do. ... ... „ ...	15,959	15,717	31,676	898	839	1,737	28·35	26·48	54·83	107·03	24·72	...	22·89	20·64	43·53
23		Bhusával ... ... „ ...	40,569	37,342	77,911	1,593	1,606	3,199	20·45	20·61	41·06	99·10	...	·39	20·29	18·82	39·11
24		Edalabad Petha ... ... „ ...	18,201	17,426	35,627	823	791	1,614	23·10	22·20	45·30	140·46	3·65	...	22·82	21·70	44·52
25		Jalgaon ... ... „ ...	37,677	34,830	72,507	1,706	1,577	3,283	23·53	21·75	45·28	108·18	8·14	...	22·82	21·63	44·45
26		Jámner ... ... „ ...	44,362	42,868	87,230	1,891	1,709	3,600	21·68	19·59	41·27	110·65	...	5·19	21·69	20·61	42·30
		Total District ...	745,550	714,769	1,460,319	35,514	33,555	69,069	24·32	22·98	47·30	105·84	8·30	...	23·04	21·66	44·70
27	Násik.	Násik ... ...T. C. ...	12,529	11,877	24,406	240	194	434	9·83	7·95	17·78	123·71	...	37·12	11·31	8·69	20·00
28		Yeola ... ... „ ...	9,623	9,238	18,861	365	307	672	19·35	16·28	35·63	118·89	...	·48	14·58	12·51	27·09
29		Deoláli ... ...Ct. ...	1,315	978	2,293	25	22	47	10·90	9·59	20·49	113·64	1·31	...	10·90	9·59	20·49
30		Málegaon ... ... „ ...	1,845	1,914	3,759	71	53	124	18·89	14·10	32·99	133·96	...	9·58	18·09	15·16	33·25
31		Násik ... ...R. C. ...	38,105	36,331	74,436	1,478	1,383	2,861	19·86	18·58	38·44	106·87	...	1·57	18·31	16·97	35·28
32		Sinnar ... ... „ ...	37,349	35,788	73,137	2,039	1,882	3,921	27·88	25·73	53·61	108·34	10·73	...	25·60	24·54	50·14
33		Igatpuri ... ... „ ...	35,586	33,486	69,072	1,345	1,197	2,542	19·47	17·33	36·80	112·36	2·62	...	18·65	18·00	36·65
34		Dindori ... ... „ ...	41,643	40,981	82,624	1,805	1,674	3,479	21·85	20·26	42·11	107·83	...	4·89	19·30	18·43	37·73
35		Niphad ... ... „ ...	46,366	45,997	92,363	2,364	2,169	4,533	25·60	23·48	49·08	108·99	1·37	...	23·84	21·99	45·83
36		Chándvad ... ... „ ...	26,316	25,160	51,476	1,423	1,423	2,846	27·64	27·64	55·28	100·	5·79	...	26·86	26·15	53·01
37		Yeola ... ... „ ...	24,044	22,901	46,945	1,253	1,204	2,457	26·69	25·65	52·34	104·07	11·84	...	24·80	23·93	48·74
38		Nándgaon ... ... „ ...	17,439	16,144	33,583	1,107	1,027	2,134	32·96	30·58	63·54	107·79	13·19	..	30·91	29·95	60·86
39		Málegaon ... ... „ ...	42,422	40,047	82,469	2,396	2,297	4,693	29·05	27·85	56·90	104·31	8·05	...	27·96	25·85	53·81
40		Báglán ... ... „ ...	33,094	32,553	65,647	1,790	1,648	3,438	27·27	25·10	52·37	108·62	4·94	...	26·72	26·30	53·02
41		Kalvan ... ... „ ...	30,493	28,471	58,964	1,608	1,551	3,159	27·27	26·30	53·57	103·67	8·29	...	24·90	24·32	49·22
42		Peint ... ... „ ...	32,158	28,894	61,052	1,038	1,106	2,144	17·01	18·11	35·12	93·85	4·55	...	18·48	18·66	37·14
		Total District ...	430,327	410,760	841,087	20,347	19,137	39,484	24·19	22·75	46·94	106·32	5·18	...	22·84	21·74	44·58

43	Thána	... ... T. C. ...	6,918	7,685	17,455	158	142	300	9·05	8·13	17·18	111·27	...	4·87	7·73	6·42	14·15
44	Kalyán	... ... „ ...	6,918	5,690	12,608	183	176	359	14·51	13·96	28·47	103·96	...	1·35	12·14	10·31	22·45
45	Dáhánu	... ... R. C. ...	67,853	66,535	134,388	2,534	2,320	4,854	18·86	17·26	36·12	109·22	11·30	...	15·06	14·56	29·62
46	Máhim	... ... „ ...	43,168	42,664	85,832	1,362	1,375	2,737	15·87	16·02	31·89	90·05	4·55	...	15·31	14·69	30·00
47	Váda	... ... „ ...	20,527	19,070	39,327	682	663	1,345	17·34	16·86	34·20	102·32	...	5·37	19·30	19·58	38·88
48	Sháhápur	... ... „ ...	65,013	59,007	124,020	1,987	1,814	3,801	16·02	14·62	30·64	109·54	...	3·06	16·84	16·12	32·96
49	Murbád	... ... „ ...	33,389	32,251	65,640	1,221	1,130	2,351	18·60	17·21	35·81	108·05	...	5·30	17·96	17·14	35·10
50	Kalyán	... ... „ ...	34,778	32,719	67,497	1,148	1,050	2,198	17·01	15·56	32·57	109·33	...	1·55	18·71	18·16	36·87
51	Bhiwndi	... ... „ ...	46,158	41,286	87,444	1,234	1,134	2,368	14·11	12·97	27·08	108·82	...	12·36	17·41	16·57	33·98
52	Bassein	... ... „ ...	39,283	36,809	76,092	1,102	995	2,097	14·48	13·08	27·55	110·75	14·06	...	13·75	12·59	26·34
53	Sálsette	... ... „ ...	60,896	47,768	108,664	1,513	1,431	2,944	13·92	13·17	27·09	105·73	14·26	...	13·01	12·37	25·38
	Thána.	Total District ...	427,483	391,484	818,967	13,124	12,230	25,354	16·02	14·93	30·95	107·31	...	·07	15·75	15·05	30·80
54	City of Bombay...		507,681	298,463	806,144	8,104	7,496	15,600	10·05	9·30	19·35	108·11	...	21·64	9·70	9·02	18·72
55	Panvel	... ... T. C. ...	5,602	4,815	10,417	153	131	284	14·69	12·57	27·26	116·79	1·06	...	12·38	9·40	21·78
56	Alibág	... ... „ ...	2,911	2,975	5,886	67	62	129	11·38	10·53	21·91	108·06	...	4·75	10·19	10·19	20·38
57	Máhád	... ... „ ...	3,577	3,292	6,869	97	93	190	14·12	13·54	27·66	104·30	4·51	...	10·48	9·17	19·65
58	Panvel	... ... R. C. ...	50,644	46,771	97,415	1,806	1,732	3,538	18·54	17·78	36·32	104·27	8·21	...	17·35	16·30	33·65
59	Alibág	... ... „ ...	35,780	36,455	72,235	1,422	1,372	2,794	19·69	18·99	38·68	103·64	3·17	...	19·27	18·09	37·36
60	Pen ... ... „ ...		26,241	25,576	51,817	963	936	1,899	18·59	18·06	36·65	102·99	1·47	...	17·60	16·42	34·02
61	Nágothna Petha	... ... „ ...	11,763	10,928	22,691	425	397	822	18·73	17·60	36·23	107·05	1·10	...	17·36	16·57	33·93
62	Roha	... ... „ ...	22,914	23,149	46,063	922	903	1,825	20·02	19·60	39·62	102·10	10·81	...	17·89	16·76	34·65
63	Mángaon	... ... „ ...	40,721	43,116	83,837	1,642	1,509	3,151	19·59	18·00	37·59	108·81	5·36	...	15·80	15·35	31·15
64	Máhád	... ... „ ...	54,879	57,434	112,313	1,910	1,652	3,562	17·01	14·71	31·72	145·88	7·02	...	14·51	13·75	28·26
65	Karjat	... ... „ ...	43,857	41,379	85,236	1,557	1,460	3,017	18·27	17·13	35·40	105·27	...	1·13	17·40	17·05	34·45
	Kolába.	Total District ...	298,889	295,890	594,779	10,964	10,247	21,211	18·43	17·23	35·66	107·00	4·81	...	16·67	15·80	32·47
66	Ahmednagar	... ... T. C. ...	18,779	17,252	36,031	899	809	1,708	24·95	22·45	47·40	111·12	...	12·60	25·95	23·56	49·51
67	Sangamner...	... ... „ ...	4,791	4,942	9,733	278	240	518	28·56	24·66	53·22	115·83	2·47	...	26·61	26·20	52·81
68	Ahmednagar Cantonment	. Ct. ...	2,520	2,210	4,730	41	44	85	8·67	9·30	17·97	93·18	...	8·03	8·25	7·61	15·86
69	Nagar	... ... R. C. ...	41,822	40,776	82,598	1,867	1,804	3,671	22·60	21·84	44·44	103·49	7·37	...	22·62	20·84	43·46
70	Akola	... ... „ ...	34,460	33,542	68,002	1,584	1,379	2,963	23·29	20·28	43·57	114·86	4·95	...	21·14	19·78	40·92
71	Jámkhed	... ... „ ...	38,761	37,447	76,208	1,828	1,810	3,638	23·99	23·75	47·74	100·99	19·60	...	23·92	22·79	46·71
72	Párner	... ... „ ...	39,636	39,335	78,971	1,973	1,708	3,681	24·98	21·63	46·61	115·51	1·39	...	22·89	22·00	44·89
73	Shrigonda	... ... „ ...	33,983	32,674	66,657	1,324	1,221	2,545	19·86	18·32	38·18	107·61	8·31	...	20·00	19·17	39·17
74	Karjat	... ... „ ...	24,951	23,877	48,828	1,165	1,142	2,307	23·86	23·39	47·25	102·01	17·40	...	24·49	23·04	47·53
75	Nevása	... ... „ ...	44,956	43,189	88,145	2,151	1,982	4,133	24·40	22·49	46·89	108·52	15·52	...	22·49	21·23	43·72
76	Kopergaon	... ... „ ...	45,131	44,206	89,337	2,232	2,195	4,427	24·98	24·57	49·55	101·68	14·82	...	21·98	20·95	42·93
77	Sangamner	... ... „ ...	37,321	35,878	73,199	2,200	2,079	4,279	30·05	28·40	58·45	105·82	14·60	...	26·54	25·53	52·07
78	Ráhuri	... . „ ...	32,932	31,912	64,844	1,689	1,590	3,279	26·05	24·52	50·57	106·22	11·01	...	24·58	23·74	48·32
79	Shevgaon	... ... „ ...	50,857	49,516	100,373	2,546	2,427	4,973	25·36	24·18	49·54	104·90	19·58	...	23·40	22·33	45·73
	Ahmednagar.	Total District ...	450,900	436,756	887,656	21,777	20,430	42,207	24·53	23·02	47·55	106·59	11·48	...	23·13	21·94	45·07
80	Poona	... ... T. C. ...	62,468	56,189	118,657	2,018	1,362	3,380	17·01	11·47	28·48	148·96	...	1·84	19·27	14·54	33·81
81	Junnar	... ... „ ...	5,716	6,189	11,905	208	200	408	17·47	16·80	34·27	104·00	...	0·67	18·31	17·38	35·69
82	Poona Cantonment	... Ct. ...	17,379	13,755	31,134	307	248	555	9·86	7·96	17·82	123·79	...	1·32	11·76	11·08	22·84
83	Kirkee	... ... „ ...	5,781	3,968	9,749	106	74	180	10·87	7·59	18·46	143·24	2·36	...	7·49	6·56	14·05
84	Junnar	... ... R. C. ...	51,664	52,193	103,857	2,559	2,241	4,800	24·64	21·58	46·22	114·19	...	3·76	22·29	20·63	42·92
85	Khed	... ... „ ...	81,458	80,931	162,389	3,459	3,251	6,710	21·30	20·02	41·32	106·40	1·30	...	19·20	18·17	37·37
86	Indápur	... ... „ ...	36,199	34,747	70,946	1,397	1,331	2,728	19·69	18·76	38·45	97·62	15·31	...	21·63	20·73	42·36
87	Sirúr	... ... „ ...	43,103	42,099	85,202	1,740	1,688	3,428	20·42	19·81	40·23	103·08	3·98	...	19·23	17·92	37·15
88	Purandhar	... ... „ ...	43,934	45,042	88,976	2,023	1,904	3,927	22·74	21·40	44·14	100·95	7·37	...	20·85	19·80	40·65
89	Bhimthadi	... ... „ ...	71,080	69,123	140,203	2,938	2,875	5,813	20·95	20·51	41·46	102·19	10·69	...	19·70	18·72	38·42
90	Háveli	... ... „ ...	88,078	83,872	171,950	3,612	3,291	6,903	21·01	19·14	40·15	109·75	3·29	...	18·55	17·73	36·28
91	Maval	... ... „ ...	34,089	32,392	66,481	1,194	1,078	2,272	17·96	16·22	34·18	110·76	...	0·26	14·72	13·60	28·32
	Poona.	Total District ...	540,949	520,500	1,061,449	21,561	19,543	41,104	20·31	18·41	38·72	110·33	3·71	...	19·18	17·68	36·86

1	2		3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.		Population According to Census of 1891.			Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	Mean Ratio of Births per 1,000 during previous five years.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
92	Sholápur	Sholápur ... ... T. C....	31,542	30,022	61,564	1,016	910	1,926	16·50	14·78	31·28	111·65	...	8·80	15·95	15·15	31·10
93		Bársi ... ... „ ...	10,822	9,730	20,552	564	428	992	27·44	20·82	48·26	131·77	9·34	...	23·01	20·97	43·98
94		Pandharpur ... ... „ ...	9,889	10,064	19,953	380	389	769	19·04	19·50	38·54	97·68	...	4·86	19·39	16·80	36·19
95		Sholápur ... ... R. C....	60,677	57,981	118,658	2,243	2,208	4,451	18·90	18·61	37·51	101·58	15·56	...	19·95	19·15	39·10
96		Bársi ... ... „ ...	60,433	59,320	119,753	2,640	2,570	5,210	22·04	21·46	43·50	102·73	17·51	...	22·11	20.95	43·06
97		Mádha ... ... „ ...	47,083	45,575	92,658	1,984	1,950	3,934	21·41	21·04	42·45	101·74	18·67	...	20·45	19·88	40·33
98		Karmála ... ... „ ...	47,718	45,634	93,352	2,064	2,090	4,154	22·11	22·39	44·50	98·75	15·06	...	24·28	22.83	47·11
99		Pandharpur ... ... „ ...	36,137	35,170	71,307	1,544	1,499	3,043	21·66	21·02	42·68	103·00	13·56	...	31·33	20·25	51·58
100		Sángola ... ... „ ...	39,358	39,062	78,420	1,823	1,663	3,486	23·24	21·21	44·45	109·62	15·44	...	23·69	22·48	46·17
101		Málsiras ... ... „ ...	37,496	36,542	74,038	1,364	1,316	2,680	18·42	17·77	36·19	103·65	12·82	...	20·58	18·87	39·45
		Total, District ...	381,155	369,100	750,255	15,622	15,023	30,645	20·82	20·02	40·84	103·99	13·01	...	21·22	20·07	41.29
102	Sátára	Sátára ... ... T. C....	12,999	12,749	25,748	382	379	761	14·83	14·72	29·55	100·79	...	3·46	17·79	17·01	34·80
103		Wái... ... ... „ ...	6,116	6,320	12,436	229	215	444	18·40	17·30	35·70	106·51	...	7·56	15·12	13·26	28·38
104		Karád ... ... „ ...	6.167	5,918	12,085	192	185	377	15·89	15·30	31·19	103·78	1·65	...	16·22	13·16	29·38
105		Sátára ... ... R. C....	52,943	54,387	107,330	2,103	2,267	4,370	19·60	21·12	40·72	93·56	0·92	...	22·31	21·39	43·70
106		Jávli ... ... „ ...	29,059	30,316	59,375	936	948	1,884	15·76	15·97	31·73	98·73	3·47	...	17·87	16·56	34·43
107		Wái ... ... „ ...	42,020	43,701	85,721	1,907	1,719	3,626	22·25	20·05	42·30	110·94	...	0·05	21·11	20·16	41·27
108		Karád ... ... „ ...	74,487	74,296	148,783	2,749	2,617	5,366	18·47	17·59	36·06	105·04	2·70	...	20·30	19·13	39·43
109		Válva ... ... „ ...	98,400	93,852	192,252	3,191	3,042	6,233	16·60	15·82	32·42	104·90	3·63	...	18·78	17·30	36·08
110		Tásgaon ... ... „ ...	46,893	46,292	93,185	1,913	1,764	3,677	20·52	18·93	39·45	108·45	7·60	...	20·86	19·89	40·75
111		Khánápur ... ... „ ...	48,115	47,815	95,930	2,122	1,951	4,073	22·12	20·34	42·46	108·70	5·55	...	21·89	21·51	43·40
112		Khatáv ... ... „ ...	47,779	47,438	95,217	2,075	1,940	4,015	21·79	20·38	42·17	106·96	6·51	...	22·92	22·07	44·99
113		Mán... ... ... „ ...	31,428	31,429	62,857	1,521	1,454	2,975	24·19	23·14	47·33	104·61	14·38	...	26·59	25·26	51.85
114		Málcolmpeth ... ... „ ...	5,888	5,421	11,309	122	115	237	10·78	10·17	20·95	106·09	0·26	...	10·17	10·34	20.51
115		Koregaon ... ... „ ...	44,772	47,477	92,249	1,897	1,802	3,699	20·56	19·53	40·09	105·27	1·51	...	21·84	20·54	42.38
116		Pátan ... ... „ ...	66,435	64,599	131,034	2,223	2,025	4,248	16·96	15·45	32·41	109·78	2·83	...	17·48	16·85	34.33
		Total, District ...	613,501	612,010	1,225,511	23,562	22,423	45,985	19·22	18·30	37·52	105·08	3·69	...	20·44	19·40	39·84
117	Ratnágiri.	Vengurla ... ... T. C....	4,922	5,198	10,120	331	291	622	32·70	28·76	61·46	113·75	29·15	...	26·38	23·32	49·70
118		Ratnágiri ... ... „ ...	7,013	7,261	14,274	221	164	385	15·48	11·49	26·97	134·75	9·81	...	12·68	11·42	24·18
119		Málvan ... ... R. C....	56,467	65,251	121,718	2,287	2,236	4,523	18·79	18·37	37·16	102·28	16·46	...	16·18	15·50	31·64
120		Devgad ... ... „ ...	60,399	68,296	128,695	2,491	2,305	4,796	19·36	17·91	37·27	108·07	14·65	...	17·40	16·05	33·55
121		Rájápur ... ... „ ...	65,275	75,666	140,941	2,727	2,671	5,398	19·34	18·96	38·30	102·10	15·47	...	16·18	15·37	31·37
122		Ratnágiri ... ... „ ...	55,766	66,770	122,536	2,374	2,230	4,604	19·37	18·20	37·57	106·46	12·08	...	16·57	14·80	31·50
123		Sangameshvar ... ... „ ...	59,376	67,324	126,700	2,305	2,116	4,421	18·19	16·70	34·89	108·93	10·21	...	15·40	14·61	30·01
124		Chiplún ... ... „ ...	85,016	100,324	185,340	3,066	2,938	6,004	16·54	15·85	32·39	114·57	7·31	...	14·05	13·23	27·28
125		Khed ... ... „ ...	47,589	52,961	100,550	1,634	1,558	3,192	16·25	15·49	31·74	104·88	6·14	...	14·67	13·52	28·19
126		Dápoli ... ... „ ...	71,758	83,230	154,988	2,586	2,434	5,020	16·69	15·70	32.39	106·24	6·20	...	14·06	13·24	27·30
		Total, District ...	513,581	592,281	1,105,862	20,022	18,943	38,965	18·10	17·13	35·23	105·69	11·04	...	15·53	14·52	30·05
127	Belgaum.	Belgaum ... ... T. C....	14,902	13,440	28,342	363	321	684	12·81	11·32	24·13	113·09	...	2·72	12·10	10·87	22·97
128		Gokák ... ... „ ...	6,122	5,984	12,106	235	213	448	19·41	17·59	37·01	110·33	6·27	...	20·07	19·25	39·32
129		Athni ... ... „ ...	5,037	5,379	10,416	277	272	549	26·59	26·11	52·71	101·84	7·49	...	28·13	24·87	52·89
130		Belgaum ... ... Ct. ...	5,825	4,908	10,733	48	40	88	4·47	3·73	8·20	120·00	...	4·01	5·68	5·40	10·09
131		Belgaum ... ... R. C....	53,381	52,927	106,308	2,098	2,057	4,155	19·74	19·35	39·08	101·99	14·31	...	20·28	19·67	39·96
132		Sampgaon ... ... „ ...	66,086	66,545	132,631	2,871	2,766	5,637	21·65	20·85	42·50	103·79	10·36	...	22·23	21·52	43·76
133		Khánápur ... ... „ ...	43,540	42,037	85,577	1,508	1,449	2,957	17·62	16·93	34·55	104·14	...	·15	18·49	17·55	36·06
134		Chikodi ... ... „ ...	150,317	144,986	295,303	5,594	5,411	11,005	18·94	18·32	37·27	103·39	7·34	...	19·71	18·89	38·61
135		Athni ... ... „ ...	56,441	56,580	113,021	2,354	2,294	4,648	20·83	20·29	41·13	102·62	8·97	...	21·44	20·45	41·58

136		Gokák ... ... „ ...	53,738	52,696	106,434	2,404	2,349	4,753	22·59	22·07	44·66	102·34	15·67	...	20·67	20·25	40·92
137		Parasgad ... ... „ ...	55,002	55,580	110,582	2,359	2,232	4,591	21·33	20·18	41·52	105·69	14·48	...	21·78	20·74	42·50
		Total, District ...	510,391	501,062	1,011,453	20,111	19,404	39,515	19·88	19·18	39·07	103·64	9·26	...	20·21	19·42	39·64
138	Dhárwár.	Dhárwár ... ... T. C....	16,616	15,967	32,583	642	734	1,376	19·71	22·53	42·23	87·46	10·77	...	21·69	21·45	43·15
139		Hubli ... ... „ ...	26,582	25,612	52,194	1,179	1,023	2,202	22·59	19·59	42·18	115·25	17·79	...	20·67	19·58	40·25
140		Gadag-Betigiri ... ... „ ...	12,066	11,755	23,821	559	565	1,124	23·47	23·72	47·18	98·94	11·84	...	23·93	21·83	45·75
141		Ránebennur ... ... „ ...	6,875	6,881	13,756	278	298	576	20·21	21·66	41·87	93·29	17·88	...	18·90	18·90	37·80
142		Dhárwár ... ... R. C....	47,184	47,050	94,234	1,902	1,863	3,765	20·18	19·77	39·95	102·09	3·06	...	21·52	20·89	42·43
143		Hubli ... ... „ ...	32,705	32,879	65,584	1,433	1,396	2,829	21·85	21·29	43·14	102·65	17·31	...	21·49	20·93	42·43
144		Navalgund ... ... „ ...	37,546	38,992	76,538	1,590	1,563	3,153	20·77	20·42	41·19	101·73	18·57	...	20·16	19·42	39·58
145		Nargund Petha ... ... „ ...	14,451	14,886	29,337	607	561	1,168	20·69	19·12	39·81	109·72	16·63	...	18·78	17·86	36·67
146		Gadag ... ... „ ...	32,503	33,081	65,584	1,515	1,455	2,970	23·10	22·19	45·29	104·12	13·91	...	22·22	22·02	44·23
147		Mundargi Petha ... ... „ ...	17,622	17,607	35,229	781	731	1,512	22·16	20·75	42·92	107·99	12·38	...	20·69	20·15	40·84
148		Karajgi ... ... „ ...	45,221	44,978	90,199	2,013	2,094	4,107	22·32	23·22	45·53	96·13	16·02	...	22·99	22·78	45·78
149		Bunkápur ... ... „ ...	42,854	42,748	85,602	1,893	1,788	3,681	22·11	20·89	43·00	105·87	11·87	...	22·28	21·47	43·75
150		Ron ... ... „ ...	45,933	46,432	92,365	1,953	2,026	3,979	21·14	21·93	43·07	96·84	18·65	...	21·21	20·39	41·61
151		Kalghatgi ... ... „ ..	28,278	27,082	55,360	1,165	1,158	2,323	21·04	20·92	41·96	100·60	12·55	...	20·41	19·35	39·76
152		Ránebennur ... ... „ ...	40,140	39,074	79,214	1,738	1,658	3,396	21·94	20·93	42·87	104·82	18·75	...	21·16	20·56	41·73
153		Kod ... ... „ ...	43,142	41,285	84,427	1,930	1,890	3,820	22·86	22·39	45·26	102·12	17·07	...	21·45	21·09	42·54
154		Hángal ... ... „ ...	37,914	36,592	74,506	1,568	1,493	3,061	21·05	20·03	41·08	105·02	13·21	...	20·74	19·43	40·17
		Total, District ...	527,632	522,901	1,050,533	22,746	22,296	45,042	21·65	21·22	42·87	102·02	14·54	...	21·36	20·67	42·03
155	Bijápur.	Bijápur ... ... T. C....	8,526	8,223	16,749	339	330	669	20·24	19·70	39·94	102·72	6·21	...	20·42	18·87	39·29
156		Kaládgi ... ... „ ...	2,225	2,397	4,622	75	105	180	16·23	22·72	38·95	71·43	9·95	...	20·77	20·55	41·32
157		Hungund ... ... R. C....	51,327	51,567	102,894	1,966	1,893	3,859	19·11	18·39	37·50	103·86	10·34	...	19·42	19·02	38·44
158		Muddebihál ... ... „ ...	40,138	41,434	81,572	1,573	1,478	3,051	19·28	18·12	37·40	106·43	2·26	...	20·57	19·79	40·36
159		Sindagi ... ... „ ...	47,001	46,617	93,618	1,929	1,933	3,862	20·60	20·65	41·25	99·79	10·13	...	22·00	20·73	44·74
160		Bágevádi ... ... „ ...	50,631	51,795	102,426	2,106	1,986	4,092	20·56	19·38	39·94	106·04	12·41	...	20·89	20·11	41·01
161		Bijápur ... ... „ ...	43,726	43,300	87,026	1,548	1,590	3,138	17·79	18·27	36·06	97·36	11·78	...	18·39	18·24	36·62
162		Bágalkot ... ... „ ...	57,020	57,382	114,402	2,234	2,153	4,387	19·53	18·82	38·35	103·76	8·92	...	18·62	19·35	37·98
163		Bádámi ... ... „ ...	50,334	50,171	100,505	2,065	2,039	4,104	20·55	20·28	40·83	101·23	11·99	...	21·28	20·61	41·89
164		Indi ... ... „ ...	47,142	45,330	92,472	1,934	1,798	3,732	20·91	19·44	40·35	107·56	10·35	...	21·09	20·73	41·83
		Total, District ...	398,070	398,216	796,286	15,769	15,305	31,074	19·80	19·22	39·02	101·72	9·89	...	20·38	19·70	40·08
165	Kánara.	Kárwár ... ... T. C....	7,155	7,360	14,515	287	197	484	19·77	13·57	33·34	145·68	13·43	...	17·77	14·47	32·24
166		Kumpta ... ... „ ...	5,376	5,337	10,713	159	128	287	14·84	11·98	26·81	124·22	6·07	...	15·59	12·88	28·47
167		Kárwár ... ... R. C....	19,053	19,645	38,698	754	706	1,460	19·48	18·25	37·73	106·78	12·43	...	17·55	16·48	34·03
168		Kumpta ... ... „ ...	25,035	27,044	52,079	1,028	977	2,005	19·74	18·75	38·49	105·22	15·72	...	17·99	17·03	35·02
169		Ankola ... ... „ ...	18,797	18,140	36,937	622	610	1,232	16·85	16·51	33·36	101·97	12·46	...	16·48	14·51	30·98
170		Honávar ... ... „ ...	28,970	30,430	59,400	1,212	1,226	2,438	20·40	20·65	41·05	98·04	17·54	...	19·31	18·06	37,37
171		Bhatkal ... ... „ ..	16,155	17,962	34,117	812	753	1,565	23·80	22·07	45·87	107·83	21·43	...	18·73	18·44	37·17
172		Sirsi ... ... „ ...	37,265	25,769	63,034	767	743	1,510	12·17	11·78	23·95	103·23	...	·60	12·12	11·42	23·54
173		Siddhápur ... ... „ ...	22,624	16,456	39,080	669	650	1,319	17·12	16·64	33·76	102·92	3·76	...	16·18	14·84	31·02
174		Yellápur ... ... „ ...	10,552	7,682	18,234	322	292	614	17·66	16·01	33·67	110·27	...	9·71	15.24	14·53	29·77
175		Mungod ... ... „ ...	8,522	7,541	16,063	283	244	527	17·61	15·19	32·81	115·98	...	6·53	18·36	16·24	34·60
176		Haliyál ... ... „ ...	16,106	14,941	31,047	539	564	1,103	17·36	18·16	35·52	95·57	...	3·02	18·13	18·13	36·26
177		Supa ... ... „ ...	18,631	13,608	32,239	288	275	563	8·93	8·53	17·46	104·72	...	4·68	8·46	7·84	16·50
		Total, District ...	234,241	211,915	446,156	7,742	7,365	15,107	17·36	16·51	33·86	105·12	7·45	...	16·24	15·15	31·39
178	Surat.	Surat ... ... T. C....	55,724	52,907	108,631	1,936	1,754	3,690	17·82	16·15	33·97	110·38	...	1·78	15·89	14·85	30·74
179		Bulsár ... ... „ ...	7,227	7,487	14,714	295	248	543	20·05	16·85	36·90	118·95	6·93	...	15·84	15·02	30·86
180		Olpád ... ... R. C....	32,775	33,885	66,660	1,366	1,281	2,647	20·49	19·22	39·71	106·64	4·76	...	18·08	17·51	35·59
181		Mándvi ... ... „ ...	27,056	26,881	53,937	1,289	1,390	2,679	23·90	25·77	49·67	92·74	16·04	...	22·71	21·25	43·96
182		Chorási ... ... „ ...	24,746	25,710	50,456	994	912	1,906	19·70	18·07	37·77	108·99	·54	...	18·77	17·56	36·33
183		Bárdoli ... ... „ ...	42,972	41,139	84,111	1,932	1,916	3,848	22·97	22·78	45·75	100·83	12·85	...	21·00	20·53	41·53
184		Jaláipur ... ... „ ...	37,312	41,336	78,648	1,810	1,706	3,516	23·01	21·69	44·70	106·09	8·05	...	21·35	20·57	41·92
185		Chikhli ... ... „ ...	30,619	30,696	61,315	1,427	1,330	2,757	23·27	21·69	44·96	107·03	4·89	...	21·67	21·17	42·84
186		Bulsár ... ... „ ...	34,731	38,379	73,110	1,563	1,498	3,061	21·38	20·49	41·87	104·34	8·36	...	19·68	18·78	38·46
187		Párdi ... ... „ ...	28,379	29,863	58,242	1,378	1,277	2,655	23·66	21·93	45·59	107·91	14·83	...	20·11	19·83	39·94
		Total, District ...	321,541	328,283	649,824	13,990	13,312	27,302	21·53	20·49	42·02	105·09	7·09	...	19·58	18·78	38·36

1	2		3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.		Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	Mean Ratio of Births per 1,000 during previous five years.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
188	Broach.	Broach ... ... T. C....	20,768	19,369	40,137	629	588	1,217	15·67	14·65	30·32	106·97	...	4·63	12·78	10·84	23·62
189		Jambusar ... ... „ ...	6,139	5,931	12,070	226	213	439	18·72	17·65	36·37	106·10	·83	...	21·04	19·14	40·18
190		Broach ... ... R. C....	37,103	35,634	72,737	1,740	1,725	3,465	23·92	23·72	47·64	100·87	3·75	...	21·58	20·47	42·05
191		Wágra ... ... „ ...	19,095	17,844	36,939	878	827	1,705	23·77	22·39	46·16	106·17	6·96	...	20·01	19·74	39·75
192		A'mod ... ... „ ...	19,927	18,618	38,545	943	909	1,852	24·46	23·58	48·04	103·74	10·27	...	20·83	18·86	39·69
193		Jambusar ... ... „ ...	36,490	33,834	70,324	1,622	1,497	3,119	23·06	21·29	44·35	108·35	7·45	...	20·96	19·24	40·20
194		Ankleshvar ... ... „ ...	22,387	21,892	44,279	993	954	1,917	22·43	21·54	43·97	104·09	...	1·28	21·29	20·16	41·45
195		Hánsot ... ... „ ...	13,024	13,395	26,419	531	558	1,089	20·10	21·12	41·22	95·16	...	1·36	20·14	18·62	38·76
		Total, District ...	174,933	166,517	341,450	7,562	7,271	14,833	22·15	21·29	43·44	104·00	3·46	...	20·10	18·72	38·82
196	Kaira.	Kaira... ... ... T. C....	5,021	5,080	10,101	155	122	277	15·34	12·08	27·42	127·05	...	2·08	14·95	11·88	26·83
197		Nadiád ... ... „ ...	15,038	14,006	29,044	535	444	979	18·42	15·29	33·71	120·46	...	11·98	16·49	14·53	31·02
198		Borsad ... ... „ ...	6,271	5,888	12,159	369	315	684	30·35	25·91	56·26	117·14	10·61	...	26·40	23·19	49·59
199		Kapadvanj ... ... „ ...	6,866	7,939	14,805	261	217	478	17·63	14·66	32·29	120·28	8·04	...	19·32	17·97	37·29
200		Mehmadabad ... ... R. C....	42,639	39,622	82,261	1,504	1,337	2,841	18·28	16·25	34·53	112·49	...	4·96	17·41	15·00	32·41
201		Nadiád ... ... „ ...	75,388	66,648	142,036	2,604	2,357	4,961	18·33	16·59	34·92	110·48	...	6·72	18·40	16·11	34·51
202		Borsad ... ... „ ...	80,021	69,942	149,963	3,042	2,777	5,819	20·28	18·52	38·80	109·54	4·47	...	20·33	18·25	38·58
203		A'nand ... ... „ ...	91,571	78,187	169,758	3,436	3,041	6,477	20·24	17·91	38·15	112·99	2·39	...	19·30	16·41	35·71
204		Thásra ... ... „ ...	50,870	44,735	95,605	1,622	1,470	3,092	16·97	15·37	32·34	110·34	...	12·11	16·52	14·87	31·39
205		Kapadvanj ... ... „ ...	45,471	41,246	86,717	1,486	1,374	2,860	17·14	15·84	32·98	108·15	...	·31	15·69	13·70	29·39
206		Mátar ... ... „ ...	41,410	37,670	79,080	1,410	1,205	2,615	17·83	15·24	33·07	117·01	...	3·00	16·70	14·86	31·56
		Total, District ...	460,566	410,963	871,529	16,424	14,659	31,083	18·85	16·82	35·67	112·04	...	2·10	18·21	15·97	34·18
207	Panch Mahals.	Godhra ... ... T. C....	7,286	7,405	14,691	265	252	517	18·04	17·15	35·19	105·16	...	16·00	19·06	17·36	36·42
208		Dohad ... ... „ ...	6,340	6,595	12,935	200	206	406	15·46	15·93	31·39	97·09	...	2·01	15·54	14·92	30·46
209		Godhra ... ... R. C....	49,701	43,139	92,840	1,640	1,515	3,155	17·66	16·32	33·98	108·25	8·22	...	18·13	16·45	34·58
210		Dohad ... ... „ ...	28,105	27,636	55,741	1,266	1,248	2,514	22·71	22·39	45·10	101·44	15·88	...	21·42	20·58	42·00
211		Jhálod ... ... „ ...	24,872	24,451	49,323	1,064	1,030	2,094	21·58	20·88	42·46	103·30	14·56	...	19·44	19·30	38·74
212		Kálol... ... ... „ ...	24,390	22,720	47,110	933	892	1,825	19·80	18·94	38·74	104·59	...	2·50	18·67	17·59	36·26
213		Hálol... ... ... „ ...	21,379	19,362	40,741	912	908	1,820	22·38	22·29	44·67	100·44	16·76	...	20·74	19·68	40·42
		Total, District ...	162,073	151,308	313,381	6,280	6,051	12,331	20·04	19·31	39·35	103·78	8·52	...	19·57	18·48	38·05
214	Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad ... ... T. C....	73,973	70,219	144,192	2,389	2,025	4,414	16·57	14·04	30·61	117·97	...	14·71	15·41	13·27	28·68
215		Gogha ... ... „ ...	2,911	3,726	6,637	138	103	241	20·79	15·52	36·31	133·98	...	11·14	20·64	17·78	38·42
216		Viramgám ... ... „ ...	11,588	11,609	23,197	319	286	605	13·75	12·33	26·08	111·53	...	15·69	15·34	13·14	28·48
217		Dholka ... ... „ ...	7,925	8,569	16,494	335	326	661	20·31	19·76	40·07	102·76	2·24	...	18·67	18·19	36·86
218		Ahmedabad ... ... Ct. ...	2,161	1,415	3,576	29	23	52	8·11	6·43	14·54	126·08	1·39	...	6·15	5·03	11·18
219		Daskroi ... ... R. C....	76,921	70,569	147,490	2,561	2,256	4,817	17·36	15·29	32·65	113·51	...	2·28	15·44	14·19	29·63
220		Gogha ... ... „ ...	13,435	12,949	26,384	588	504	1,092	22·28	19·10	41·38	116·66	17·28	...	21·26	18·87	40·13
221		Dhandhuka ... ... „ ...	64,228	60,698	124,926	2,783	2,547	5,330	22·27	20·39	42·66	109·27	6·48	...	20·99	19·49	40·48
222		Sánand ... ... „ ...	44,690	43,399	88,089	1,213	1,162	2,375	13·77	13·19	26·96	104·39	...	·96	13·69	12·13	25·82
223		Viramgám ... ... „ ...	63,209	58,857	122,066	2,169	1,993	4,162	17·77	16·32	34·09	108·83	..	3·71	18·72	17·56	36·28
224		Paránti] ... ... „ ...	59,137	56,998	116,135	1,911	1,741	3,652	16·45	14·99	31·44	109·76	...	1·88	15·18	14·09	29·27
225		Dholka ... ... „ ...	52,799	48,943	101,742	1,644	1,576	3,220	16·15	15·49	31·64	104·31	·06	...	16·42	14·54	30·96
		Total, District ...	472,977	447,951	920,928	16,079	14,542	30,621	17·46	15·78	33·24	110·57	...	2·53	16·76	15·21	31·97

226	Karáchi.	Karáchi ... ... T. C....	56,666	40,343	97,009	2,477	2,359	4,836	25·53	24·32	49·85	105·00	9·55	...	23·29	21·83	45·11
227		Karáchi ... ... R. C....	13,511	10,111	23,622	192	124	316	8·13	5·25	13·38	154·84	2·96	...	7·15	5·55	12·70
228		Kohistán ... ... „ ...	9,003	7,203	16,206	256	194	450	15·80	11·97	27·77	131·96	15·61	...	8·15	6·72	14·87
229		Dadu... ... ... „ ...	30,220	25,225	55,445	1,169	1,001	2,170	21·08	18·05	39·14	116·78	17·96	...	15·03	12·26	27·29
230		Johi... ... ... „ ...	24,436	20,412	44,848	612	491	1,103	13·65	10·95	24·59	124·64	1·40	...	16·83	14·02	30·84
231		Sehwán ... ... „ ...	28,823	24,742	53,565	783	646	1,429	14·62	12·06	26·68	121·21	...	1·05	16·82	13·98	30·80
232		Manjhand ... ... „ ...	10,480	9,183	19,663	367	324	691	18·66	16·48	35·14	113·27	...	·25	20·33	17·86	38·18
233		Kotri ... ... „ ...	15,373	12,247	27,620	410	354	764	14·84	12·82	27·66	115·82	7·49	...	10·54	7·78	18·32
234		Tatta ... ... „ ...	24,896	20,731	45,627	633	495	1,128	13·87	10·85	24·72	127·88	2·20	...	9·21	7·19	16·39
235		Mirpur Sero ... ... „ ...	14,173	11,890	26,063	313	228	541	12·01	8·75	20·76	137·28	6·14	...	9·09	6·91	16·00
236		Ghorábári ... ... „ ...	16,805	13,713	30,518	408	343	751	13·37	11·24	24·61	118·95	3·31	...	12·03	9·50	21·53
237		Mirpur Batoro ... ... „ ...	19,437	15,754	35,191	474	418	892	13·47	11·88	25·35	113·40	3·30	...	10·20	8·24	18·44
238		Sujával ... . „ ..	15,993	13,508	29,501	626	542	1,168	21·22	18·37	39·59	115·50	16·14	...	12·81	10·88	23·69
239		Jati ... ... „ ...	15,177	12,712	27,889	404	354	758	14·49	12·69	27·18	114·12	8·35	...	11·40	8·82	20·22
240		Shahbandar ... ... „ ...	15,348	12,898	28,246	406	296	702	14·37	10·48	24·86	137·16	3·33	...	10·44	7·75	18·19
		Total, District ...	310,341	250,672	561,013	9,530	8,169	17,699	16·99	14·56	31·55	116·66	6·66	...	14·46	12·22	26·68
241	Hyderabad.	Hyderabad ... ... T. C....	28,231	26,281	54,512	1,245	1,157	2,402	22·84	21·22	44·06	107·61	4·79	...	21·76	19·45	41·20
242		Hyderabad ... ... R. C....	37,166	30,243	67,409	603	357	960	8·95	5·30	14·24	168·91	1·54	...	7·92	5·38	13·30
243		Guni ... ... „ ...	44,257	35,682	79,939	793	587	1,380	9·92	7·34	17·26	135·09	3·68	...	9·83	7·17	17·00
244		Badin... ... ... „ ...	40,912	32,954	73,866	484	357	841	6·55	4·83	11·39	135·57	...	1·64	7·46	5·81	13·28
245		Tando Bago... ... ... „ ...	35 337	28,461	63,798	428	275	703	6·71	4·31	11·02	155·64	...	2·57	6·74	4·77	11·51
246		Dero Mohbat ... ... „ ...	23,617	19,411	43,028	305	275	580	7·09	6·39	13·88	110·91	...	1·00	8·69	6·46	15·15
247		Hála ... ... „ ...	49,908	41,459	91,367	934	675	1,609	10·22	7·59	17·61	138·37	2·22	...	11·12	8·39	19·51
248		Tando Allahyár ... ... „ ..	40,815	35,099	75,914	618	430	1,048	8·14	5·66	13·80	143·72	...	·32	10·33	7·50	17·82
249		Sháhdádpur... ... ... „ ...	37,803	29,601	67,404	582	340	922	8·63	5·04	13·68	171·18	...	8·47	12·97	8·69	21·66
250		Kandiáro ... ... „ ...	29,249	26,482	55,731	771	593	1,364	13·83	10·64	24·47	130·02	6·96	...	16·17	12·72	28·89
251		Naushahro ... ... „ ...	47,802	43,174	90,976	1,066	779	1,845	11·72	8·56	20·28	136·84	4·57	...	14·03	10·63	24·65
252		Moro ... ... „ ...	31,137	26,505	57,642	741	542	1,283	12·86	9·40	22·26	136·72	4·39	...	13·88	10·63	24·50
253		Sakrand ... ... „ ...	34,088	28,162	62,250	744	533	1,277	11·95	8·56	20·51	139·59	...	3·44	12·92	10·54	23·44
		Total, District ...	480,322	403,514	883,836	9,314	6,900	16,214	10·54	7·81	18·35	134·99	·88	...	11·61	8·86	20·47
254	Thar and Párkar.	Umarkot ... ... T. C....	2,065	1,633	3,698	70	56	126	18·93	15·14	34·07	125·	...	·27	13·52	10·28	24·07
255		Umarkot ... ... R. C....	39,273	30,122	69,395	703	495	1,198	10·13	7·13	17·26	142·02	...	5·56	9·40	6·73	16·13
256		Chachro ... ... „ ...	27,093	22,442	49,535	883	709	1,592	17 83	14·31	32·14	121·54	12·23	...	14·15	11·41	25·56
257		Nagar Párkar ... ... „ ...	21,945	19,233	41,178	790	690	1,480	19·19	16·75	35·94	114·49	17·07	...	14·33	12·16	26·49
258		Mitti ... ... „ ...	16,859	14,927	31,786	550	502	1,052	17·31	15·79	33·10	109·56	12·30	...	19·06	16·80	35·86
259		Dipla... ... ... „ ...	13,232	10,519	23,751	333	254	587	14·02	10·69	24·71	131·10	10·44	...	15·49	12·88	28·38
260		Khipra ... ... „ ...	28,871	21,046	50,917	698	492	1,190	13·71	9·66	23·37	141·87	3·97	...	11·71	8·83	20·54
261		Sanghar ... ... „ ...	15,880	12,049	27,929	385	300	685	13·79	10·74	24·53	128·33	...	12·93	14·94	10·60	25·53
262		Mirpur Khás ... ... „ ...	19,231	14,981	34,212	316	239	555	9·24	6·99	16·22	132·22	...	2·57	8·45	6·17	14·61
		Total, District ...	184,449	147,952	332,401	4,728	3,737	8,465	14·22	11·24	25·47	126 52	3·95	...	12·84	10 13	22·97
263	Shikárpur.	Shikárpur ... ... T. C....	21,145	20.846	41.991	1,019	827	1,846	24·27	19·69	43·96	123·22	10·55	...	18·07	13·55	31·62
264		Sukkur ... ... „ ...	18,101	10,834	28,935	588	548	1,136	20·32	18·94	39·26	107·30	11·96	...	19·36	17·69	37·05
265		Lárkhána ... ... „ ..	6,635	5,375	12,010	305	248	553	25·40	20·65	46·04	122·98	14·82	...	21·65	18·57	40·22
266		Shikárpur ... ... R. C....	23,845	21,083	44,928	804	661	1,465	17·90	14·71	32·61	121·63	11·35	...	16·09	13·58	29·67
267		Sukkur ... ... „ ...	28,634	25,607	54,241	1,350	1,091	2,441	24·89	20·11	45·00	123·74	19·06	...	20·24	17·07	37·31
268		Naushahro Abro ... ... „ ...	35,244	30.975	66,219	1,051	797	1,848	15·87	12·04	27·91	131·87	10·57	...	15·80	13·15	28·96
269		Rohri... ... ... „ ...	43,279	37,761	81,040	1,099	845	1.944	13·56	10·43	23·99	130·06	9·95	...	11·19	8·96	20·15
270		Ghotki ... ... „ ...	36,688	31,054	67,742	1,039	816	1,855	15·34	12·05	27·38	127·33	4·27	...	13·37	10·02	23·40
271		Mirpur Máthelo ... ... „ ...	26,383	21,681	48,064	670	498	1,168	13·94	10·36	24·30	134·54	1·96	...	13·98	10·92	24·90
272		Ubauro ... ... „ ...	22,375	18.545	40,920	415	294	709	10·14	7·18	17·33	141·16	...	1·78	11·00	7·99	18·99
273		Lárkhána ... ... „ ...	42,207	35,925	78,132	1,299	1,120	2,419	16·63	14·33	30·96	115·98	9·56	...	18·37	15·51	33·88
274		Kambar ... ... „ ...	42,331	46,688	79,019	1,132	956	2,088	14·33	12·10	26·42	118·41	5 14	...	15·26	12·53	27·79
275		Rato dero ... ... „ ...	32,897	28,371	61,268	1,207	933	2,140	19·71	15·23	34·93	129·37	12·05	...	18·77	15·47	34·26
276		Kakar ... ... „ ...	29,659	25,295	54,954	664	564	1,228	12·08	10·26	22·34	117·73	4·95	...	12·48	10·26	22·76
277		Lahdarya ... ... „ ...	33 612	29,047	62,659	1,294	1,159	2,453	20·65	18·50	39·15	111·65	14·97	...	17·71	14·81	32·53
278		Mehar ... ... „ ...	26,336	21,956	48,292	837	781	1,618	17·33	16·17	33·50	107·17	10·31	...	16·86	14·12	30·98
279		Nasirabad ... . „ ...	24,232	20,412	44,644	812	646	1,458	18·19	14·47	32·66	125·70	8·29	...	14·99	11·98	26·99
		Total, District ...	493,603	421,455	915,058	15,585	12,784	28,369	17·03	13·97	31·00	121·91	9·09	...	15·69	12·84	28·53

ANNUAL FORM NO. I—*concluded.*

1	2	3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
280	Upper Sind Frontier. Jacobabad ... ...T.C....	4,605	3,653	8,258	109	87	196	13·20	10·54	23·73	125·29	...	4·72	13·80	10·17	23·86
281	Do. ... ...R.C....	22,657	17,339	39,996	664	461	1,125	16·60	11·53	28·13	144.03	5·30	...	15·95	12·25	28·20
282	Shâhdâdpur ... ... ,,	14,847	12,531	27,378	475	351	826	17·35	12·83	30·17	135·33	4·42	...	19·72	15·34	35·06
283	Thul ... ... ,,	24,120	20,736	44,856	721	542	1,263	16·07	12·08	28·16	133·03	4·84	...	14·60	11·84	26·46
284	Kashmore ... ... ,,	30,002	23,979	53,981	671	487	1,158	12·43	9·02	21·45	137·78	1·39	...	11·74	9·13	20·88
	Total District ...	96,231	78,238	174,469	2,640	1,928	4,56[illegible]	15·13	11·05	26·18	136·93	3·36	...	15·32	12·02	27·34
	Total of all Town and Cantonment Circles in the Presidency	1,287,324	1,017,049	2,304,373	36,034	32,194	68,228	15·64	13·97	29·61	111·93	...	7·60	14·98	13·39	28·37
	Do. Rural Do. ...	8,450,062	8,065,911	16,515,973	323,063	300,556	623,619	19·56	18·20	37·76	107·49	6·84	...	18·87	17·53	36·40
	Grand Total for the Presidency ...	9,737,386	9,082,960	18,820,346	359,097	332,750	691,847	19·08	17·68	36·76	107·92	5·07	...	18·38	17·02	35·41

ANNUAL FORM No. 2.

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the Principal Sanitary Defects of each circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town or Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total Number.	Birthrate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Khándesh District.															
1	Dhulia (M) ... T.C.	1·84	11,886·	11,575	10,296	21,871	691	31·	387	287	674	134·	·05	3·02	22·54	2·19
2	Nandurbár (M) ... „	·46	16,673·	3,630	4,040	7,670	200	26·	164	113	277	145·	...	1·17	20·86	13·55
3	Chopda (M) ... „	·48	32,614·	7,723	7,932	15,655	692	44·	328	247	575	132·	...	1·40	26·19	8·18
4	Nasirábád ... „	·17	67,423·	5,728	5,734	11,462	431	37·	181	159	340	113·	...	...	29·40	·08
5	Dhulia ... ... R.C.	757·16	100·	39,289	36,968	76,257	4,515	59·	1,951	1,755	3,706	116·	1·87	1·80	36·08	5·28
6	Amalner ... ... „	527·	208·	35,212	34,876	70,088	3,615	51·	1,468	1,343	2,811	109·	·44	1·56	32·70	3·38
7	Parola Petha ... „			20,227	19,526	39,753	1,967	49·	769	659	1,428	116·	·61	1·00	32·79	1·99
8	Erandol ... ... „	460·	230·	54,246	51,560	105,806	4,925	46·	1,996	1,951	3,947	102·	·35	1·62	27·85	4·19
9	Páchora ... ... „	535·	215·	37,981	35,551	73,532	3,341	45·	1,645	1,469	3,114	111·	1·51	1·09	32·53	1·82
10	Bhadgaon Petha . „			21,420	20,310	41,730	1,897	45·	797	700	1,497	113·	1·20	·09	31·66	·87
11	Chálisgaon ... „	504·	148·	38,609	36,260	74,869	4,551	60·	1,907	1,685	3,592	113·	3·39	·73	30·77	3·85
12	Pimpalner ... „	1,022·	57·	29,938	29,254	51,192	3,351	56·	1,337	1,287	2,624	103·	·15	1·08	34·33	6·67
13	Nandurbár ... „	990·54	105·	33,932	33,633	67,565	3,463	51·	1,287	1,245	2,532	103·	·12	·53	30·96	3·65
14	Nawápur Petha... „			15,828	14,799	30,627	841	27·	325	320	645	101·	2·38	·03	15·25	1·40
15	Sháháda ... ... „	479·	135·	32,537	32,196	64,733	3,001	46·	1,429	1,262	2,691	113·	·57	1·24	30·39	6·33
16	Táloda ... ... „	1,177·	70·	42,755	40,155	82,910	2,062	24·	736	717	1,453	102·	·02	·10	13·56	2·57
17	Sindkhed ... „	504·	145·	36,856	36,523	73,379	4,441	60·	1,779	1,699	3,478	104·	·15	2·03	32·94	8·50
18	Shirpur ... ... „	651·	86·	29,226	26,786	56,012	2,704	48·	1,133	988	2,121	114·	...	·45	28·96	5·89
19	Chopda ... ... „	367·52	155·	29,205	27,959	57,164	2,797	48·	1,320	1,159	2,479	113·	...	2·95	32·73	1·15
20	Sawda ... ... „	553·	288·	40,183	40,143	80,326	3,958	49·	1,568	1,323	2,891	118·	·46	·06	25·92	1·41
21	Yawal Petha ...R.C.			22,682	22,085	44,767	2,193	48·	912	748	1,660	121·	·20	·94	31·39	·47
22	Raver Petha ... „			15,959	15,717	31,676	1,737	54·	552	402	954	137·	·22	...	28·10	·19
23	Bhusawal ... ... „	571·	198·	40,569	37,342	77,911	3,199	41·	1,780	1,449	3,229	122·	3·35	·32	32·08	1·22

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1896.*

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
		All Causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.					Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipts of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·18	2·83	33·43	27·87	30·81	36·46	30·40	33·61	3,160 5 4	75,457 14 9	The completion of the Dhulia waterworks has created the most pressing want of good drainage.	.....	.....	An expert in drainage system has, at the request of the Municipality, visited the town and submitted a report on the drainage of the town. The scheme is at present with the Executive Engineer for irrigation, Khándesh Division.
·52	...	45·18	27·97	36·10	33·06	27·97	30·38	351 0 0	1,368 7 8	Extension of surface drainage.	.....	More Bhangis and carts are necessary for thoroughly cleaning the town every day with its outskirts.	The question of water scheme is under consideration. Drains are constructed as funds are available.
·82	·64	42·47	31·14	36·73	32·24	27·48	29·83	307 6 4	4,853 5 6	.....	.....	.....	Town gutters are cleaned, roads and open spaces are swept. In the hot season roads are watered.
·09	·09	31·60	27·73	29·66	31·60	28·08	29·84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·29	3·28	49·66	47·47	48·60	33·70	34·52	34·11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The Local Board spent Rs. 1,306-14-0 in providing and repairing wells in the Circle.
·24	1·78	41·12	38·50	40·10	32·97	30·48	31·73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The Local Board spent Rs. 1,193-10-0 in providing and repairing wells in Circle.
·40	1·03	38·02	33·75	37·82	30·45	29·19	29·83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·29	2·99	36·80	37·84	37·29	32·32	31·46	31·90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The Local Board spent Rs. 432-11-8 in providing and repairing wells.
·26	5·13	42·31	41·32	42·34	35·33	35·36	35·32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·19	1·86	37·21	34·46	35·87	30·67	29·29	29·95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·24	8·99	49·39	46·47	47·97	36·99	37·07	36·54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·35	1·76	44·66	43·99	44·33	36·14	35·58	35·86	.....	.....	In some of the large villages drains and gutters are desirable.	Wells are wanted in some villages. In many wells the water is impure.	As a rule manure heaps are kept in Khallas outside the villages but occasionally they are allowed in villages and become a nuisance.	Village Officers are directed to keep their villages clean. Prickly-pear is being removed from some of the villages.
·27	1·94	37·93	37·02	37·48	32·74	30·83	31·79	.....	.....	Do. ...	In the western part of the táluka several villages want wells.	In a considerable number of villages people accumulate rubbish and cow-dung quite near the villages. It is necessary to remove the heaps to a greater distance.	Wells are constructed by the Táluka Board as funds are available.
·07	1·92	20·34	21·62	21·06	13·40	13·58	13·49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·17	2·87	43·02	39·20	41·57	38·05	35·07	36·58	.....	.....	Vide remarks against Pimpalner.	Wells are wanted in certain villages.	*Vide* remarks against Pimpalner.	Village Officers are directed to keep their villages clean.
·24	1·03	17·21	17·86	17·52	16·47	16·26	16·37	.....	19 0 0	In some of the large villages drains and gutters are desirable.	The water in the Western part of the táluka is unhealthy owing to the thick jungles which exist there.	Do. do. ...	Vide remarks against No. 15, Sháhada.
·12	3·65	48·27	46·52	47·39	41·16	38·74	39·92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·36	2·21	38·77	36·88	37·87	35·82	34·87	35·37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·05	6·47	45·20	41·45	43·36	38·14	35·77	36·98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·21	7·93	39·02	32·96	35·99	40·27	35·44	37·85	.....	.....	No drainage ...	.....	In villages plough-bullocks, and milk-cows are as a rule kept in the same houses in which the people themselves live. They clean those places, but often very nasty smell oozes out from such houses.	People are often advised to take special care to improve sanitary condition.
·13	3·95	40·21	33·87	37·08	38·75	35·54	37·17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·32	1·29	34·59	25·58	30·12	38·86	32·77	35·74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·32	4·16	43·88	38·80	41·45	36·97	34·79	35·95	.....	.....	The drainage throughout the Circle wants attention.	At Vellale and Salsingi wells had to be built as well as a well at Bodwad.	The villagers in the Circle require more instructions as to their domestic cleansing and conservancy.	The wells at Vellale and Salsingi have been completed.

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the Principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town or Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total Number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of male to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.
	Khándesh District—contd.															
24	Edlabad Petha ...R.C.	...	.....	18,201	17,426	35,627	1,614	45·	783	701	1,484	111·	5·84	·08	27·65	1·32
25	Jalgaon ... ... ,,	317·88	228·	37,677	34,830	72,507	3,283	45·	1,456	1,237	2,693	117·	·45	·09	27·89	2·34
26	Jamner ... ... ,,	525·	166·	4 2	42,868	87,230	3,600	41·	2,149	1,904	4,053	112·	4·52	·27	36·10	1·79
	Total, Khándesh District	99·44	146·	745,550	714,769	1,460,319	60,069	47·	30,139	26,809	56,948	122·	1·19	·04	29·63	3·31
	Násik District.															
27	Násik (M) ... ...T.C.	·56	43,582·	12,529	11,877	24,406	434	17·	800	540	1,340	148·	5·24	·41	35·76	8·77
28	Yeola (M) ... ... ,,	·22	85,781·	9,623	9,238	18,861	672	35·	342	339	681	100·	...	...	23·16	5·25
29	Deolali Cantonment	...	.....	1,315	978	2,293	47	20·	21	23	44	91·	...	...	5·67	...
30	Málegaon do. ...	...	.....	1,845	1,914	3,759	124	32·	86	74	160	116·	...	2·13	15·70	5·05
31	Násik ... ...R.C.	464·44	160·	38,105	36,331	74,436	2,861	38·	1,520	1,458	2,978	104·	1·60	1·44	25·01	3·63
32	Sinnar ... ... ,,	519·	140·	37,349	35,788	73,137	3,921	53·	1,635	1,500	3,135	109·	1·23	·75	26·92	3·92
33	Igatpuri ... ... ,,	576·	183·	35,586	33,486	69,072	2,542	36·	1,214	1,147	2,361	105·	·90	·42	23·66	3·15

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1896*—continued.

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
		All Causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.					Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a.	b.	c.	Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
										In drainage.	In water-supply.	In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·17	6·60	43·02	40·28	41·65	45·37	41·37	43·34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·25	5·52	38·64	35·51	37·14	45·06	41·37	43·34	.....	.....	No systematic drains are built in the town. Rain-water gutters are made in some places and the foul water of the towns is not let into those gutters. In smaller villages cesspools are built close to houses and they are emptied now and then when they begin to stink.	There are no special defects in water-supply of villages in this táluka. It is necessary however to mark out places whence drinking water is taken and to prevent the washing and watering of animals and washing clothes, &c., within those limits.	In villages plough bullocks and milk-cows and buffaloes are, as a rule, kept in the same houses in which the people themselves live.	People are often advised to take special care to improve sanitary condition of their villages and when advice fails criminal prosecutions for nuisance take place.
·17	3·60	48·44	44·43	46·45	41·32	39·05	40·20	.....	.....		In streams and rivers some cultivators dip hemp, &c., water cattle and wash clothes, &c.	In some villages cultivators and others keep dung-heaps near their houses.	Six peons at the rate of Rs. 6-8-0 were employed for Sanitary improvements.
·24	3·69	40·48	37·51	39·00	34·66	32·89	33·79						
·07	5·45	63·85	45·47	54·20	33·51	31·01	34·29	10,950 13 11	33,345 15 2	The drainage of the town of Násik is very defective. The drains are all square-shaped ones and they are not water-tight. The sullage water and silt are allowed to flow into the river water below, which is most objectionable.	The principal sources from which the water-supply is obtained is the river Godavari, which gets fouled and the supply of water gets very scanty in hot season.	The number of privies is insufficient as compared with the population of the town.	The water-supply question is under consideration. People are cautioned and prosecuted for squatting about the open gutters and throwing rubbish into the streets. They are cautioned to keep their house-drains, private privies and stables clean and at times they are prosecuted when found necessary. Prickly-pear is being removed and destroyed. The question of the scientific drainage scheme on the river side had been seriously taken into consideration and the Municipality had accordingly requested the Executive Engineer, Násik, to make a thorough plan and estimate of that part of the drain which the Municipality thought would greatly improve the sanitation of the city and health of the public. The first portion of this drainage scheme from the Sati gate up to the temple of Balaji is almost completed and the rest is in progress.
·21	7·48	35·54	36·70	36·10	34·71	36·26	35·47	571 13 6	7,261 1 6	No drainage. The subject of a complete system of drainage will be considered after the work of laying pipes is over.	The water-supply is very scanty. Drinkable water is supplied from four wells from which the water is raised by means of "Motes" conducted by iron and earthen-ware pipes to five distributing reservoirs.	The number of the present latrines are not enough to meet the wants of the people resorting to them.	To improve the water-supply of the town the Municipality has, this year, placed Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of Public Works Department and the work has been vigorously pushed on by that department.
·44	13·08	15·97	23·53	19·19	16·77	18·40	19·19	1,217 0 0	2,426 0 7	.....	.....	.....	Constant supervision.
·63	19·15	46·61	38·66	42·56	43·36	35·01	39·11	1,537 10 2	1,862 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
·28	8·05	39·89	40·13	40·01	29·78	29·52	29·64	.....	1,226 4 0	.....	.....	.....	The amount shown in column 12 was spent in improving the water-supply.
·27	9·76	43·78	41·91	42·86	40·08	39·65	40·02	.....	.....	.....	Some of the old wells built by private persons have no gutters to carry off water and in some villages there are old wells which have steps.	.....	The Board has undertaken the construction and repair of wells and thereby improve the water-supply in villages as funds are available.
·19	·86	34·12	34·25	34·18	29·50	28·58	29·05	.....	.....	.....	There is much scarcity of water in many villages particularly in the hot season.	.....	The Revenue and Police authorities warn the village officers to cut off prickly-pears, to keep the village and its surroundings clean and to keep the drinking water-supply pure and uncontaminated when they visit villages and orders are issued to that effect. The Local Board have, as far as funds are available, endeavoured to dig wells which supply sufficient quantity of water till the beginning of hot weather as there are no underground springs.

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the Principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town or Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total Number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.
	Násik District—continued.															
34	Dindori ... ... R. C.	529·	156·	41,643	40,981	82,624	3,479	42·	1,967	1,916	3,883	102·	2·57	·41	30·96	6·15
35	Niphad ... ... ,,	411·	224·	46,366	45,997	92,363	4,533	49·	2,222	2,184	4,406	101·	2·40	1·09	28·08	4·95
36	Chandwad ... ... ,,	385·	133·	26,316	25,160	51,476	2,846	55·	1,363	1,186	2,548	114·	·74	·74	35·59	6·70
37	Yeola ... ... ,,	411·78	114·	24,044	22,901	46,945	2,457	52·	976	925	1,901	105·	·58	·30	26·44	5·03
38	Nandgaon ... ,,	437·	76·	17,439	16,144	33,583	2,134	63·	853	838	1,691	101·	·68	·54	38·14	2·56
39	Malegaon ... ,,	775·	106·	42,422	40,047	82,469	4,693	56·	2,089	1,940	4,029	107·	1·60	2·35	38·16	3·88
40	Báglan ... ... ,,	619·	106·	33,094	32,553	65,647	3,438	52·	1,571	1,543	3,114	101·	·06	·44	36·42	7·33
41	Kalwán ... ... ,,	554·	106·	30,493	28,471	58,964	3,159	53·	1,355	1,315	2,670	103·	1·05	·80	32·85	7·06
42	Peint ... ... ,,	458·	132·	32,158	28,894	61,052	2,144	5·	923	943	1,866	97·	...	·05	28·32	·41
	Total, Násik District ...	5,940·	141·	430,327	410,760	841,087	39,484	46·	18,936	17,871	36,807	105·	1·35	·82	30·33	4·73
	Thána District.															
43	Thána (M). ... T. C.	6·98	2,500·	9,770	7,685	17,455	300	17·	209	176	385	118·	3·55	·06	12·54	2·46
44	Kalyán (M). ... ,,	2·50	5,043·	6,918	5,690	12,608	359	28·	204	172	376	118·	3·89	·23	19·36	1·90
45	Dáhánu ... ... R. C.	643·	209·	67,853	66,535	134,388	4,854	36·	1,732	1,604	3,336	107·	·94	·07	16·86	·90
46	Máhim ... ... ,,	419·	204·	43,168	42,664	85,832	2,737	31·	1,196	1,150	2,346	104·	2·53	·01	19·51	·79
47	Wáda ... ... ,,	310·	126·	20,257	19,070	39,327	1,345	34·	790	766	1,556	103·	2·08	·02	32·03	2·08
48	Shahápur ... ,,	870·	142·	65,013	59,007	124,020	3,801	30·	2,165	2,015	4,180	107·	·81	·06	29·62	·05
49	Murbád ... ... ,,	351·	187·	33,389	32,251	65,640	2,351	35·	1,358	1,341	2,699	101·	·56	·01	24·41	2·03

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1896*—continued.

10							11	12	13			14
POPULATION FROM					MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.				PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	All Causes, Male.	All Causes, Female.	All Causes, Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvements of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·19	6·72	47·23	46·75	47·00	32·66	30·48	31·57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Villagers have been ordered to keep the village roads clean. Numerous wells are annually repaired and built.
·12	11·05	47·92	47·48	47·70	38·99	36·11	37·62	.....					.....
·19	5·54	51·76	47·14	49·50	41·46	40·14	40·81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·15	8·00	40·59	40·39	40·49	39.42	37·55	38·51	.....	.....	.....	Water-supply is fair.	.....	.....
								.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Village Officers are strictly warned to keep the village-sites clean, and Táluka Officers on their visit see that the village-site is clean and cause immediate cleaning if found dirty.
·30	8·13	48·91	51·91	50·35	44·51	45·71	45·11	993 0 0	1,043 4 10	No drainage ...	Several villages are in want of drinking water.	.....	The Sanitary Board at Nandgaon is trying to improve drainage and domestic cleansing and conservancy at Nandgaon. Water-works are carried on by the Táluka Local Board as the fund is available.
·21	2·66	49·24	48·44	48·83	41·55	38·15	39·91	.....	1,853 0 5	Drainage is generally unknown in small villages.	.....	Cattle-dung heaps and other filth for manure are stored in or near houses.	As funds permit steps have been taken to close the steps of a well or two annually. 5 New wells have been sunk.
·15	3·03	47·47	47·40	47·43	39·40	37·93	38·67	1,872 0 0	1,406 8 0	No drainage ...	.....	.....	.....
·31	3·22	44·44	46·19	45·28	36·83	36·35	36·59	.....	1,345 8 0	Do. ...	.....	In every village dung-heaps are observed but generally they are kept to the East of the village.	The village Officers are warned by the Revenue and Police authorities to get filth, rubbish, &c., removed and to keep the drinking water-supply uncontaminated when their villages are visited. Prickly-pears have been cut down in many villages and wells cleaned in 20 villages.
·39	1·39	28·70	32·64	30·56	27·05	27·79	27·40	.....	528 4 1	No drainage. The Táluka is hilly and almost all villages are situated on elevated sites and the slopes serve as natural drainage.	Very scanty water-supply in almost all villages. The Táluka is far above the water level and it is very difficult to secure a good supply.	.....	The villagers are warned to keep the village-sites and drinking water-supply clean.
·23	6·30	44·00	43·51	43·76	36·37	34·99	35·69						
·17	3·27	21·39	22·90	22·05	16·79	18·47	17·53	3,689 6 0	6,685 11 6	There is no proper drainage.	The water-supply is insufficient. Its service in an unfiltered condition is objectionable.	The number of private privies inadequate. There are many houses which would be all the better for latrine accommodation.	A drainage scheme and a scheme for providing filter beds to the Pokharan Tank are under consideration.
·79	3·64	29·49	30·22	29·82	20·82	22·67	21·65	3,392 0 0	4,713 1 11	There are some open road-side storm water drains constructed without any regard to proper fall or outlet.	Water-supply is scanty especially in hot weather and is liable to contamination. A large tank called Sherala is the main source of water-supply.	Cesspools are seen here and there on the road-side.	The rules for the mode of levying conservancy cess lately sanctioned by Government were adopted after some difficulty.
·75	5·32	25·52	24·11	24·82	19·60	18·80	19·20	.....	.....	.....	Water-supply defective in certain villages.	.....	Rs. 2,242-11-6 were spent in improvement of water-supply.
·58	3·90	27·71	26·96	27·32	22·63	21·26	21·96	.....	.....	No drainage throughout the Local limits.	.....	.....	The Board has sunk four new wells during the year.
·31	2·56	38·00	40·16	39·57	31·10	32·30	31·63	.....	.....	No drainage ...	Water-supply not sufficient.	.....	The services of a sweeper to clean the streets at Wáda have been engaged during the year.
·47	1·79	33·30	34·15	33·70	26·24	27·25	26·73	235 0 0	163 6 0	There are no drains in any of the village.	More supply of water is needed.	.....	Two sweepers, one at Shahápur and one a Mokhada, have been engaged to keep the roads clean.
·54	3·54	49·67	41·58	41·12	27·58	26·94	27·27	.....	.....	Do. ...	General scarcity of water especially in hot season.	.....	Measures for giving a good supply of water to the town of Murbad is under consideration.

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the Principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town or Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Thána District—contd.															
50	Kalyán ... ... R.C.	275·50	244	34,778	32,719	67,497	2,198	32	1,140	1,163	2,303	98	1·02	·03	26·89	2·21
51	Bhiwandi... ... ,,	250·	349	46,158	41,286	87,444	2,368	27	1,760	1,689	3,449	104	5·04	·29	28·90	2·62
52	Bassein ... ... ,,	221·	344	39,283	36,809	76,092	2,097	27	1,041	949	1,990	109	4·13	·04	14·24	1·28
53	Sálsette ... ... ,,	234·02	464	60·396	47,768	108,664	2,944	27	1,449	1,340	2,789	108	·57	·16	16·50	2·68
	Total, Thána District...	35·83	228	427·483	391,484	818,967	25,354	30	13,044	12,365	25,409	105	1·90	·09	22·07	1·66
54	City of Bombay... ,,	22·	36,642	507,681	298,463	806,144	15,600	19	18,093	14,957	33,050	120	·60	·85	10·95	2·83
	Kolába District.															
55	Panvel (M) ... T. C.	3·	3,472	5,602	4,815	10,417	284	27	114	80	194	142	...	·58	10·18	1·82
56	Alibág (M) ... ,,	·07	9,810·	2,911	2,975	5,886	129	21	73	84	157	86	...	2·38	14·78	2·21
57	Mahád (M) ... ,,	·43	15,974	3,577	3,292	6,869	190	27	84	75	159	112·	2·18	...	11·21	2·35
58	Panvel ,, ... R.C.	304·	320	50,644	46,771	97,415	3,538	36	1,406	1,332	2,738	105	1·50	·30	21·08	1·82

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1896*—continued.

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
		All Causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.					Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvements of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·52	3·45	32·78	35·54	34·12	29·41	29·74	29·57	.....	.....	There are no drains in any of the village.	In some villages wells are required.	.....	Rs. 1,497-0-1 have been spent on original sanitary works and Rs. 422-1-1 on repairs.
·43	2·16	38·12	40·90	39·44	27·71	29·96	28·77	.....	.....	Do. ...	.....	.....	For sanitary improvement Rs. 3,750-10-8 have been expended by the Board during the year.
·58	5·87	26·50	25·78	26·14	21·18	21·05	21·12	.....	.....	No proper drainage system.	In some villages water is not quite pure and wells become dry in hot season.	There is no proper scavenging arrangement in all villages.	13 new wells built, 3 wells repaired.
·42	5·33	23·78	28·05	25·66	21·73	25·14	23·22	.....	.....	.....	Water supply is insufficient in certain villages.	.....	Rs. 6,193-6-5 spent during the year in the construction and repairs of wells and tanks.
·55	3·85	31·51	31·58	31·02	24·16	24·79	24·46						
·58	25·18	35·64	50·11	40·99	25·03	39·53	30·77	7,62,019 4 11	10,68,170 8 4	About two-thirds of the City has now been drained, but only in about one-fourth of the City have house connections been carried out. This question however is receiving the earnest attention of the corporation and doubtless something will be decided before long.	The distribution is somewhat inequitable, but all parts of the City receive a supply. The whole of the Tansa supply and portions of the Vehar and Tulsi supplies are distributed unfiltered, but the quality of the Tansa supply is such that filtration is not regarded as necessary; additional filters for the Vihar supply are being constructed. The Malbar Hill filters through which Tulsi water is supplied are being cleaned and remodelled.		
·19	5·85	20·34	16·61	16·62	19·99	19·93	19·96	904 10 0	562 13 2	A drainage system is required to prevent water logging.	.....	.....	Nothing special.
...	7·30	25·07	28·30	26·67	24·04	21 85	22·95	1,486 8 0	2,458 12 0	Good open gutters are needed.	Additional supply of good potable water required which can be obtained by making additions to the Veswi tank and building a few more cisterns in the town.	Strengthening the staff employed on conservancy with the necessary additional carts, &c.	The Municipality is not at present in a position to remedy the defects for want of funds.
1·02	5·38	23·48	22·78	23·14	21·52	23·99	22·71	88 12 1	2,553 10 5	Better arrangements for draining off waste water are wanted.	Water-supply not satisfactory. A few tanks are the only source of drinking water. Some improvement in the present arrangement is required.	There are public and private latrines, but the sweeping agency is inadequate. The staff of street sweepers requires to be augmented. More dust bins are required.	The erection of more public latrines is in contemplation, and arrangements are being made to increase the sweeping establishment.
·31	3·10	27·76	28·43	28·11	27·51	28·71	28·08	8,989 1 7	4,549 4 4	The villages in this Táluka are on the whole fairly clean and offensive cesspools are uncommon.	In many places water-supply insufficient and impure. The scarcity is marked everywhere in April and May.	General indifference to the rules of healthy living.	The Local Board builds and repairs wells and deepen tanks year by year, thus improving and increasing the water-supply. There is one Sanitary Committee in Panwel.

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the*
the Principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town or Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Kolába District—continued.															
59	Alibág ... ...R.C.	193·40	373·	35,780	36,455	72,235	2,794	38·	1,272	1,293	2,565	98·	4·35	·60	19·19	3·89
60	Pen... ... ... ,,	298·	259·	26,241	25,576	51,817	1,899	36·	943	880	1,823	107·	2·56	·02	22·54	5·10
61	Nágothana Petha... ,,			11,763	10,928	22,691	822	36·	412	384	796	107·	5·29	·26	20·32	4·23
62	Roha ... ... ,,	200·	230·	22,914	23,149	46,063	1,825	39·	687	640	1,327	107·	·65	·20	19·82	2·37
63	Mangaon ... ...R.C.	353·	237·	40,721	43,116	83,837	3,151	37·	1,408	1,294	2,702	108·	2·99	·44	21·47	2·88
64	Mahád ... ... ,,	458·57	244·	54,879	57,434	1,12,313	3,562	31·	1,445	1,329	2,774	108·	·46	·16	19·61	·94
65	Karjat ... ... ,,	353·	241·	43,857	41,379	85,236	3,017	35·	1,644	1,470	3,114	111	2·09	·04	25·80	3·18
	Total, Kolába District...	21·64	274·	298,889	295,390	5,94,779	21,211	35·	9,488	8,861	18,349	107·	2·08	·28	20·94	2·69

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1896*—continued.

10								11	12	13			14
POPULATION FROM.					MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 100 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.					PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	All Causes. Male.	All Causes. Female.	All Causes. Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
·53	6·95	35·55	35·46	35·51	28·30	27·92	28·11	.....	.....	There is no regular drainage system in the circle.	The Khalapat portion of this Táluka is badly in want of potable water.	.....	The water-supply is being increased. Prickly-pear was removed in a few places. A scheme for laying a main pipe and supplying villages with pipe water is under contemplation.
·39	4·57	35·93	34·40	35·18	26·86	25·68	26·28	2,528 9 6	4,452 15 8	*Vide* remarks against Panwel.	*Vide* remarks against Panwel.	*Vide* remarks against Panwel.	*Vide* remarks against Panwel.
·44	4·54	35·03	35·13	35·08	27·97	27·45	27·72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·41	5·30	29·98	27·64	28·81	32·77	29·88	31·32	.....	.....	No regular system of drainage exists anywhere in this Táluka. Foul water is allowed to soak in the premises.	The water-supply in a few villages is derived from unbuilt wells and tanks situated in the fields liable to polution from cattle, and the practice of storing ashes close by for cleansing water vessels and of allowing waste water to stagnate near the well prevails.	(1) Streets and vacant areas in village sites are not swept regularly. (2) Manure pits into which the droppings of cattle and all sorts of rubbish are thrown are maintained by people in their back or front yards or in other available places in the village site. In the rainy season especially these pits become very offensive. (3). Foul water is allowed to soak in the area surrounding houses.	In two villages Chanhere and Medhe, there exist Sanitary Committees under the Sanitation Act. Every possible opportunity is taken to advice people to keep their premises and streets clean.
·36	4·08	34·57	30·01	32·22	28·56	25·86	27·18	.....	.....	There is only the natural drainage in most of the villages. No artificial drains being constructed anywhere.	About ¼ of the total number of villages are subject to scarcity of water in the hot season.	Domestic cleansing attended to fairly well. People are in the habit of storing refuse and animal excretions close to houses for convertion into manure to the detriment of the health of villages.	Water wells are being built and bunds construcs across rivulets or nalas every year in as many villages as the funds at the disposal of Táluka Board may permit. Instructions are given to villagers as to the measures to be adopted in securing cleanliness and good conservancy. Any serious neglect of sanitary or conservancy rules is made the subject of a criminal prosecutions when such a course is deemed necessary.
·56	2·96	26·33	23·132	4·69	25·96	23·21	24·55	.....	.....	It is desirable to have gutters for draining the rain water, but in small villages it is impossible to introduce such a system.	Some villages are in want of good potable water and wells are being provided from Local Funds.	People keep their own houses and compounds clean but the roads are never swept.	People are always advised to keep their premises clean by Revenue Officer when on tour in the district.
·64	4·78	37·49	35·52	36·53	29·57	30·26	29·91	2,238 14 11	1,670 8 0	No drainage ...	In many places insufficent and impure scarcity of water is marked everywhere in April and May.	The Maratha Wadi villages are always dirty and the habit of keeping cow-dung within village area is injurious.	*Vide* remarks against Panwel.
·46	4·40	31·74	29·95	30·85	27·88	26·88	27·38						

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Ahmednagar District.															
66	Ahmednagar (M). T. C.	0·50	72,062.	18,779	17,252	36,031	1,708	47·	1,142	1,020	2,162	111·	4·16	0·02	14·88	8·08
67	Sangamner (M) ... ,,	0·59	16,496·	4,791	4,942	9,733	518	53·	249	245	494	101·	5·65	0·51	27·23	1·44
68	Ahmednagar Cantt.	...	...	2,520	2,221	4,730	85	17·	68	55	123	123·	...	...	14·38	2·11
69	Ahmednagar ...R. C.	618·50	133·	41,822	40,776	82,598	3,671	44·	1,656	1,406	3,062	117·	4·72	...	19·53	3·12
70	Akola ... ... ,,	588·	115·	34,460	33,542	68,002	2,963	43·	1,338	1,288	2,626	103·	3·59	0·15	23·12	3·02
71	Jámkhed ... ... ,,	482·	158·	38,761	37,447	76,208	3,638	47·	1,178	966	2,144	121·	0·98	...	22·29	1·47
72	Párner .. ... ,,	779·	111·	39,636	39,335	78,971	3,681	46·	1,873	1,698	3,571	110·	12·69	0·17	21·55	2·69
73	Shrigonda... ... ,,	625·	106·	33,983	32,674	66,657	2,545	38·	1,072	919	1,991	116·	2·76	...	20·61	1·98
74	Karjat ... ... ,,	580·	84·	24,951	23,877	48,828	2,307	47·	783	674	1,457	116·	0·98	...	21·79	3·38
75	Nevása ... ... ,,	607·	145·	44,956	43,189	88,145	4,133	46·	1,430	1,335	2,765	107·	1·35	0·01	17·22	4·17
76	Kopargaon ... ,,	511·	174·	46,131	44,206	89,337	4,427	49·	1,650	1,453	3,103	113·	0·74	0·17	21·82	3·84
77	Sangamner ... ,,	707·41	103·	37,321	35,878	73,199	4,279	58·	1,650	1,560	3,210	105·	4·33	0·05	23·80	3·82
78	Ráhuri ... ... ,,	497·	130·	32,932	31,912	64,844	3,279	50·	1,386	1,179	2,565	117·	2·79	...	28·96	2·34
79	Shevgaon ... ... ,,	670·	149·	50,857	49,516	1,00,373	4,973	49·	1,554	1,453	3,007	106·	0·60	0·02	21·86	2·43
	Total, Ahmednagar ...	6,666·	133·	4,50,900	4,36,756	8,87,656	42,207	47·	17,029	15,251	32,280	111·	3·26	0·05	21·60	2·14
	Poona District.															
80	Poona (M)... ...T. C.	5·	23,731·	62,468	56,189	1,18,657	3,380	28·	1,651	1,512	3,163	109·	2·93	0·34	11·42	4
81	Junnar (M) ... ,,	0·36	33,069·	5,716	6,189	11,905	408	34·	198	218	416	90·	7·39	...	10·49	2·44

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipt and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1896*—continued.

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
		All Causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.					Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a In drainage.	b In water-supply.	c In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
0·44	32·42	60·82	59·12	60·00	52·93	54·08	53·47	13,725 11 10	21,637 13 6	There are three main drains which run under the centre of the principal thoroughfares of about one-fourth of the city into which private drains are connected to carry off urine and sullage water from houses; but for the other three-fourths the sullage-water is running into small cess-pits on the road-side which are from 2 to 3 feet square and 2 feet in depth from which it is carted away daily by the Municipal carts. The structure of the existing main drain is of old rectangular form, the section of which is from 3 to 4 feet square with a natural ground bed masonry sides and covered with stone slabs, through which mud and matter passes and tends to block it up. The want of a complete system of drainage is keenly felt.	The City is supplied with water from 6 tunnelled aqueducts constructed about 400 years ago, from which it is conveyed through (country) earthen-ware pipes and distributed through the city by means of open dipping cisterns and few stand-post taps. The supply depends upon the rainfall which, if under 24 inches in the year, artificial means have to be restored to feed the ducts from wells.	The private privies and public latrines are daily cleansed by the Municipal sweepers and the nightsoil is removed to the Municipal depôt, situated to the South of the city at a distance of nearly ¾ of a mile.	A complete project for the Wadgaon aqueduct has been drawn up by the Municipal Engineer assisted by the Sanitary Engineer to Government, which has been approved of by Government to the amount of Rs. 1,07,000. This work will be carried out in the course of 1896-97. For the improvement of the other aqueducts, a similar project is in progress and will it is hoped be completed to carry out the work after the completion of the Wadgaon aqueduct.
0·20	15·72	51·97	49·57	50·75	42·37	39·25	40·79	431 15 0	2,554 13 8	There are two old drains in the town; but they are not properly constructed. The town is in need of proper and more drains. A new drain has been constructed but no house-connection has yet been made.	There is a sufficient supply of good water.	.....	Strict supervision has been kept over the reserved portion of the Pravara river from which water is taken for drinking purposes. Streets and Roads are kept clean. Conservancy of the to[illegible] is generally attended to.
0·42	9·09	26·09	24·89	26·00	18·25	18·09	18·18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·28	9·42	30·60	34·48	37·07	38·71	37·01	38·68	.....	.....	No drainage ...	.....	.....	.....
0·22	8·51	38·82	38·40	38·61	32·76	29·75	31·27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·25	3·14	30·39	25·79	28·13	38·29	36·90	37·61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·22	7·90	47·25	43·17	45·22	38·22	35·13	36·67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·14	4·38	31·55	28·12	29·87	33·90	31·74	32·83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·27	3·42	31·39	28·33	29·84	36·99	33·21	35·14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·12	8·49	31·81	30·91	31·36	35·61	33·13	34·40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·16	8·00	36·56	32·87	34·73	35·25	33·55	34·41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·27	11·57	44·21	43·48	43·84	39·84	37·68	38·78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·31	5·15	42·09	36·94	39·55	36·41	34·44	35·35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·21	4·83	30·55	29·34	29·95	37·77	33·99	35·90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·23	8·38	37·77	34·92	36·36	37·38	35·15	36·29						
0·37	10·65	26·43	26·91	26·65	26·81	28·44	27·50	.....	.....	No proper drainage. The under-ground drains get choked and require repairs.	No filter works for filtering water-supply.	The chief fault lies in the existance of bad private privies.	New open drains built at several places; total length of these new drains 2,348 running feet.
0·17	14·45	34·29	35·22	34·94	32·37	29·08	30·66	.....	.....	No drainage ...	Tank supply falls short in hot season.	.....	No measures taken for want of funds.

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the*
the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle and the

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Poona District—continued.															
82	Poona Contonment. C.	4·55	6827·	17,379	13,755	31,134	555	17·	300	296	596	101·	0·58	0·03	9·96	1·23
83	Kirkee do. ... ,,	4·22	2310·	5,781	3,968	9,749	180	18·	81	76	157	106·	0·41	0·10	9·74	1·85
84	Junnar ... ...R.C.	610·64	170·	51,664	52,193	103,857	4,800	46·	2,643	2,547	5,190	103·	14·74	...	28·57	2·94
85	Khed ... ... ,,	888·	182·	81,458	80,931	1,62,389	6,710	41·	3,358	3,141	6,499	106·	7·62	0·05	26·95	2·69
86	Indápur ... ... ,,	567·	125·	36,199	34,747	70,946	2,728	38·	911	831	1,742	109·	0·47	0·04	20·30	2·05
87	Sirur ... ... ,,	577·	147·	43,103	42,099	85,202	3,428	40·	1,616	1,472	3,089	109·	7·93	0·08	21·30	3·47
88	Purandhar... ... ,,	470·	189·	43,934	45,042	88,976	3,927	44·	1,722	1,649	3,371	104·	7·49	0·07	23·83	3·24
89	Bhimthadi... ... ,,	1,037·	135·	71,080	69,123	1,40,203	5,813	41·	2,317	1,997	4,314	116·	2·40	0·21	23·96	2·41
90	Haveli ... ... ,,	799·23	215·	88,078	83,872	171,950	6,903	40·	3,463	2,874	6,337	120·	6·15	0·23	23·05	3·82
91	Mával ... ... ,,	385·	172·	34,089	32,392	66,481	2,272	34·	1,208	1,081	2,289	111·	5·16	0·02	24·07	2·79
	Total, Poona District...	5,348·	198·	540,949	520,500	1,061,449	41,104	38·	19,469	17,694	37,163	110·	5·97	0·13	22·16	2·69
	Sholápur District.															
92	Sholápur (M) ...T.C.	1·33	462·	31,542	30,022	61,564	1,926	31·	1,252	1,216	2,468	102·	1·46	0·03	28·28	1·83
93	Bársi (M) ... ,,	0·38	54,084·	10,822	9,730	20,552	992	48·	444	356	800	124·	0·15	...	33·91	1·70
94	Pandharpur (M) ... ,,	0·51	39,123·	9,889	10,064	19,953	769	38·	483	383	866	126·	6·57	...	23·76	6·31
95	Sholápur ... ...R.C.	845·67	140·	60,677	57,981	1,18,658	4,451	37·	1,363	1,242	2,605	109·	1·11	...	18·49	2·11
96	Bársi ... ... ,,	595·62	201·	60,433	59,320	1,19,753	5,210	43·	1,581	1,532	3,113	103·	0·61	...	20·22	2·66
97	Mádha ... ... ,,	619·	149·	47,088	45,575	92,658	3,934	42·	1,182	1,022	2,204	115·	0·76	...	17·60	3·31
98	Karmála ... ... ,,	766·	121·	47,718	45,634	93,352	4,154	44·	1,402	1,346	2,748	104·	1·21	...	23·46	2·36
99	Pandharpur ... ,,	469·49	152·	36,137	35,170	71,307	2,043.	42·	1,044	1,032	2,076	101·	0·91	...	21·72	3·21
100	Sángola ... ... ,,	649·	120·	39,358	39,062	78,420	3,486	44·	1,214	1,061	2,275	114·	3·51	0·01	20·88	1·40
101	Málsirás ... ... ,,	574·	128·	37,495	36,542	74,038	2,680	36·	932	799	1,731	116·	0·38	0·02	20·37	0·77
	Total, Sholápur District.	4,521·	165·	3,81,155	369,100	750,255	30,645	40·	10,897	9,989	20,886	109·	1·20	0·01	21·06	2·36
	Sátára District.															
102	Sátára (M) ... ...T.C.	0·82	31,400·	12,999	12,749	25,748	761	29·	456	394	850	115·	3·96	...	15·49	7·15
103	Wái (M) ... ... ,,	2·	6,218·	6,116	6,325	12,436	444	35·	291	247	538	117·	12·06	...	21·31	1·53
104	Karád (M) ... ... ,,	0·37	32,662·	6,167	5,818	12,085	377	31·	185	172	357	107·	3·31	...	15·14	2·07
105	Sátára ... ...R.C.	335·18	320·	52,943	54,387	107,330	4,370	40·	2,147	2,124	4,271	101·	4·31	0·07	32·83	1·16

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1896*—continued.

10								11	12	13			14
POPULATION FROM					MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.					* PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	All Causes. Male.	All Causes. Female.	All Causes. Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
0·03	7·26	17·26	21·52	19·14	21·64	26·54	23·80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	4·00	14·01	19·15	16·10	14·01	19·41	16·21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·18	3·54	51·16	48·80	49·97	35·89	34·01	34·94	.....	.....	No drainage ...	In many villages, especially in the Eastern Division, water is scarce in the hot weather. In some villages there are no parapet walls to the wells.	There is no conservancy establishment except in Municipal Towns.	Every year a certain amount of money is expended on improving village water-supply.
0·28	2·43	41·38	38·81	40·02	33·28	31·22	32·24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·18	1·51	25·17	23·82	24·55	32·34	31·02	31·70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·21	3·25	37·49	34·96	36·24	33·78	30·76	32·27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·24	3·03	39·14	36·61	37·90	35·53	32·10	33·81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·27	1·51	32·59	28·89	30·76	32·55	29·77	31·18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·41	3·19	39·32	34·27	36·85	34·02	31·91	32·99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0.19	2·30	35·43	33·37	34·43	24·79	23·68	24·25	.....	.....	No drainage ...	.....	.....	.....
0·26	3·80	35·99	33·99	35·01	31·82	30·47	31·16						
0·49	7·94	39·60	40·56	40·08	42·42	40·37	40·40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
»	2·72	41·03	36·59	38·92	42.97	40·80	41·94	566 13 3	5785 12 6	There are gutters to the sides of roads. In some places there are drains in the middle part of roads, U shaped gutters are to be constructed in future. There is no drainage scheme in contemplation.	There are 48 public wells of which 26 are without steps and 22 with steps. There are 72 private wells. There is a Municipal tank which keeps the wells in the town well supplied with water. At present there is no water scheme before the Municipality.	There are 21 road sweepers, one sanitary Inspector and 6 peons to look after sanitary work. 50 dust-bins are placed in different parts of the town to collect refuse. There are 10 latrines with 240 seats and 26 Bhangis to clean them. More latrines are to be constructed.	.....
0·44	6·36	48·85	38·05	43·40	52·18	41·03	47·01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·40	1·99	22·46	21·42	21.95	27·14	27·59	27 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·25	2·28	26·16	25·82	25·99	32·35	30·80	31·58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·22	1·02	25·10	22·43	23·78	30·97	29·88	30·43	.....	.....	No drainage ...	.....	.....	The village streets of Mádha have been improved and repaired during the year.
0·31	2·09	29·34	29·49	29·49	36·51	34·54	35·54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·10	3·18	28·89	29·34	29·12	35·70	33·52	34·62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·25	2·96	30·85	27·16	29·01	34·50	32·72	33·61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·21	1·62	24·86	21·86	23·37	29·97	28·00	28·99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·26	2·84	28·59	27·06	27·83	33·66	32·17	32·92						
0·47	5·94	35·08	30·90	33·0	29·84	28·87	29·36	.....	.....	No. drainage ...	No filter beds and silting tanks to filter water-supply.	.....	.....
0·32	8·04	47·58	39·08	43·26	28·61	28·63	28·62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·08	8·94	30·6	29·06	29·54	28·54	26·70	27·34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0·14	1·29	40·57	39·05	39·80	38·15	36·24	37·18	.....	25,948 5 5	.....	In many villages the want of sufficient and pure water-supply is felt and in others it is badly required.	.....	Rs. 18,037-9-8 were spent in constructing and completing the following works :— 36 wells, 28 springs, 10 Hels, 1 parapet to a well, 2 pavements to wells. 1 parapet to a spring. 2 water-supply by pipes. 1 trial shafts. 3 Rahats to wells. Rs. 2,494-1-1 were spent on repairs to existing works, viz., 18 wells, 8 springs. 4 Hels, 2 Rahats, 1 pavement to a well. 1 Tank and 1 Howd. Rs. 416-10-8 were paid as grants to the following village committees :— Rs. a. p. Palus Táluka, 58 5 4 Tasgaon. Kasegaon ,, 200 0 0 Walwa. Akulkhop ,, 58 5 4 Tasgaon. Hingangaon ,, 50 0 0 Tásgaon. Kupwad ,, 50 0 0 Tasgaon. Rs. 5,000 paid to Sátára Municipality as contribution for water-supply scheme.

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the Principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION, (CENSUS 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and
	Sátára District —continued.															
106	Jávali ... ...R.C.	419·	141·	29,059	30,316	59,375	1,884	31·	905	773	1,678	117·	1·91	...	23·84	0·80
107	Wái ... ... ,,	390·	219·	42,020	43,701	85,721	3,626	42·	1,848	1,782	3,630	104·	7·13	0·12	38·40	1·80
108	Karad ... ... ,,	394·63	3,770·	74,887	74,296	148,783	5,366	36·	2,493	2,466	4,964	101·	2·64	0·04	29·33	4·96
109	Wálwa ... ... ,,	543·	354·	98,400	93,852	192,252	6,338	32·	2,907	2,629	5,536	110·	2·47	...	19·18	2·37
110	Tasgaon ... ... ,,	341·	273·	46,893	46,292	93,185	3,677	39·	1,536	1,433	2,969	107·	2·55	0·07	21·87	1·99
111	Khánápur ... ... ,,	531·	180·	48,115	47,815	95,930	4,073	42·	1,789	1,752	3,541	113·	2·49	0·08	29·63	2·23
112	Khatav ... ... ,,	497·	191·	47,779	47,438	95,217	4,015	42·	1,729	1,666	3,395	103·	2·11	0·12	29·19	1·89
113	Mán ... ... ,,	649·	96·	31,428	31,429	62,857	2,975	47·	1,094	977	2,071	112·	0·86	...	28·84	1·91
114	Malcolm Peth ... ,,	...	...	5,888	5,421	11,309	237	20·	120	114	234	106·	...	0·18	18·12	0·88
115	Koregaon ... ... ,,	340·	264·	44,772	47,477	92,249	3,699	40·	1,792	1,768	3,560	101·	3·24.	0·02	29·15	2·29
116	Pátan ... ... ,,	586·	244·	66,435	64,599	131,034	4,248	32·	2,080	1,797	3,877	115·	1·82	0·03	25·65	1·80
	Total, Sátára District...	49·88	245·	613,501	612,010	1,225,511	45,985	37·	21,377	20,094	41,471	94·	3·03	0·04	29·10	2·87
	Ratnágiri District.															
117	Vengurla (M) ...T.C.	0·03	337,333·	4,922	5,198	10,120	622	61·	137	190	327	72·	...	...	29·95	2·96
118	Ratnágiri (M) .. ,,	0·04	95,685·	7,013	7,261	14,274	385	26·	119	146	265	94·	...	0·07	19·51	3·65
119	Malwan ... ...R.C.	431·96	281·	56,467	65,251	121,718	4,523	37·	1,294	1,226	2,520	105·	...	0·11	14·45	0·71
120	Deogad ... ... ,,	543·	237·	60'399	68,296	128,695	4,796	37·	1,459	1,451	2,910	100·	0·12	0·05	13·90	1·29
121	Rájápur ... ... ,,	512·	275·	65,275	75,666	140,941	5,398	38·	1,593	1,625	3,218	98·	0·09	0·11	14·63	2·60
122	Ratnágiri ... ... ,,	302·97	404·	55,766	66,770	122,536	4,604	37·	1,530	1,594	3,124	96·	0·07	0·18	17·24	2·20
123	Sangameshwar ... ,,	557·	227·	59,376	67,324	126,700	4,421	34·	1,558	1,569	3,127	99·	0·02	0·13	16·66	2·93
124	Chiplun ... ... ,,	670·	276·	85,016	100,324	185,340	6,004	32·	2,312	2,338	4,650	98·	0·69	0·18	17·03	2·45
125	Khed... ... ... ,,	400·	251·	47,589	52,961	100,550	3,192	31·	1,312	1,262	2,574	103·	0·64	0·17	20·09	1·17
126	Dápoli ... ... ,,	505·	306·	71,758	83,230	154,988	5,020	32·	2,068	1,991	4,059	103·	0·39	0·41	19·37	2·15
	Total, Ratnágiri District.	3,922	281·	513,581	592,281	1,105,862	38,965	35·	13,382	13,372	26,754	100·	0·26	0·19	16·81	2·41
	Belgaum District.															
127	Belgaum (M) ...T.C.	·45	62,982·	14,902	13,440	28,342	634	24·	373	388	761	95·	2·79	0·39	1·44	1·48

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1895*—continued.

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
		All Causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.			Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			a.	b.	c.	
										In drainage.	In water-supply.	In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
0·10	1·61	31·16	25·49	28·26	28·18	24·05	26·07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
0·23	2·87	43·96	40·77	42·34	35·77	31·99	33·84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
0·28	5·00	33·53	33·10	33·37	33·11	32·99	33·05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
0·27	3·49	29·54	28·01	28·79	24·49	24·71	24·60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
0·36	0·99	32·75	30·95	31·83	29·49	28·95	29·22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
0·34	0·89	37·18	36·81	36·91	33·42	32·56	32·99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
0·28	2·15	36·20	35·12	35·65	32·55	30·60	34·14	.....	.....	No drainage.	.....	.....	Cutting prickly-pear and cleansing village sites.
0·32	1·38	34·81	31·08	32·95	41·46	36·94	39·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6·44	1·06	20·38	21·02	20·69	18·34	18·63	18·48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
0·16	2·82	40·02	37·24	38·59	39·73	35·72	37·67	.....	.....	No drainage.	.....	.....	
0·15	0·93	31·31	27·81	29·58	28·58	26·56	27·59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
0·25	2·55	34·84	32·83	33·84	32·10	30·69	31·40						
0·39	8·01	27·83	36·75	32·31	37·18	33·46	35·27	.....	.....	No drainage.	.....	.....	
0·14	2·59	16·97	17·35	17·16	18·68	19·96	19·33	.....	.....	Do.	.....	.....	
0·23	5·20	22·91	18·79	20·70	21·58	17·19	19·23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
0·55	6·71	24·16	21·25	22·61	23·04	19·05	20·92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
0·57	4·81	24·40	21·48	22·83	22·42	18·48	20·38	.....	.....	No drainage.	.....	.....	
0·23	4·28	27·44	23·87	25·50	24·42	20·95	22·53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
0·21	4·88	26·24	23·31	24·68	22·06	19·82	20·87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
0·20	3·58	27·19	23·30	25·08	23·56	20·26	21·77	.....	.....	No drainage.	.....	.....	
0·23	2·70	27·57	23·83	25·60	25·15	21·81	23·39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
0·19	3·37	28·82	23·92	26·18	26·47	21·60	24·50	.....	.....	No drainage.	.....	.....	
0·30	4·42	26·06	22·58	24·19	23·68	20·21	21·82						
0·42	8·12	25·03	28·87	26·85	25·47	27·17	26·99	9,340 0 6	21,930 4 4	During 1895-96 a masonry drain of V. shaped on one side of the Patel ward Mail road measuring about 2510 feet has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,015. The work on the other side will be undertaken in common with the general surface drainage scheme which is held in abeyance for want of funds.	There are about 600 private and 15 public Municipal wells and 2 tanks in the City and there is no scarcity of water felt except in the months of May and up to the middle of June. In order to avoid this and with a view to secure an abundant supply of potable water at a much lesser cost than the former water schemes of 1878-1880. An experiment as to the capability of good water-supply was undertaken near Nogzari during the year and it is expected that the source of water-supply from the place would be so abundant as to supply both City and the Cantonment. Further experiment of the existing wells is to be made next fair season and as soon as this is done a regular project will be prepared and submitted.	Want of proper Bhangi passages to private privies interferes in proper cleaning in some localities. Steps are taken by the Sanitary Committee to secure such passages.	Due attention is being paid towards improving the road-side gutter and punctual cleaning of the streets, roads, &c., and also latrines.

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Belgaum District—continued.															
128	Gokák (M)... ...T.C.	·39	31,041·	6,122	5,984	12,106	448	37·	171	201	372	85·	2·48	·17	10·24	7·85
129	Athin (M)... ... ,,	·92	11,329·	5,037	5,379	10,416	549	53·	242	229	471	105·	13·06	...	13·54	5·95
130	Belgaum Cantonment .	...	.....	5,825	4,908	10,733	88	8·	78	53	131	147·	·19	·19	5·78	1·12
131	Belgaum ... ...R.C.	661·55	161·	53,381	52,927	106,308	4,155	39·	1,344	1,289	2,633	104·	·90	1·48	13·38	2·23
132	Sampgaon ... ... ,,	425·	312·	66,086	66,545	132,631	5,637	42·	2,148	2,115	4,263	101·	4·43	·56	15·62	2·35
133	Khánápur ... ... ,,	632·	135·	43,540	42,037	85,577	2,957	34	1,487	1,483	2,970	100·	5·19	1·57	19·14	1·18
134	Chikodi ... ... ,,	840·	351·	150,317	144,986	295,303	11,005	37·	4,466	4,371	8,837	102·	2·65	·01	12·92	5·65

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1896* – continued.

10							11	12	13			14
POPULATION FROM					MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.				PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			
		ALL CAUSES.							a.	b.	c.	Measures taken for sanitary improvements of Circle.
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	In drainage.	In water-supply.	In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·99	9·49	27·93	33·59	30·73	32·18	32·09	32·13	4 4 0	3,918 3 6	No defect which can be cured under the present state of finances of the Municipality.	There is no pure drinking water-supply. River water is often polluted and is stagnant and dirty at a point where low castes and the inhabitants of the eastern part of the town fill their water.	More latrines are required.	Steps are being taken to clean the old well and to close its steps. Watchmen have been posted to guard against the pollution of the river water and washing places separated from those from which drinking water-supply is drawn. The proceeds of the Bhangi cess recently imposed, it is proposed to utilize towards the construction of more privies.
·67	12·00	48·04	42·57	45·22	38·71	34·77	36·58	290 0 0	2,896 9 7	Do. ...	Water-supply deficient and tank-water impure.	Do. ...	The subject of water-supply is under consideration. A site for constructing a set of privies has been selected and reported for the approval of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.
·19	4·75	13·39	10·79	12·21	17·17	16·29	16·77	9,277 0 0	10,303 0 0	.....	Water-supply is obtained from various public and private wells. The supply is good in quality, but somewhat deficient in quantity.	.....	The Bazár is kept as clean as possible. 26 Bhangis and 27 sweepers are maintained by the Cantonment Committee.
·27	6·52	25·18	24·35	24·77	28·44	27·38	27·92	.....	.....	No drainage beyond side gutters to the streets in most of the large villages. These side gutters are often chocked up. Orders were, in every case, given where this was noticed to have them cleared.	New wells are wanted in a few villages, they are gradually being supplied from Local Fund with the aid of Government and private contributions. The total amount spent on water-supply work within the year amounts to Rs. 13,771.	No systematic arrangements anywhere. Public roads and places are kept clean by village Mahárs, who receive Bhatta from villagers for this purpose.	.....
·35	8·84	32·50	31·79	32·14	33·50	32·13	32·56	.....	.....	Almost all of the villages have no regular drainage system in this táluka. Streets are dirty and ill-kept.	Water-supply is on the whole sufficient throughout the táluka except in a few villages.	Cattle kept in houses. Houses dirty and full of dirt.	Steps are being taken to construct new wells and repair them where necessary every year out of Local Funds and private contributions.
·21	7·42	34·15	35·28	34·71	31·49	30·35	30·93	.....	.....	.....	The river Malaprabha supplies water to 33 villages. Other villages draw their supply from tanks, wells and streams. In the southern and northern portions of the táluka wells are required.	Do. ...	During the year under report, a well at Bijgaruj was sunk by the Public Works Department. The cost estimate being Rs. 1,510. Wells at Gudikop and Jelgi were repaired, a Sanitary Committee has been established at Bidi from 1st April 1896, under the Village Sanitation Act.
·46	8·23	29·71	30·15	29·93	27·27	27·89	27·58	.....	.....	No drainage beyond side gutters to the streets in most of the large villages. These side gutters are often chocked up. Orders were, in every case, given where this was noticed to have them cleared.	New wells are wanted in a few villages, they are gradually being supplied from Local Funds with the aid of Government and private contributions. The total amount spent on water-works during the year amounts to Rs. 1,504.	No systematic arrangements anywhere except in the Municipal Towns. Public roads and places are kept clean by village Mahárs who receive Bhatta from villagers for this purpose.	According to Government Resolution No. 4224 of 13th November 1894, General Department, Part II, of the Sanitation Act, has been extended to the villages of Chikodi and Sankeshvar. Contributions have been collected and the Sanitary Committee is working well in Chikodi.

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Belgaum District—continued.															
135	Athni ... ...R. C.	780·8	143·	56,441	56,580	113,021	4,648	41·	1,853	1,781	3,634	104·	4·53	·03	13·95	6·25
136	Gokák ... ... ,,	670·61	158·	53,768	52,696	106,434	4,753	44·	1,533	1,552	3,085	98·	1·84	·03	13·12	3·75
137	Parasgad ... ... ,,	640·	172·	55,002	55,580	110,582	4,591	41·	1,522	1,468	2,990	103·	2·45	·15	11·21	2·66
	Total, Belgaum District.	4,657·	217·	510,391	501,062	1,011,453	39,515	39·	15,217	14,930	30,147	101·	3·10	·41	13·72	3·88
	Dhárwar District.															
138	Dhárwár (M) ...T.C.	1·15	29,091·	16,616	15,967	32,583	1,376	42·	521	504	1,025	103·	1·74	·03	13·17	3·06
139	Hubli (M) ... ... ,,	1·18	44,232·	6,582	25,612	52,194	2,202	42·	653	620	1,273	105·	·96	·11	13·55	3·53
140	Gadag-Bettigeri(M). ,,	·28	85,075·	12,066	11,755	23,821	1,124	47·	446	396	842	112·	6·84	·25	11·50	2·56
141	Ránebennur (M) ... ,,	·37	37,178·	6,875	6,881	13,756	576	41·	161	169	330	95·	...	·29	6·69	1·16

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1896*—continued.

10								11	12	13			14
POPULATION FROM					MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PERVIOUS FIVE YEARS.					PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLES.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	All Causes. Male.	All Causes. Female.	All Causes. Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvements of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·43	6·95	32·87	31·48	32·15	30·94	30·52	30·73	.....	2,619 8 9	No defect which can be cured under the present circumstances.	There is a deficiency of pure drinking water-supply in some villages and the steps of wells in others required to be closed.	Many villages have no places set apart for the deposit of dung heaps and rubbish, and for natural purposes. Prickly-pear in some village sites has to be removed.	Small wells from 5 to 8 feet in depth and about 12 feet in circumference have been sunk at suitable places at the side of the beds of Nálas and they are built in loose stones through which water percolates and is always clean. Orders have been issued for taking steps for the closing or removal of the steps of wells where they exsist. Villagers are being gradually induced to deposit rubbish, &c., in a place at a distance from their houses. Steps are being taken to remove prickly-pear from village sites and their surroundings.
·29	9·96	28·51	29·45	28·99	28·79	29·22	29·00	.....	328 11 6	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Orders have been issued to take measures to sink wells in the beds of Nálas.
·29	10·17	27·67	26·41	27·04	30·02	29·08	29·55	.....	.....	The road-side gutters in most villages not properly kept.	The water-supply in greater portion of the táluka, especially in villages dependent upon tanks and Nállas, is deficient. Thirty villages derive their water from the Malaprabha river.	Cattle kept in houses. Houses dirty and full of dust.	Wells at Karikatti, Yadravi, Huli, Basidoni and Sogal were repaired during the year under report. Prickly-pear in the village of Watnal has been removed. Voluntary Sanitary Committee established of their own accord by people of Manoly without help from Government.
·37	8·33	29·81	29·79	29·81	29·42	29·25	29·34						
·37	14·09	30·75	31·57	31·46	34·36	34·12	34·24	376 12 0	7,073 1 6	In the main streets, the side drains are of masonry. These are covered, except in parts, where they are very deep to ensure the public safety. In the side lanes, there are mere cuttings and wherever masonry ones are built, they are open being not very deep.	There are 3 tanks, 4 wells and bonds for the town and fort. Two tanks and five wells for suburbs and a few wells for the Civil Station. All these together moderately supply the town and villages, included in Municipal limits, with the drinking water all round the year. Besides there are 5 tanks for use of the cattle and washing purposes. 1,033 private brakish water wells.	There are 48 sweepers to sweep streets and 16 coolies to clean road-side gutters. The sweepings are deposited in pits outside the town and sold. There are 5 Crawford public latrines. 11 Bhangis are employed to clean them and the town and the suburbs generally. The night-soil is removed outside the town limits, and burried in trenches. Two Sanitary Inspectors and 7 peons are employed to supervise the above staff.	(*a*) During the year, masonry gutters and drains were built and repaired at a cost of Rs. 197-0-6. (*b*) Care was taken to clean periodically the deep closed and the open gutters.
·48	5·77	24·57	24·21	24·39	25·92	27·25	26·58	14,537 0 0	11,593 8 8	The town has a natural drainage. In some parts masonry gutters are built, but their construction being faulty, refuse-water accumulates therein. There is much soakage in the soil.	Water-supply is abundant, but filtering to clean the water, especially when there are floods, is a want, deserving of consideration.	There are many pit-privies, say over 2,000, which are seldom cleaned. Náhani or waste water not properly carried away. Much soakage.	The matter of having a comprehensive system of drainage is under contemplation, also the filter beds. The closing of pit-privies has not escaped the sight of the Municipality.
·39	13·90	36·90	33·69	35·34	30·75	29·18	29·97	16 0 0	7,056 4 7	(1) No surface drainage. (2) Provision of road-side gutters.	Liable to pollution by percolation.	(1) Storing refuse in compounds. (2) Existence of pit-privies and sinks.	Provision of the Public latrines and reconstruction of road-side gutters at Bettigeri.
·44	15·41	23·42	24·56	23·99	26·18	25·14	25·73	81 0 0	1,115 0 0	There is no proper system of drainage here, as in large Municipal Towns, but there are road-side gutters which drain rain-water from the surface.	No defect, supply being sufficient.	Refuse is stored in back yards, absence of drained or earth privies. The introduction of Halálkore system, though insisted upon by officers of Sanitary Department, is beyond the scope of Municipal Revenues.	.....

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Dhárwár District —continued.															
142	Dhárwár ... ... R. C.	423·85	222·	47,184	47,050	94,234	3,765	39·	1,818	1,658	3,476	109·	5·11	·12	16·87	1·78
143	Hubli ... ... ,,	309·82	211·	32,705	32,879	65,584	2,829	43·	839	855	1,694	98·	1·36	·15	17·38	·88
144	Navalgund ... ,,	156·28	677·	37,546	38,992	76,538	3,153	41·	833	899	1,732	92·	1·54	·11	11·37	1·49
145	Nargund Petha ... ,,			14,451	14,886	29,337	1,168	39·	337	343	680	98·	3·20	...	11·21	1·60
146	Gadag ... ... R. C.	698·72	144·	32,503	33,081	65,584	2,970	45·	1,040	1,018	2,058	102·	5·47	·35	14·17	2·50
147	Mundargi Petha ... ,,			17,622	17,607	35,229	1,512	42·	582	494	1,076	117·	6·13	·37	16·75	·28
148	Karajgi ... ... ,,	442·	204·	45,221	44,978	90,199	4,107	45·	1,311	1,351	2,662	97·	·01	·78	16·11	1·82
149	Bankápur ... ,,	343·	249·	42,854	42,748	85,602	3,681	43·	1,324	1,341	2,665	98·	1·27	·07	20·98	·42
150	Ron ... ... ,,	370·	249·	45,933	46,432	92,365	3,979	43·	1,135	1,121	2,256	101·	2·17	·01	14·36	·97
151	Kalghatgi ... ,,	279·	198·	28,278	27,082	55,360	2,323	41·	838	790	1,628	106·	1·26	·05	18·55	·[illegible]
152	Ranebennur ... ,,	404·63	195·	40,140	39,074	79,214	3,396	42·	948	963	1,911	98·	...	·06	14·69	·49

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1896*– continued.

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
		All Causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.					Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·36	12·64	38·53	35·24	36·89	36·16	35·03	35·59	.....	1,002 4 8	No drainage system has been introduced.	The water-supply is deficient in some villages in the Northern part of the táluka.	In small villages the sweeping of the streets is seldom performed. Waste water not properly carried away. In some villages no land for natural purposes is set apart.	The amount in the 12th column is spent on improving water-supply. Sanitation Committees have been established at Garag and Aminbhavi.
·29	5·76	25·65	26·00	25·83	30·64	30·93	30·78	.....	5,139 3 1	Do. ...	In Western and Southern parts of the táluka the supply is fairly well, but in other parts it is very defective.	Do. ...	At Koliwad and Shirgupi Sanitation Committees have been established. One more at Nulvi is under contemplation. Measures are being taken to yearly improve the water-supply by excavating new tanks and repairing the old once, where mostly needed.
·31	7·82	22·19	23·06	22·63	27·59	27·16	27·37	.....	440 2 0	No drainage system in any of the villages.	Water-supply is deficient in 20 villages of the táluka.	Lands are not set apart for natural purposes. Existence of manure heaps in the village site.	During the year, Rs. 3,534-6-0 were spent on water-supply. Prickly-pear was removed from the village sites of 7 villages on account of which Rs. 440-2-0 were spent. Sanitary Committees exist in 3 villages, viz., Morab, Annigeri and Shelwadi.
·27	6·89	25·32	23·04	23·18	23·11	23·38	23·24	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·23	8·65	31·99	30·77	31·38	30·70	30·23	30·46	.....	.....	Do. ...	Water-supply is deficient.	Lands are not set apart for natural purposes. Existence of manure heaps in the village site.	During the year Rs. 889-9-3 were spent on water-supply, Rs. 136-14-3 on village site improvement and Rs. 52-15-10 on the eradication of prickly-pear. Sanitary Committees exist in 3 villages, viz., Mulgund, Hombal and Mundargi.
·11	6·89	33·03	28·05	30·54	29·06	27·38	28·22	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·24	10·54	28·99	30·04	29·51	32·51	32·44	32·47	.....	.....	No drainage system. Some of the large villages have gutters for flood-water, but these are to carry off heavy rainfall. These drains often carry the ordure of the village into the drinking supply.	Water-supply is sufficient. Steps have been taken for the improvement of water-supply in Devgiri, Yellápur, Bail-Madápur, Kanvalli, Basápur, Kerimattibalti and Keugond, &c.	There is no domestic cleansing and conservancy, no place set apart for natural purposes. Manure heaps exist in the village site.	The introduction of Village Sanitation Act into Agasi, Hattimattur and Guttal is under reference. Steps were taken to check Rinderpest. Directions given by the Veterinary Doctor were printed and circulated through all the villages.
·26	8·13	30·89	31·14	31·13	33·95	33·55	33·75	.....	469 15 2	No drainage system has been introduced.	The water-supply is deficient in some villages of the táluka, and especially in the Northern part of the taluka.	In some villages the sweeping of the streets is seldom performed, waste water not properly carried away. In some villages no land is set apart for natural purposes.	The amount in the 12th column is spent on water-supply. A Sanitary Committee at Hulgur is under consideration.
·30	6·61	24·71	24·14	24·42	26·54	26·45	26·49	.....	.....	No drainage system in any of the villages.	Water-supply is deficient in 8 villages.	Lands are not set apart for natural purposes. Existence of manure heaps in the village sites.	During the year, Rs. 967-10-1 were spent on water-supply and Rs. 380-2-11 on the eradication of prickly-pear. A Sanitary Committee exists in Ron.
·42	8·87	29·63	29·17	29·41	33·84	31·98	32·91	.....	737 0 0	No drainage system has been introduced.	Except in 10 or 12 villages, the water-supply is not pure being from tanks. People are averse to contribute towards constructing draw-wells.	In Kalghatgi the sweeping of streets is performed by Mahars. In other villages, it is done by the rayats and it is not satisfactory.	Rs. 503 have been spent on water-supply and Rs. 234 have been spent on the Sanitary Committee establishment, Kalghatgi, as a Local Board contribution.
·20	8·67	23·62	24·64	24·11	27·55	27·74	27·64	.....	.....	No drainage system. Some of the large villages have gutters for flood-water, but these are to carry off heavy rainfall. These drains often carry the ordure of the village into the drinking water-supply.	Water-supply is not sufficient in all the villages except on the bank of the Tungbhadra. All Houde are open. A correspondence for obtaining the Provincial Grant is in progress.	There is no domestic cleansing and conservancy. No place set apart for natural purposes. Manure heaps exist in the village site.	As the villagers refused to pay contribution in advance, every year the introduction of the Village Sanitation Act into Halgeri and Muddenur is likely to fail. Villagers naturally take no interest in sanitary reforms.

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Dhárwár District —Contd.															
153	Kod ... ...R.C.	400·	211·	43,142	41,285	84,427	2,820	45·	1,156	1,223	2,379	93·	...	·27	17·44	·28
154	Hangal ... ... ,,	362·89	245·	37,914	36,592	74,506	3,061	41·	1,033	1,044	2,077	98·	...	·40	18·13	·21
	Total, Dhárwár District.	4,525·	231·	527,632	522,901	1,050,533	45,042	42·	14,975	14,789	29,764	101·	1·91	·21	15·77	1·21
	Bijápur District.															
155	Bijápur (M) ...T.C.	2·12	7,868·	8,526	8,223	16,749	669	39·	293	272	565	107·	5·43	...	16·18	1·25
156	Kaládgi ... ... ,,	·12	38,516·	2,225	2,397	4,622	180	38·	42	92	134	45·	4·54	...	10·82	5·84
157	Hungund ... ...R.C.	518·	198·	51,327	51,567	102,894	3,859	37·	1,393	1,402	2,795	99·	5·12	...	14·94	1·06
158	Muddebihál ... ,,	564·	144·	40,138	41,434	81,572	3,051	37·	1,415	1,403	2,818	100·	13·29	...	15·21	1·21
159	Shindgi ... ... ,,	812·	115·	47,001	46,617	93,618	3,862	41·	1,519	1,395	2,914	108·	8·19	·03	16·51	1·34
160	Bágevádi ... ... ,,	764·	134·	50,631	51,795	102,426	4,092	39·	1,417	1,404	2,821	100·	6·09	·02	13·26	2·08
161	Bijápur ... ... ,,	866·87	100·	43,726	43,300	87,026	3,138	36·	1,036	1,077	2,113	96·	3·48	...	12·86	2·97
162	Bágalkot ... ... ,,	682·38	169·	57,080	57,382	114,462	4,387	38·	1,713	1,654	3,367	103·	6·21	...	14·21	2·19
163	Bádámi ... ... ,,	148·68	168·	50,334	50,171	100,505	4,104	40·	1,497	1,401	2,898	106·	4·75	...	15·71	1·13
164	Indi ... ... ,,	871·	106·	47,142	45,330	92,472	3,732	40·	1,409	1,366	2,775	103·	6·88	...	16·66	1·60
	Total, Bijápur District.	5,757·	138·	398,070	398,216	796,286	31,074	39·	11,734	11,466	23,200	102.	6·59	·01	14·93	1·73
	Kánara District.															
165	Kárwár (M) ...T.C.	11·77	1,209·	7,155	7,360	14,515	484	33·	145	144	289	100·	·48	...	8·60	1·24
166	Kumta (M) ... ... ,,	7·35	1,520·	5,376	5,337	10,713	287	26·	119	103	222	115·	...	...	9·88	3·27

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1896.*

POPULATION FROM					10			11	12	13			14
		All Causes.			MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.					PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·20	9·98	30·79	29·62	28·18	32·10	33·08	32·57	.....	249 15 11	No drainage system. Some of the large villages have gutters to carry away rain-water.	Water-supply fails in some villages.	There is no domestic cleansing and conservancy. No place set apart for natural purpose. Manure heaps exist in the village site.	Steps are being taken where there is money available to dig wells and repair tanks. Steps are being taken to establish Sanitary Committees in Hirekerur, Chickkerur, Masur and Hansabhávi villages under the Act.
·23	8·88	27·35	23·53	27·88	34·87	33·83	34·35	.....	.....	Do. ...	Water-supply is good.	Do. ...	The introduction of Village Sanitation Act into Alur is under reference. The people have refused to pay contribution, but Mr. Jambhekar, Mámlatdár, Hangal, has promised to urge the advantage of Sanitary Reforms.
·28	8·97	28·31	23·28	28·1	30·97	30·56	30·7						
·72	10·15	34·37	33·08	33·73	32·14	29·93	31·0	7 11 6	4,491 0 4	Some masonry gutters were built in the Juma Masid and new Bazár.	Some old wells were cleaned and repaired.	People make their own arrangements to keep their houses and compounds clean.	...
·64	7·14	18·88	38·3	28·39	25·62	29·20	27·4	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
·17	5·87	27·14	27·29	27·16	23·91	24·47	24·1	.....	.....	There are no drains.	There is still a deficiency of water in many villages.	There is practically no domestic cleansing or conservancy.	3 new wells have been constructed by Táluka Local Boards.
·27	4·47	35·25	33·86	34·55	25·99	25·15	25·56	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	7 wells have been constructed by Táluka Local Boards.
·19	4·85	32·32	29·92	31·13	27·32	26·73	27·17	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	8 wells have been constructed by Táluka Local Boards.
·27	5·19	27·87	27·11	27·54	25·57	25·23	25·3	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	11 wells have been constructed by Táluka Local Boards.
·37	4·59	23·69	24·88	24·28	25·32	25·13	25·2	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	9 wells have been constructed by Táluka Local Boards.
·26	6·56	30·04	28·82	29·43	27·0	26·52	26·77	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	8 wells have been constructed by Táluka Local Boards.
·29	6·95	29·74	27·92	28·83	30·06	29·08	29·57	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	10 wells have been constructed by Táluka Local Boards.
·28	4·60	29·80	30·13	30·01	30·08	30·69	30·3	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	10 wells have been constructed by Táluka Local Boards. Sanitary Committees have been introduced in 2 villages of the District.
·27	5·56	29·48	28·79	29·13	27·06	26·61	26·8						
...	9·58	20·27	19·57	19·91	19·57	17·79	18·67	784 14 0	2,396 10 7	No difficulty is experienced in draining the rain-water to the sea. A sum of Rs. 550 was provided in the Budget for draining the sea water accumulating in the Koney Ngla and the work was to be carried out by Public Works Department, but owing to certain difficulties the work was not executed.	The water-supply is good and sufficient for the requirements of the town.	Public and private latrines are cleaned by Municipal sweepers and the night-soil is deposited in pits dug for the purpose outside the town. The street sweeping and refuse collected in dust-bins and in other places are burnt or utilized for reclaiming the lowlying places.	The town is clean. No special measures seem to require for the sanitary improvement of the town.
·28	7·28	22·14	19·89	20·72	23·07	20·98	22·03	112 8 0	1,563 9 1	...	...	Some marsh are to be filled in.	Steps are being taken to fill up the marshes by the Municipality.

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *Registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the*
the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town or Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total Number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.
	Kánara District—contd.															
167	Kárwar ... ...R. C.	267·23	144·	19,053	19,645	38,698	1,460	37·	538	441	979	121·	·59	·08	12·98	1·03
168	Kumpta ... ... ,,	222·65	233·	25,035	27,044	52,079	2,005	38·	658	578	1,226	113·	...	·01	9·53	2·30
169	Ankola ... ... ,,	367·	100·	18,797	18,140	36,937	1,232	33·	415	357	772	116·	...	...	12·18	1·18
170	Honáwar ... ... ,,	446·	209·	28,970	30,430	59,400	2,438	41·	709	687	1,396	103·	...	...	11·17	1·90
171	Bhatkal ... ... ,,			16,155	17,962	34,117	1,565	45·	433	401	834	107·	...	·03	11·28	2·19
172	Sirsi ... ... ,,	775·	80·	37,265	25,769	63,034	1,510	23·	821	727	1,548	112·	...	...	15·13	·52
173	Siddápur ... ,,	239·	163·	22,624	16,456	39,080	1,319	33·	598	573	1,171	104·	...	·06	19·62	·79
174	Yellápur ... ... ,,	589·	58·	10,552	7,682	18,234	614	33·	435	356	791	122·	·82	...	28·13	·55
175	Mundgod ... ... ,,			8,522	7,541	16,063	527	32·	348	284	632	123·	1·87	·7	27·33	·31

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1896*—continued.

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
		All Causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.			Net receipt of each Circle from Conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			Measures taken for sanitary improvements of Circle.
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			a.	b.	c.	
										In drainage.	In water-supply.	In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·49	10·12	28·24	22·45	25·29	24·62	21·28	22·95	.....	.....	There seem to be no noteworthy defects in drainage.	Villages derive their drinking water-supply from wells and tanks. Water-supply is sufficient. The Local Board have 11 wells and 3 tanks which are repaired annually. There are no principal defects in the water-supply.	The Local Board have no provision for conservancy in their Budget. In the villages the people themselves take care about cleansing, &c., in the neighbourhood. Hence there is no noteworthy defect in the domestic cleansing and conservancy.	No measures were called for to be taken anywhere in the Local Board Circle.
·29	11·61	26·28	21·37	23·73	29·28	23·18	26·13	.....	.....	There is no defect in the drainage in this táluka as most of the villages are situated on higher ground than the level of the sea. The whole of the surplus rain-water is drained off into the sea by natural channels.	Water-supply is sufficient and good.	Domestic cleansing is fairly kept up by the people.	In some big villages where the cattle-sheds are close to human habitation, the people are warned to cleanse the stalls as often as possible.
·47	7·08	22·08	19·68	20·91	24·77	21·49	23·17	.....	211 8 10	The natural surface drainage is good. There are no side-gutters.	A supply of water is sufficient and generally good.	The sweepers are employed to remove filth and keep the streets of the town of Ankola clean. There are public latrines.	Rs. 31-11-1 were spent o water-supply.
·25	10·18	24·47	22·58	23·50	29·61	24·48	26·84	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 192-5-11 were spent on water-supply.	In some villages habitations are kept dirty by storing manure, animal dung, &c., within their precincts in their close contiguity.	While the Mámlatdár is on tour, he gives warnings, actually sees that the surroundings of houses, whenever he stops in any village, are kept clean.
·29	10·67	26·80	22·32	24·47	29·40	24·05	26·58	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. do.	Do. do.
·27	8·63	22·03	28·21	24·56	26·41	31·39	28·60	.....	.....	.....	.....	Roads and open places in Bhatkal are swept by the Municipal sweepers. Private compounds are generally kept clean by the villagers.	The defects, as regards drainage, cannot be removed.
·38	9·11	26·43	34·82	29·96	28·12	36·64	29·43	.....	171 15 0	The drainage in Siddápur is carried out of Local Board Funds. The side gutters in the Bazár road have been constructed with laterite stones, &c. The minor lanes are attended by villagers themselves. The houses are scattered over area, built on the slopes of Hill sides in the vicinity of gardens and paddy fields. Thus they have natural drainage.	In many villages properly well-built wells are required to secure pure potable water. A well at Menshy was constructed and Golemaki Houd was completed. The estimates for the Kadkeri and Dodmane wells are sanctioned.	The house refuse and manure are stored close to houses being unknown of its evils. Improvement in this respect has often to be secured by the Mámlatdár in his official visits.	In the year under report Rs. 426-15-0 were expended on conservancy and drainage. In Siddápur two sweepers are entertained all the year round at a cost of Rs. 120. In Bilgi one sweeper is entertained for eight months at a cost of Rs. 50. Rs. 400 15 8 ,, 63 8 0 } were spent on water-supply. Menshy well and Golemaki Houd respectively.
·33	13·55	41·22	46·34	43·38	35·16	40·87	32·09	.....	249 4 0	.....	Good...	The people are in the habit of cleansing their houses, but the fact that they erect cattle-shed close to their houses comes in the way of sanitation.	The Bombay Village Sanitation Act is not introduced in the villages of this táluka, as there is no such village in the táluka to carry out the principals of this Act conveniently. During his tour the Mámlatdár and Police advise the people to keep the houses far from filth; there are no village sites, except a few villages in the Táluka Division. People have generally built their houses in gardens and paddy lands. Under these circumstances much cannot be done in sanitary improvements.
·81	8·65	40·84	37·66	39·34	43·29	43·09	43·27	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. do. ...	Do. do.

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the*
the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Kánara District—contd.															
176	Haliyál ... ... R.C.	980·	64·	16,106	14,941	31,047	1,103	35·	587	610	1,197	96·	1·44	...	28·12	1·19
177	Supa ... ... „			18,631	13,608	32,239	563	17·	366	348	714	105·	...	...	15·32	·44
	Total of Kánara District.	3,911·	114·	234,241	211,915	446,156	15,107	33·	6,172	5,609	11,781	110·	·27	·03	15·17	1·29
	Surat District.															
178	Surat (M.) ... T. C.	3·	36,210·	55,724	52,907	108,631	3,690	33·	2,057	1,826	3,883	112·	3·81	1·75	24·62	·17
179	Bulsár (M.) ... T. C.	2·50	5,885·	7,227	7,487	14,714	543	36·	249	192	441	129·	1·90	·48	17·19	·82
180	Olpád ... ... R. C	323·	206·	32,775	33,885	66,660	2,647	39·	1,167	1,163	2,330	100·	2·04	·93	26·13	·34
181	Mándvi ... ... „	280·	192·	27,056	26,881	53,937	2,679	49·	921	893	1,814	103·	·22	·70	31·02	·15
182	Chorási ... ... „	107·	471·	24,746	25,710	50,456	1,906	37·	932	947	1,879	98·	3·25	1·13	27·65	·40
183	Bárdoli ... ... „	222·	378·	42,972	41,139	84,111	3,848	45·	1,411	1,356	2,767	104·	0·68	0·74	30·28	0·11

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1896*—continued.

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
		All causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.					Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvements of Circle.
·22	7·57	36·45	40·83	38·55	33·28	34·47	33·85	.....	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
·09	6·29	19·64	25·57	22·14	22·27	26·46	24·04	.....	.....	.....	.....	One sweeper is employed to remove filth, &c., and keep the town of Supa clean.	.....
·31	9·34	26·34	26·47	26·41	28·09	27·33	27·73						
·23	5·16	36·91	34·51	35·74	28·68	29·88	29·26	36,340 3 6	2,66,955 4 5	The drainage is defective so far as removal of sullage water from private houses is concerned.	Water-supply bad. Scheme for supplying the city with good potable water was prepared and sanctioned by Government. The water-works are in progress.	The Municipality see to the cleaning of the privies, but question of removing sullage water is under consideration.	A project of water-supply has been prepared, sanctioned and the work of supplying the city with water is in progress.
·38	8·90	34·45	25·64	29·97	24·49	22·84	23·65	724 0 0	5,175 0 2	Masonry open drains throughout the town are required.	Water-supply at Bulsár is fair and sufficient; there is no defect.	An additional latrine is needed.	The Municipality has engaged several Bhangis to clear privies of Municipality as well as of private persons.
·39	5·12	35·61	34·32	34·95	42·07	41·11	41·59	.....	.....	In the village of Kareli, water is stagnant in fields. The drain or great Khâda requires to be excavated. Likewise a drain requires to be constructed at Veluk near the tank to drain off stagnant water at the village outskirt.	Tank water is scarce. The water in the tanks rapidly dries up and the well water is brackish.	The people in the circle are in the habit of storing manure in their vádas, they require to be taught to store it outside the village.	There are new wells sunk and old wells repaired this year. The number of tanks and drains deepened this year was 6 and 7 respectively, including private enterprize. About 100 manure heaps were removed. The area cleansed of rank vegetation growth hedges was 2 miles.
·43	1·11	34·04	33·22	33·63	34·67	32·92	33·79	.....	.....	.....	Sources of water-supply are chiefly needed in this hilly táluka, mostly populated by the Káliparaj people destitute of means sufficient to subscribe as ryots contribution; and hence this want is supplied especially with the aid of Government grant of village water-supply.	.....	.....
·55	4·26	37·66	36·83	37·24	38·80	36·25	37·50	.....	.....	.....	Many wells in the táluka badly want railings.	People accumulate house and yard sweepings.	Instructions are given to villagers to burn their house and yard sweepings daily, and Rs. 3,329 have been spent on water-works, Rs. 490 in digging new wells, &c., and Rs. 2,839 in repairs, &c., cleansing old wells, &c. Arrangements have been made to make railings to wells wanting them.
0·40	·69	32·84	32·96	32·90	33·86	34·03	33·94	.....	.....	In some villages there are small nálas where water stagnates and causes a nuisance in the monsoon.	.....	Existence of dung-heaps and dung-pits in the back compounds of houses. Absence of systematic arrangements for (daily) street sweepings.	(*a*) The Local Board does its best to remedy defects when funds permit, and popular contributions in reasonable proportion to the total expenditure are offered. (*b*) Water-supply is good.

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town or Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total Number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.
	Surat District.—contd.															
184	Jalálpur ... R. C.	189·	416·	37,312	41,336	78,648	3,516	44·	1,492	1,391	2,883	107·	1·14	·60	31·90	·23
185	Chikli ... ... „	167·	367·	30,619	30,696	61,315	2,757	44·	1,249	1,208	2,457	103·	1·94	·46	34·71	·18
186	Bulsár ... ... „	205·50	355·	34,731	38,379	73,110	3,061	41·	1,278	1,172	2,450	109·	·60	·17	28·90	·19
187	Párdi ... ... „	163·	357·	28,379	29,863	58,242	2,655	45·	925	866	1,791	106·	1·34	·19	24·00	·21
	Total Surat District ...	1,662·	390·	321,541	328,283	649,824	27,302	42·	11,681	11,014	22,695	106·	1·76	·79	28·37	·22
	Broach District.															
188	Broach (M) ...T. C.	1·68	23,891·	20,768	19,369	40,137	1,217	30·	747	656	1,403	113·	8·24	...	21·85	·07
189	Jambusar (M) ... „	·54	22,351·	6,139	5,931	12,070	439	36·	211	218	429	96·	1·82	...	16·32	1·74
190	Broach ... ... R. C.	300·32	242·	37,103	35,634	72,737	3,465	47·	1,642	1,550	3,192	105·	1·73	·26	39·62	·05

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle rom, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1896*—continued.

10							11	12	13			14
POPULATION FROM					MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.				PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	All Causes. Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvements of Circle.
·31	2·48	39·99	33·65	36·66	37·58	33·77	35·57	.....	.....	No drainage throughout the táluka.	.....	.....	As usual a certain amount of money is reserved for any useful suggestions made by touring officers of the Sanitary Department. Special attention is paid to remarks made by them in the visit books of villages and, as far as and as soon as practicable, they are acted upon. As for cholera, village officers were strictly ordered to act up to the instructions conveyed by the Sanitary Department for its cure, *viz* :—Providing medicines to sufferers, keeping their clothes and surroundings clean and burning or burying the rubbish. Sulphur, disinfecting powder, tar &c., were purchased at the cost of the Local Board and supplied to the villages where the epidemic was found.
·32	2·46	40·79	39·35	40·07	30·99	30·26	30·63	.....	.....	.....	.....	No separate land has been assigned for obeying calls of nature.	A visitor's book is kept at every village and sanitary defects are noted therein.
·37	3·28	36·80	30·54	33·51	32·62	30·88	31·71	.....	.....	No drainage works are carried out. The greater part of the táluka is in want of it.	There is throughout the táluka good and sufficient water-supply except on the southern side where the quality is not very healthy.	Nothing more could be done than what the people do through persuation.	The Táluka and District Officers when visiting the villages impress upon the minds of the people advantages to be derived from sanitary improvements.
·53	4·48	32·59	29·00	30·74	27·17	26·05	26·60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A visitors' book is kept at all villages, and Sanitary defects are noted therein by the visiting officers. They, being properly attended to, are removed in course of time. People are instructed to keep their houses and yards clean. The overhanging branches of trees over wells are cut off. The plants in the tubing of wells are eradicated. The greater portion of prickly-pears is destroyed.
·38	3·40	36·33	33·55	34·92	33·03	31·67	32·34	37,064 3 6	2,73,130 4 7				
·30	4·49	35·96	33·87	34·92	22·01	21·42	21·72	.....	2,017 12 11	There is no artificial drainage except open gutters.	In some quarters many of the wells are brackish.	Many of the lanes and small roads especially those immediately below the Fort or those which have open spaces near them are very foul smelling in the early morning. There is no Halálkor service for internal cleansing, and complaints have recently been received about the insufficiency of the private agency.	Two large new wells with good and abundant water have just been completed. Inquiries are being made as to the general feeling with regard to the manner in which the Bhangis do their private work and, if there is general discontent, a halálkor service may be ultimately introduced.
·17	15·49	34·37	36·76	35·54	40·56	39·62	40·09	.....	1,928 14 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
·32	1·90	44·25	43·49	43·88	43·58	40·92	42·28	.....	.....	A few villages appear to be in need of drainage channels, as water accumulates in and near village sites.	In one or two places the well water is brackish.	.....	.....

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle; and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Broach District —continued.															
191	Wágra ... ...R.C.	308·	119·	19,095	17,844	36,939	1,705	46·	723	725	1,448	99·	1·11	·22	36·03	·08
192	Amode ... ... ,,	176·	219·	19,927	18,618	38,545	1,852	48·	772	684	1,456	112·	...	·26	35·08	·15
193	Jambusar ... ... ,,	372·46	188·	36,490	33,834	70,324	3,119	44·	1,401	1,194	2,595	117·	...	·17	34·01	...
194	Ankleshvar... ... ,,	294·0	240·	22,387	21,892	44,279	1,947	43·	1,010	994	2,004	101·	2·53	1·17	33·54	·18
195	Hánsot ... ... ,,			13,024	13,395	26,419	1,089	41·	56	560	1,125	100·	1·70	1·06	31·42	1·02
	Total Broach District...	1,453·	235·	174,933	166,517	341,450	14,833	43·	7,071	6,581	13,652	107·	1·98	·38	33·23	·21
	Kaira District.															
196	Kaira (M.)... ... T.C.	·28	36,075·	5,021	5,080	10,101	277	27·	174	124	298	140·	1·78	·50	17·91	·20
197	Nadiád (M.) ... ,,	·33	88,012·	15,038	14,006	29,044	979	33·	690	637	1,327	108·	1·37	1·46	33·40	·79
198	Borsad (M.) ... ,,	·19	63,994·	6,271	5,888	12,159	684	56·	308	247	555	124·	·24	...	17·93	·24
199	Kapadvanj (M.) ... ,,	·23	64,369·	6,866	7,939	14,805	478	32·	187	172	359	108·	·27	...	21·14	...

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1896*—continued.

10								11	12	13			14
POPULATION FROM					MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.			Net receipt of each Circle from Conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on Conservancy.	PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			Measures taken for sanitary improvements of Circle.
Injuries.	All other causes.	All Causes.			All Causes.					a.	b.	c.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			In drainage.	In water-supply.	In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·46	1·30	37·86	40·63	39·20	42·58	42·48	42·53	.....	.....	The larger portion of the Wâgra Tâluka, principally that to the west and south, is water-logged and drainage channels are the most pressing want of the circle.	Good water is very scarce in the coast villages owing to the proximity of the sea.	There is no organized conservancy in rural tracts.	Special grants for repairs to tanks in the coast villages of the Wâgra Tâluka, on which the people of those villages are dependant for their supply of drinking water, are being annually sanctioned by the District Board.
·18	2·10	38·74	36·73	37·77	43·56	42·48	43·04	.....	.....	Drainage channels are required at Kolavana, Keslu, Danda, Ghamnad Matar, Dhansoli, Samiala, Kothi, Vatursa, Itola, Anor, Ninum, Ochhan and Karena.	Two wells, one for Bhungis at Dora, and another at Wantarsa.	.....	Provision has been made in the Budget for the wells at Dora and Wantarsa. A drain was excavated at Pursa at the expense of Rs. 253-12-10.
·46	2·26	38·39	35·23	36·00	42·36	40·85	41·63	.....	.....	A large number of villages in the táluka is in need of drainage channels, as water accumulates around village sites. But funds are not enough to meet the cost.	.....	Villages are now properly cleansed, but surroundings are dirty.	As funds permit drainage channels are taken in hand. New wells are constructed, and in the sea-coast villages, tanks are deepened to store up rain water. Patels are ordered to keep villages as clean as possible. Offenders are prosecuted.
·58	7·25	45·11	45·45	45·25	42·35	41·02	41·69	.....	.....	There are no serious defects.	.....	.....	Two important drainage channels were excavated by the Public Works Department during the year which must promote public health in the villages traversed by them.
·42	6·96	43·38	41·86	42·58	42·38	38·29	40·31						
·38	3·80	40·42	39·52	39·98	40·96	39·48	40·24	.....	3,946 11 4				
·20	8·91	34·65	24·41	29·50	38·44	35·04	36·73	.....	4,575 0 0	.....	There are only two wells supplying sweet water for drinking purposes. The supply however is not satisfactory.	.....	The river Watrak flowing close to the town wall supplies good water for domestic purposes.
·51	8·16	45·88	45·48	45·69	44·15	45·62	44·86	1,640 0 0	9,233 9 9	The drainage for carrying away the surplus water of Nadiád is defective. The Sanitary Engineer is of opinion that it should be lowered by two feet.	.....	The site for the disposal of night-soil too close to the town.	The Municipality have spent Rs. 686-7-6 in repairing and cleaning drinking wells. A sum of Rs. 87-3-4 is expended in repairing the road-side gutters, and in providing drawing materials, &c., to the surveyor employed for making a project of a circular drain round the town. The Municipality is trying to acquire a field on a higher level and at a greater distance for the disposal of night-soil in shallow trenches.
·58	26·65	49·11	41·95	45·64	38·90	37·87	38·41	9 9 0	2,425 14 2	.....	.....	A few more latrines dust-bins and urinals are wanted.	One new paka latrine was constructed on the east-south corner of the town, and 4 more dust-bins were purchased during the year under report.
·27	2·57	27·24	21·67	24·25	39·18	31·00	35·87	2,413 1 8	2,413 1 8	.....	.....	.....	The Civil Surgeon of Kaira having suggested some improvement to be made in the privy grounds erected outside the Ghanchi-bari gate, the suggestions were carried out and a sum of Rs. 337-1-2 was expended towards the same.

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentry and Diarrhœa.
	Kaira District—contd.															
200	Mehmadabad ...R.C.	173·72	473·	42,639	39,622	82,261	2,841	34·	1,752	1,497	3,249	117·	1·35	·22	31·83	·27
201	Nadiád ... ... ,,	223·67	635·	75,388	66,648	142,036	4,961	34·	3,193	2,722	5,915	117·	1·76	·05	33·90	·15
202	Borsad ... ... ,,	217·81	688·	80,021	69,942	149,963	5,819	38·	2,689	2,459	5,148	109·	·72	·14	25·55	·11
203	A'nand ... ... ,,	243·	698·	91,571	78,187	169,758	6,477	38·	3,306	2,765	6,071	119·	·59	·27	27·42	·20
204	Thásra ... ... ,,	253·	377·	50,870	44,735	95,605	3,092	32·	2,483	1,767	4,250	140·	·83	1·04	39·57	·37
205	Kapadvanj ... ,,	279·77	309·	45,471	41,246	86,717	2,860	32·	1,634	1,253	2,887	130·	·81	·21	28·55	·03
206	Mátar ... ... ,,	217·	364·	41,410	37,670	79,080	2,015	33·	1,495	1,357	2,852	110·	·29	·05	31·15	·09
	Total Kaira District ...	1,609·	541·	460,566	410,963	871,529	31,083	35·	17,911	15,000	32,911	119·	·93	·50	30·20	·19

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1896*—continued.

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
		All Causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five Years.			Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·44	5·38	41·09	37·78	39·49	41·78	39·47	40·68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The Talátis and Patels of the táluka are instructed to take as much care as possible for the improvement of their villages; every year some new wells with drains, &c., are made.
·46	5·32	42·35	40·84	41·64	38·80	37·56	38·22	.....	.....	No system of drainage throughout the táluka.	.....	There is no arrangement for village conservancy except in a few large villages where the conservancy is pretty fairly attended to by the village people.	Sanitary Committees have been established in Chaklasi and Alina. Bhangis have been employed to sweep and clean the villages. Roads are repaired. In Chaklasi and Alina, where there are Sanitary Committees, the expenditure on conservancy was Rs. 266-3-0. Throughout the rest of the táluka, there was no expenditure on conservancy. Out of Rs. 5,369-8-7, Rs. 5,103-5-7 have been spent in water-supply.
·36	7·45	33·60	35·16	34·33	32·14	31·85	31·99	.....	.....	Water lodges at the entrances of the villages of Pamol, Khadol and Napa Wanta.	Wells need to be sunk for Dheds and Bhangis at Khadol, A'mod, Kasubad, Alarsa, Mujkuva, Ras, and tanks at Surkuva and Harkhapura require deepening.	There is no satisfactory arrangement for cleaning. Some villages are cleaned by private arrangement, but the work is not done satisfactorily. Lands are set apart for storing manure in 41 villages and for natural purposes in 38 villages. Similar arrangement is needed for some of the other villages.	Village Officers are ordered to be more careful about cleanliness in their villages and whenever the táluka officers visit the villages, they direct their attention to this matter and punish offenders by Criminal prosecution. In villages where Police Patels are specially empowered under the Village Police Act, they are warned to be alive to their duty in this matter. Government were pleased to set apart lands for necessary purposes in 38 villages and for storing dung-heaps in 41 villages. There are no waste lands available in the remaining villages to be set apart for such purposes. Inquiries are however in progress to provide such lands in other villages.
·34	6·94	36·10	35·36	35·76	33·77	32·36	33·12	.....	.....	The storm water of Chaklasi and other villages passes through Boriani and Kanajri to Bakrol, a Gáekwári village. The water-course is raised up at one place and bunds are raised across the course so the water remains logged near the water of Boriavi; there is a similar complaint at Sandesar.	.....	.....	.....
·28	2·36	48·81	39·50	44·45	37·74	32·75	35·41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	During the year, a suitable place of land has been purchased by the Thásra Sanitary Committee for the deposit of manure heaps at a cost of Rs 110.
·28	3·41	35·93	30·38	33·29	35·08	31·45	33·35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·45	4·03	36·10	36·02	36·06	43·08	40·16	41·69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	For drainage (Kano) are dug where necessarily required and for water-supply tanks are deepened, and new wells sunk, and for such works items are entered every year in Budget estimate.
·37	5·77	38·89	36·50	37·76	35·59	33·25	34·59	4,062 10 8	18,647 9 7				

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *Registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATH PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town or Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total Number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Panch Mahâls District.															
207	Godhra (M) ... T. C.	·17	86,417·	7,286	7,405	14,691	517	35·	419	333	752	125·	9·12	10·55	25·73	1·56
208	Dohad (M) ... ... ,,	·17	76,088·	6,340	6,595	12,935	496	31·	247	185	432	133·	·70	·15	31·62	·08
209	Godhra ... ...R. C	597·83	155·	49,701	43,139	92,840	3,155	33·	1,309	1,083	2,392	120·	·34	·66	23·82	·10
210	Dohad ... ... ,,	599·83	175·	28,105	27,636	55,741	2,514	45·	823	806	1,629	102·	1·54	...	26·71	·02
211	Jhâlod ... ... ,,			24,872	24,451	49,323	2,094	42·	704	672	1,376	104·	·20	·12	26·97	...
212	Kalol ... ... ,,	415·	211·	24,390	22,720	47,110	1,825	38·	1,025	918	1,943	111·	1·42	1·08	37·47	...
213	Halol ... ... ,,			21,379	19,362	40,741	1,820	44·	608	529	1,137	114·	·10	...	27·20	...
	Total Panch Mahâls District...	1,613·	194·	162,073	151,308	313,381	12,331	39·	5,135	4,526	9,661	113·	1·09	·87	27·74	·11
	Ahmedabad District.															
214	Ahmedabad (M)... T. C	2·20	65,541·	73,973	70,219	144,192	4,414	30·	3,256	3,280	6,536	99·	1·17	·15	29·20	1·16
215	Gogo (M) ... ... ,,	·75	8,849·	2,911	3,726	6,637	241	36·	150	165	315	90·	11·30	·45	25·33	1·51
216	Viramgam (M) ... ,,	·61	38,027·	11,588	11,609	23,197	605	26·	483	486	969	99·	2·29	·17	29·62	·39
217	Dholka (M) ... ,,	·75	21,992·	7,925	8,569	16,494	661	40·	318	306	624	103·	4·19	·97	21·22	1·69
218	Ahmedabad Cantonment.	...	.....	2,161	1,415	3,576	52	14·	28	19	47	147·	...	...	1·07	...

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1896*—continued.

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
		All Causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.					Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvements of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·14	4·29	57·51	44·97	51·19	38·84	27·82	33·28	163 0 0	2,529 7 10	The conditions of natural drainage are excellent.	There is plenty of pure water available throughout the town.	The state of conservancy is fair, but in some parts of the town there are private sweepers who are not under proper supervision and the dirty habits of the Ganchis who form the bulk of the population render constant supervision, a necessity.	The roads are being raised in the centre to allow rain-water to drain away easily. Steps are also being taken to set apart places for public latrines.
·31	·54	38·96	28·05	33·40	41·80	29·26	35·64	365 4 0	1,624 11 2	.....	Good water-supply for potable purposes.	.....	Arrangements are in contemplation for improving the water-supply.
·21	·63	26·34	25·10	25·76	18·57	18·83	18·46	.....	.....	Drainage is good, as there is natural drainage in almost the whole of the táluka.	The water-supply in the táluka is plentyful, the principal sources of water being wells, tanks and rivers. As funds permit, every year some new wells are made and existing wells and tanks repaired.	There is no regular system for cleaning the villages, but in some villages there are Bhungis who do this work by private arrangements.	Overgrown hedges have been pruned and prickly-pears removed.
·23	·72	29·32	29·16	29·22	23·98	23·16	23·57	.....	.....	.....	In several villages water-supply is insufficient.	.....	New wells are every year constructed from the Local Funds.
·20	·40	28·30	27·48	27·80	20·78	19·59	20·19						
·53	·74	42·02	40·41	41·24	26·77	26·19	26·51	.....	.....	Drainage is good as there is natural drainage.	The water-supply in the taluka is plentiful, the principal sources of water being wells, tanks and rivers. As funds permit every year some new wells are made and existing wells and tanks repaired.	There is no regular system for cleaning the village, but in some villages there are Bhungis who do this work by private arrangements.	Overgrown hedges have been pruned and prickly-pears removed.
·20	·41	28·44	27·32	27·91	23·81	23·24	23·54						
·25	·76	31·68	29·2[illegible]	30·82	24·88	23·32	24·12	528 4 0	4,154 3 0				
·27	13.27	44·01	46·71	43·32	42·54	45·19	43·79	57,239 0 0	90,965 0 0	Except Khadia Zilla in which the drainage system is extended, the rest of the city requires drainage.	.....	.....	1. Water works completed. 2. Drainage scheme extended to Khadia Zilla. In all 4,402 houses connected with drainage. 3. Drainage of Gosayji Maharaj Temple completed. 4. Experimental sewerage farm.
·45	5·42	51·52	44·28	47·46	37·10	30·60	33·45	.....	.....	Not received.			
·25	9·05	41·08	41·86	41·77	52·72	51·85	52.29	7,621 4 8	8,759 9 6	Improvement of the gradient of the circuitous channel round the city walls, widening of Hebatpur channel which drains off the water coming from the north-eastern corner of the táluka, diversion of this water from above the Railway line towards the west of the town.	A good water-supply,	A regular drainage is necessary throughout the town so as to stop the production of bad gases which are at present produced by the existence of cesspools, &c.	The improvement of water works is in progress. The trial of a well is to be made next hot weather to find out potable water as the past trials have proved unsuccessful.
·36	9·40	40·13	35·71	37·83	44·04	38·74	41·29	4 0 0	3,856 2 1	Want of a drainage channel to drain off monsoon water.	Water-supply from wells is abundant, but its quality is not good. A few public wells require paka drain to prevent soakage of waste water.	.....	Prickly-pears are nearly destroyed. Public wells are periodically cleaned and repaired, some of the public wells are provided with paka drains. The Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, has prepared plans and estimate for the western drainage channel, and steps are taken to provide money for the work from Municipal Local and Provincial Funds.
...	3·07	12·35	13·42	13·[illegible]	11·5[illegible]	18·27	14.54	1,231 10 3	2,752 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *Registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATH PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town or Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total Number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.
	Ahmedabad District —continued.															
219	Daskroi ... ...R. C.	345·80	426·	76,921	70,569	147,490	4,817	32·	2,870	2,283	5,153	125·	·72	·17	33·32	...
220	Gogo ... ... „	223·25	118·	13,435	12,949	26,384	1,092	41·	341	295	636	115·	1·44	·34	19·68	·49
221	Dhandhuka ... „	1,098·	113·	64,228	60,698	124,926	5,330	42·	2,388	2,134	4,520	111·	1·86	·15	24·98	1·23
222	Sánand ... ... „	360·	244·	44,690	43,399	88,089	2,375	26·	1,339	1,121	2,460	119·	1·09	·04	25·95	·06
223	Viramgam ... „	676·39	180·	63,209	58,857	122,066	4,162	34·	2,419	2,197	4,616	110·	3·07	·48	30·37	·10
224	Prantej ... ... „	449·	258·	59,137	56,998	116,135	3,652	31·	2,119	1,752	3,871	120·	1·63	·90	29·84	·10
225	Dholka ... ... „	664·25	153·	52,799	48,943	101,742	3,220	31·	1,710	1,503	3,213	113·	1·49	·25	28·11	·08
	Total Ahmedabad District	3,821·	241·	472,977	447,951	920,928	30,621	33·	17,419	15,541	32,960	112·	1·68	·32	28·61	·46

BOMBAY PRESIDECY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them during the year 1896*—continued.

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
		All causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.			Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			Measures taken for sanitary improvements of Circle.
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			a.	b.	c.	
										In drainage.	In water-supply.	In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·23	·49	37·31	32·35	34·93	36·53	34·02	35·32	.....	.....	This is no drainage.	.....	.....	Sanitary Committees were established in the villages of Bareja and Uvarsad in November 1895 and they are working well. Proposals have been submitted for the establishment of Sanitary Committees in Kuha and Vehelal. Arrangements are in progress for assigning land for Ukardas (manure heaps) in some villages where land has not been assigned for the purpose. Prickly-pears and rank vegetation have been destroyed in all villages, and the villagers are advised to keep surroundings of wells and tanks clean.
·37	1·78	25·38	22·78	24·10	26·72	24·79	25·77	.....	.....	...	The water-supply is sufficient but the quality is bad. Step wells should be changed to wells. Tanks in nearly 10 to 12 villages require excavation.	The villages are nearly all full of dirt and dust. Places should be reserved for latrines. The Talukdárs should be asked to get the places of Ukarda cleaned by farmers every week.	.....
·40	7·56	37·14	35·15	36·18	33·52	33·54	33·54	.....	.....	.....	Water is very scarce in the eastern portion of the Circle which consists of saltish soil.	Keeping of cattle and dung-hills near or in human dwellings.	In view of the income and local necessities, provision is made in the annual Budget for Sanitary improvement.
·24	·54	29·96	25·13	27·92	35·09	31·54	33·34	.....	.....	Flood water from Palodia and other Gáekwári villages towards Ghuma, Gohani, Nidhrad and Sánand, &c.	Want of wells at Juda, Shiawada, Johadpur, Lilapur, &c.	Want of lands available for dung-heaps in the villages mentioned below:— Surkhej, Rethal, Makhiav, Chorvadadra, Visalpur, Morasar, and a few others.	(a) The work of draining the flood water from several villages round Sánand is a very big and important one which was thought to be carried out from the Provincial Funds or by the Public Works Department. (b) Inquiries are being made to remedy the defects regarding the wells at Juda, &c. (c) No waste lands are available for dung-heaps near these villages. A correspondence is in progress for removal of tannery Vats at Sarkhej, as the tanners, although ordered to remove the Vats have not done so.
·12	3·67	38·27	37·32	37·81	42·55	42·06	42·32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·23	·63	35·83	30·73	33·33	33·83	29·93	31·91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
·43	1·21	32·38	30·70	31·57	36·57	34·95	35·79	.....	.....	Rain water remains collected in low ground in the villages of Bavla Badarkha, Rampur Taloda and Talajda for want of drains.	As brackish water only is obtained from wells sunk in the villages in the west of the táluka, people depend upon the tank water for their drinking water-supply. But as most of the tanks dry up in the sommer, scarcity of drinking water is felt.	In many villages sites have not been set apart for purposes of nature and stacking manure heaps.	Prickly-pear and rank vegetation have been destroyed in almost all villages of the táluka. Drain for conveying off rain water that formerly collected in the site of Sindhraj has been constructed during the year under report. Wells in the villages of Wantaman, Ambaliala, Jhekda, Rajoda, and Pisawada have been repaired and cleaned during this year and uncompleted works of Saregwala well, Kadiyar well and trough, Ambaliala trough, Chalod drain and Ambaliala drain are completed.
·27	4·44	36·82	34·71	35·78	35·73	33·70	34·74	66,095 14 11	1,06,332 15 4				

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town or Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total Number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.
	Karachi District.															
226	Karáchi (M) ...T. C.	766·	12,664·	56,666	40,343	97,009	4,836	49·	2,177	1,733	3,910	126·	...	·87	26·94	1·81
227	Sehwan ... ...R. C.	1,686·	91·	28,823	24,742	53,565	1,429	26·	804	681	1,485	118·	...	·11	25·39	·07
228	Dadu ... ... ,,	1,686·	91·	30,220	25,225	55,445	2,170	39·	638	536	1,174	119·	...	·22	19·89	...
229	Johi ... ... ,,	1,686·	91·	24,436	20,412	44,848	1,103	24·	546	494	1,040	111·	...	·02	22·10	·07
230	Manghand ... ,,	581·	33·	10,480	9,183	19,663	691	35·	389	307	696	127·	...	·10	31·73	·51
231	Kotri ... ... ,,	839·	32·	15,373	12,247	27,620	764	27·	303	254	557	119·	...	·80	18·32	·07
232	Kohistan... ... ,,	2,652·	6·	9,003	7,203	16,206	450	27·	105	92	197	114·	...	·43	10·00	...
233	Karáchi ... ... ,,	1,284·34	18·	13,511	10,111	23,622	316	13·	137	109	246	126·	...	...	9·91	·04
234	Mirpur Sacro ... ,,	1,108·	23·	14,173	11,890	26,063	541	20·	207	174	381	119·	...	·03	13·89	...
235	Tátta ... ... ,,	1,323·	34·	24,896	20,731	45,627	1,128	24·	569	459	1,028	124·	...	·20	19·02	·15
236	Ghorábarí ... ,,	566·	53·	16,805	13,713	30,518	751	24·	350	300	650	117·	...	...	19·43	...
237	Jatí ... ... ,,	2,145·	12·	15,177	12,712	27,889	758	27·	311	214	525	145·	...	·68	17·21	...
238	Mirpur Bathoro . ,,	268·	131·	19,437	15,754	35,191	892	25·	391	385	776	102·	...	·28	21·03	·03
239	Sujáwal ... ... ,,	267·	110·	15,993	13,508	29,501	1,168	39·	347	345	692	101·	...	1·39	20·34	·07
240	Shah Bandar ... ,,	1,388·	20·	15,348	12,898	28,246	702	24·	330	278	608	119·	...	·04	20·22	·04
	Total Karáchi District.	14,115·	39·	310,341	250,672	561,013	17,699	31·	7,604	6,361	13,965	179·	...	·39	21·04	·37
	Hyderabad District.															
241	Hyderabad (M) ...T. C.	...	.....	28,231	26,281	54,512	2,402	44·	1,087	1,054	2,141	102·	...	1·01	27·02	1·96

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them during the year 1895*—continued.

POPULATION FROM.					10			11	12	13			14
					MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.					PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	All Causes. Male.	Females.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvements of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·39	10·30	38·42	42·06	40·31	34·38	40·87	37·08	26,444 2 3	1,16,473 2 7	The whole city is not drained. Shone's drainage system is introduced into the Native town only.	Nil	Private privies of the whole city are not conserved by the Municipality, but the Halalcore service is introduced into the Civil lines, Frere Town, Kamari Sadar Bazar and Presidency quarters.	House connections with the Municipal drains. New water reservoir. Extension of Municipal drainage system to part of the Lyari quarter. Extension of latrine and urinal accommodation covering in nála between Frere and Bandar Roads, Serai quarter.
·37	1·77	27·89	27·52	27·72	24·98	27·85	26·30	18 5 6	4,086 14 5	.....	Wells and tanks are being constructed where necessary. Rs. 1,884-9-7 were spent on repairs to wells in Sehwan and Bubuk towns and also for the improvement of the water-supply including cleaning, repairing and construction of tanks and wells in Sehwan táluka.	The Sanitary condition of the town of Sehwan is not perfect and that of Bubuk fair. Efforts are being made to improve it. Rs. 1,31[illegible]-11 were spent on conservancy of Sehwan and Bubuk towns.	Sanitary Committees have been established in the principal towns. Corrugated iron dustbins were obtained and fixed at the principal parts of Sehwan and Bubuk towns. It is under contemplation to obtain a water-cart for watering the roads at Sehwan and to pave the Bazar of Bubuk towns.
·56	·51	21·11	21·25	21·19	24·22	24·82	24·49	.....	1,380 0 0	.....	Wells and tanks are being constructed where necessary.	.....	Sanitary Committees have been established in principal towns and villages. They look after the cleanliness of their villages. Rs. 112 were spent by Táluka Boards for the improvement of water-supply including cleaning, repairing and construction of tanks and wells.
·49	·51	22·34	24·20	23·19	21·81	24·69	23·12	.....	3,608 0 0	.....	Do. ...	.....	Do. Rs. 3,608 do. do.
·56	2·49	37·12	33·43	35·40	29·01	31·91	30·36	.....	... ..	.....	A new well is required at Petaro, but according to the rules in force the inhabitants have to contribute ¼ share of the expenses. It will be constructed soon after the above share is got.	.....	Sanitary Committees have been appointed and sweepers entertained at the cost of Rāj Mahájan in 5 villages.
·36	·62	19·71	20·74	20·17	21·47	21·23	21·40						
·25	1·48	11·66	12·77	12·16	8·11	8·75	8·39						
·30	·17	10·14	10·78	10·41	9·47	8·70	9·19	.....	.....	No drainage system.	.....	No provision for sullage-water. No Halalkore system.	Sanitary Committees have been formed in two principal villages.
·57	·08	14·6	14·63	14·62	13·83	12·53	13·23						
·50	2·65	22·83	22·14	22·53	20·24	19·97	20·12	.....	3,172 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do.
·43	1·44	20·85	21·88	21·30	23·27	21·51	22·48	.....	1,061 0 0	Do. ...	No proper water-supply except the Kotri water which gets impure during the end of cold season.	Do. ...	Arrangements are being made to provide wells.
·43	·50	20·4	16·83	18·82	18·05	17·31	17·71	.....	.....	The whole country is water-logged. The malaria prevalent would be abated if water were prevented from lodging in the large marshes. Rough estimate of cost of measures needed Rs. 5,00,000.	The water-supply is fairly good but would be improved if each of the 500 villages & hamlets had a paka well. Approximate cost five lacks.	The utilization of the vicinity of houses for latrines and the non-removal of excreta and offal to a distance from the village.	Repairs to certain wells made, and measures taken for the construction of new wells. Steps have been taken to introduce the act in one more village.
·2	·43	20·12	24·44	22·05	26·55	24·69	25·72						
·51	1·15	21·70	25·54	23·46	20·20	19·32	19·80						
60	·64	21·50	21·55	21·53	20·39	16·75	18·73						
·44	2·65	24·50	25·38	24·89	23·50	24·40	23·89						
·55	8·73	37·50	40·11	39·28	37·90	38·85	38·36	308 8 0	29,983 8 0	.....	.....	.....	The important Sanitary work of under-ground sewrage system is in contemplation. The levels of the town proper have been taken and plotted on the maps and sent to Mr. Ault of Messrs. Shone & Company for a complete design. The levels of the katcha and market quarters are being taken.

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Hyderabad District—continued.															
242	Hyderabad ... R. C.	404·	166·	37,166	30,243	67,409	960	14·	534	322	856	166·	...	·16	12·06	...
243	Shâhdâdpur ... ,,	733·	91·	37,803	29,601	67,404	922	13·	857	636	1,493	135·	...	·13	21·68	·04
244	Hala ... ,,	531·	172·	49,908	41,459	91,367	1,609	17·	805	604	1,409	133·	...	·35	14·60	·01
245	Tando Allahyar... ,,	697·	108·	40,815	35,099	75,914	1,048	13·	616	456	1,072	135·	...	·11	12·79	·05
246	Kandiâro ... ,,	315·	176·	29,219	26,482	55,731	1,364	24·	544	433	977	126·	...	·41	16·76	·05
247	Naushâhro ... ,,	532·	171·	47,802	43,174	90,976	1,845	20·	778	651	1,429	120·	...	·32	14·99	·02
248	Maro ... ,,	704·	81·	31,737	26,705	57,642	1,283	22·	580	450	1,030	129·	...	·17	17·12	...
249	Sâkrand ... ,,	1,390·	44·	34,088	28,162	62,250	1,377	20·	808	683	1,491	118·	...	·11	23·41	·02
250	Guni ... ,,	989·	80·	44,257	35,682	79,939	1,380	17·	609	477	1,086	138·	...	·10	12·97	·08
251	Dero Mohbat ... ,,	670·	64·	23,617	19,411	43,028	580	13·	371	252	623	147·	...	·12	13·79	·02
252	Tando Bago ... ,,	709·	89·	35,337	28,461	63,798	703	11·	516	351	867	147·	...	·25	12·81	·02
253	Badin ... ,,	795·	92·	40,912	32,954	73,866	841	11·	557	405	962	138·	...	·14	12·27	...
	Total Hyderabad District	8,469·	104·	480,322	403,514	883,836	16,214	18·	8,662	6,774	15,436	127·	...	·25	16·01	·15
	Thar and Párkar District.															
254	Umarkote (M) ... T. C.	...	...	2,065	1,633	3,698	126	34·	71	56	127	127·	...	2·97	31·37	...

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1896*—continued.

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
		All Causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1000 during previous five years.			Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			Measures taken for sanitary improvements of Circle.
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·22	·25	14·37	10·65	12·69	12·46	10·38	11·53	.....	.....	No drains ...	Danger of pollution by soakage from cesspools to a few wells in the neighbourhood of Hála town.	.....	The mukhtiárkars when on tour explain the advantages of cleanliness to villagers, and take steps to have rubbish, &c., removed. The bazár will be soon paved and roofed in Hála town.
·21	·09	22·67	21·49	22·15	17·67	18·04	17·82	.....	.....				
·24	·22	16·13	14·57	15·42	15·51	15·10	15·32	102 0 0 Hála and Matiári Municipalities.	2,222 0 0				
·41	·76	15·09	12·99	14·12	14·11	12·22	13·24	12 0 0 Tando Adam and Tando Allahyar, Municipalities.	3,491 0 0				
·23	·07	18·60	16·35	17·53	28·27	14·54	31·75	.....	438 0 0	No sewarage system.	Surroundings of wells in danger. Pollution by surface soakage from contiguous stables to these wells.	Rubbish is not properly disposed of, being deposited (unburnt) in hollows in and around the town, near the canals and in some cases near inhabited dwellings.	Sanitary Committees have been formed for some of the most important towns in the Division. Sweepers are engaged to remove the rubbish, refuse and night-soil of the town which is then used in some cases as manure in the fields. Attention is paid to the cleansing and repairs of drinking wells. Steps are being taken to sink pacca wells at the places where needed.
·34	·03	16·52	15·08	15·71	21·51	20·78	21·16	.....	2,244 0 0				
·43	·14	18·63	16·98	17·87	21·94	22·45	22·17	.....	358 0 0				
·34	·08	23·70	24·25	23·95	20·42	20·81	20·59	.....	204 0 0				
·37	·08	13·76	13·37	13·56	18·03	16·11	17·18	.....	84 0 0	.....	More wells are required and are being supplied gradually. Two wells will be constructed during the current year, one at Ballal and the other at Gulamshah Bagrani at a cost of Rs. 1,200. Canal water is used for drinking purposes when available.	Domestic clansing and conservancy are fairly effectively performed by the villagers themselves.	A Sanitary Board has been established at Bulri, but owing to the objection of the villagers has been allowed to remain in abeyance and no expenditure has been incurred by the Board. The Panchâyat arrange for the Conservancy of the village.
·51	·07	15·71	12·98	14·50	14·18	12·67	13·53	.....	168 0 0	.....	No wells are at present required. Canal water is used for drinking purposes when available.	Regular sweepers are employed only in the villages of Matli and Tando Gulamali. Elsewhere the domestic cleanliness is performed by villagers themselves.	A Sanitary Board has been appointed for the village of Matli.
·33	·19	14·60	12·33	13·59	14·18	11·74	13·09	.....	903 12 0	.....	Canal water is used for drinking purposes when available. One well will be sunk during the current year at Tando Bago.	Do. do. at Tando Bago and Bago Khavai. Do. do. do.	Do. do. for Tando Bago.
·39	·12	13·61	12·29	13·02	15·25	13·84	14·62	.....	944 0 0	.....	Canal water is used for drinking purposes when available. Three wells will be sunk during the current year. One at Fazal Magsi, another at Haji Nur Mahomed Shâh and the third at Mittu.	Do. do, at Badni Talhar and the village of Nindo Shahor. Do. do. do.	Do. do. for Badni, Talhar and Nindo Shahor.
·34	·71	18·08	16·79	17·42	18·34	17·77	18·08						
...	...	34·38	34·29	34·34	38·26	34·99	37·05	.....	1,065 0 0	No sewerage system. No need of this system owing to the situation of the town on sand-hill. The rain-water runs off and soaks into the sand.	The water-supply is abundant, but is rendered impure owing to its subsoil communication with the dirty water of Lamba tank.	.....	With a view to reducing the quantity of water ordinarily standing in the "Lamba," the cold weather supply of the Umarkote Branch of the Thar Canal was cut off at the end of November last. The experiment has not resulted in any perceptible improvement in the health of the people. So far but in order to allow of a free passage of fresh water through the tank, Government have constructed an escape to the Rotewah at an outlay of Rs. 5,300, and it is hoped that these two measures combined will eventually remove the cause of unhealthiness at Umarkot.

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total Number.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Thar and Párkar District—contd.															
255	Umarkot ... T. C.	1,107·	107·	39,273	30,122	69,395	1,198	17·	895	689	1,584	130·	..	·24	21·46	·09
256	Khip ro ... ... „	3,114·	25·	28,871	22,046	50,917	1,190	23·	534	454	988	118·	...	·02	18·32	·04
257	Saughar ... ... „			15,880	12,049	27,929	685	24·	586	460	1,046	127·	...	·11	33·80	·32
258	Mirpur Khas ... „	561·	60·	19,231	14,981	34,212	655	16·	354	289	643	122·	...	·06	18·01	...
259	Chachro ... ... „	1,107·	107·	27,093	22,442	49,535	1,592	32·	546	440	986	124·	...	·57	13·67	·66
260	Mithi ... ... „	8,508·	11·	16,859	14,927	31,786	1,052	33·	363	298	661	122·	...	·53	19·79	·09
261	Diplo ... ... „			13,232	10,519	23,751	587	24·	178	161	339	111·	...	·13	13·60	·72
262	Nagar Párkar ... „			21,945	19,233	41,178	1,480	35·	417	360	777	116·	·12	1·41	16·80	·15
	Total Thar and Párkar District ...	13,290	25·	1,84,449	147,952	3,32,401	8,465	25·	3,944	3,307	7,151	122·	·02	·42	20·06	·09
	Shikárpur District.															
263	Shikárpur (M) ...T. C.	9·50	4,420·	21,145	20,846	41,991	1,846	43·	729	674	1,403	108·	...	1·55	30·74	...

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1896*—continued.

9					10			11	12	13			14
POPULATION FROM					MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.					PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	All Causes.						Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a.	b.	c.	Measures taken for sanitary improvements of Circle.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			In drainage.	In water-supply.	In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·23	·82	22·79	22·37	22·83	19·17	19·89	19·48	.....	30 0 0	No drainage system. Rain water is allowed to run down the streets into pools and pits in the villages until dried up by the action of the sun.	Canal water is used for drinking purposes when available. The water of the Lamba tank at Umarkote stagnates and causes sickness, but this matter is attended to by the Public Works Department; arrangements are also made to provide where possible additional wells at the combined cost of Government, Local Board and the villagers.	The tethering of cattle in close proximity to dwellings and the non-removal of refuse, until visits are paid by the táluka Subordinates.	The Sanitation Act is in force at Nabisar, Chachro, Diplo, Nagar and Mirpur. The Panchâyats spent Rs. 3,191 on conservancy and other sanitary objects, besides the Rs. 742-6-4 were spent by the Local Boards. In large villages sweepers are employed at the cost of Panchâyats who clean the streets, &c. In the desert also conservancy is being attended to, though there is not so much need for it there, as in the Nára Valley Division; the reason being that the villages are situated on sand-hills.
·33	·69	18·50	20·59	19·40	16·97	16·96	16·97	.....	120 0 0				
1·11	2·11	36·29	38·18	37·45	18·70	20·25	19·37	.....	20 11 2				
·58	·14	18·41	19 29	18·79	18·42	12·82	18·15	.....	68 0 0				
·06	·55	20·15	19·61	19·91	13·47	12·74	13·14	.....	20 0 0	No drainage system. No need of any owing to the situation of the villages on sand hills. The rain water runs off and soaks into the land.	The public of these places depend for their water-supply on wells and tanks of which some are masonry built. The water is drinkable in some places and brackish in others. The water of tanks which get filled during the rainy season is used as long as it is available in preference to well water.	Do. do. ..	
·31	·06	21·53	19·96	20·80	21·89	22·51	22·18	.....	.....				
·21	·31	13 45	15·31	14·27	17·91	19·01	18·40	.....	100 0 0				
·19	·19	019·0	18·72	18·87	17·82	18·46	18·13	.....	118 11 2				
·33	·60	21·38	21·68	21·51	17·57	17·86	17·70						
·88	·74	34·48	32·33	33·41	27·71	27·72	27·72	13,678 12 0	30,937 7 8	The sullage water from the houses and waste water from wells, of which there are 200, is at present removed by donkey carts having barrels, but small surface drains laid to proper gradients would effect this much more satisfactorily as the contents of the sullage carts are very often discharged on adjacent roads.	The present plan of lifting water at the public wells by means of the common Persian wheel is defective, in that the wood work soon gets coated with green slime and the parapets round them do not afford sufficient protection from pollution by the throwing in of grain, &c., in performing the religious ceremony known as "Aka.	Satisfactory ...	*Drainage Storm-water.* In the city, this is being satisfactorily effective by paving the streets and lanes with burnt brick laid on edge on a bed of concrete in the form of an inverted arch with a suitable gradient in length, so as to lead the water outside the city culminating in one of the three out-fall reservoirs. Most of the lanes and streets in the town are thus paved and the remainder are being dealt with year by year during 1895-96. Rs. 2,000 were expended on such work. *Sullage and waste water.* In this respect satisfactory progress has been made, in that 14 cisterns at many wells on the eastern side of the city have been abolished and the waste water, instead of being stored near by and percolating back into the wells, is removed direct by means of shallow surface drains of semicircular section to the Aminshah hollow, and then utilized in growing vegetables. *Water-supply.* The two improved wells at Bakarshah and dispensary have been worked throughout the year and are much appreciated by the people. The scheme for providing pure water from a site outside the town is yet under contemplation of the Sanitary Engineer.

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary Defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town or Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Shikárpur District —continued.															
264	Sukkur (M) ...T.C.	...	.....	18,101	18,304	28,935	1,136	39·	420	370	790	114·	...	·66	22·45	·45
265	Larkhána (M) ... ,,	...	.....	6,635	5,375	12,010	553	46·	210	165	375	127·	...	1·42	26·14	·17
266	Shikárpur ... ...R.C.	477·50	94·	23,845	21,083	158	1,465	32·	488	764	955	104·	...	·11	20·12	·04
267	Sukkur ... ... ,,	284·	190·	28,634	25,607	54,241	2,441	45·	740	667	1,407	111·	...	·17	25·17	·02
268	Naushahro ... ... ,,	402·	164·	35,244	30,975	66,219	1,848	27·	636	512	1,148	123·	...	...	16·78	·02
269	Rohri ... ... ,,	1,550·	52·	43,279	37,761	81,040	1,944	28·	657	481	1,138	137·	...	·12	12·55	·48
270	Ghotri ... ... ,,	554·	112·	36,688	31,054	67,742	1,855	27·	850	716	1,566		...	·71	21·91	·03
271	Mirpur ... ... ,,	1,721·	27·	26,383	21,681	48,064	1,168	24·	642	432	1,074	149·	...	·02	22·05	...
272	Ubauro ... ... ,,	450·	90·	22,375	18,545	40,920	709	17·	471	311	782	151·	...	·22	19·56	...
273	Lárkhána ... ... ,,	291·	268·	42,207	35,925	78,132	2,419	30·	903	746	1,649	121·	...	·46	19·80	·06
274	Kambar ... ... ,,	672·	208·	42,331	36,688	79,019	2,088	26·	861	821	1,682	105·	...	·09	20·60	...
275	Rato-dero ... ... ,,			32,897	28,371	86,612	2,140	34·	777	625	1,402	124·	...	·07	22·21	·07

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them, during the year 1896*—continued.

Population from					10			11	12	13			14
		All Causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.					Principal Sanitary Defects of Circle.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from Conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures asked for sanitary improvements of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·69	3·08	23·20	34·15	27·30	23·87	32·49	27·13	50 6 0	17,310 14 5	Drainage requires improving.	.....	Urinals and a proper system of house conservancy wanted.	A. Draining project under contemplation by the Municipality. B. The town has been receiving a supply of good drinking water since August 1895, when the water works were completed and brought into operation. C. Will be taken in hand after the drainage scheme is completed.
·75	2·75	31·65	30·70	31·22	27·28	31·44	29·14	2,538 14 6	6,788 11 7	.....	.....	.....	Streets are being paved still and a drain for the disposal of rain water is being built.
·36	·62	20·47	22·15	21·26	23·02	22·25	22·66	.....	.....	.....	The people depend on well water in cold season and the canal water during the hot season. The private wells are cleaned by the villagers and the Local Fund wells by Local Fund. The roofing of the Local Fund wells has been completed.	There is no regular system of cleanliness. In some villages sweepers are employed at the cost of the Panchâyat for the cleanliness of the village and in others the villagers themselves look after the cleanliness.	The tâluka officials endavour to secure cleanliness and Panchâyats and Heads of villages assist in it.
·46	·13	25·84	26·05	25·94	28·57	29·17	28·85	.....	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do.
·36	·18	18·65	16·53	17·34	22·30	23·05	22·65	.....	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do.
·38	·51	15·18	12·74	14·04	16·91	17·05	16·98	.....	.....	There are no drains.	Water-supply from Local Fund and private wells.	No regular arrangements for conservancy. In some villages the sweepers are engaged, while in others cleanliness is attended to by the villagers themselves.	Water-supply is gradually improving. 8 wells were constructed last year. Village Panchâyats are told to keep sweepers in the villages where possible. The tâluka and village officials are instructed to look after the cleanliness from time to time. Persons have recourse to the fields as they always have done and any number of latrines will not induce them to abandon their old habits. All that can be done is to clear the village of all neighbouring forests.
·34	·13	23·17	23·06	23·12	26·71	26·31	26·53	.....	.....	Same as Rohri Circle.	Same as Rohri Circle.	Same as Rohri Circle.	Same as Rohri Circle.
·21	·06	24·33	19·93	22·35	22·74	22·55	22·66	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	The Panchâyats of Mirpur and Pitafi have engaged sweepers. One more sweeper is to be engaged by the Panchâyat of Pitafi. No arrangement for domestic cleanliness exists.	Same as Rohri Circle. One Sanitary Committee was established at Mirpur in August 1893 and is working fairly.
·24	·15	21·05	16·77	19·11	21·27	20·01	20·70	235 13 6	234 11 3	Same as Rohri Circle.	Same as Rohri Circle.	Domestic cleaning is attended to by the Sanitary Committee at Ubauro. In other villages there is no regular arrangement for cleanliness.	Same as Rohri Circle. The Sanitary Committee was established at Ubauro in August 1893 and is working well.
·63	·15	21·39	2 ·77	21·11	24·31	24·89	24·56	.....	470 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Pits in the village of Rashid Wagan, where marsh water accumulated and caused nuisance have been filled up.
·48	·03	20·34	22·38	21·39	21·31	21·91	21·59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Four wells have been repaired.
·41	·13	23·62	22·03	22·88	23·50	22·95	23·26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Seven wells and one tank have been repaired and forest in the villages is cleared.

ANNUAL FROM No. II—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the* *the prinicipal Defects of each Circle and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTH.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000			
Serial Number.	Districts and Town and Rural Circles.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Shikárpur District—continued.															
276	Labdarya ... ... ,,	11·33	137·	33,612	29,047	62,659	2,453	39·	816	699	1,515	117·	...	·03	23·63	...
277	Mehar ... ... ,,			26,336	21,956	48,292	1,618	33·	595	525	1,120	113·	...	·08	22·38	...
278	Kakar ... ... ,,	598·	91·	29,659	25,295	54,954	1,228	22·	507	449	956	113·	...	·09	16·76	...
279	Nasirabad ... ... ,,	11·33	137·	24,232	20,412	44,644	1,458	32·	608	480	1,088	127·	...	·22	23·12	·02
	Total, Shikárpur District	9,277·	98·	493,603	421,455	915,058	28,369	31·	10,910	9,140	20,050	119·	...	·27	20·77	·08
	Upper Sind Frontier District.								N.B.—The total area of the Collectorate includes the area of							
280	Jacobabad ... ...T.C.	...	...	4,605	3 [illegible]	8,258	196	23·	129	106	235	122·	...	...	24·95	...
281	Jacobabad ...R.C.	455·	87·	22,657	17,339	39,996	1,125	28·	494	419	913	118·	...	·10	22·45	·03
282	Kashmore ... ... ,,	863·	62·	30,002	23,979	53,981	1,158	21·	594	489	1,083	121·	...	·63	18·77	·13
283	Thul... ... ... ,,	821·	54·	24,120	20,736	44,856	1,263	28·	571	475	1,046	120·	...	..	22·72	...
284	Shahadadpur ... ,,	724·	37·	14,847	12,531	27,378	826	30·	381	324	705	118·	...	·29	24·80	·04
	Total, Upper Sind Frontier District ...	2,863·	60·	96,231	78,238	174,469	4,568	26·	2,169	1,813	3,982	119·	...	·26	21·87	·05
											The area	of the	town	of J	acoba	bad is
	Total of all Town and Cantonment Circles in the Presidency.	116·83	19,724·	1,287,324	1,017,049	2,304,373	68,228	29·	45,733	40,007	85,740	114·	1·71	·70	17·59	2·33
	Total of all Rural Circles in the Presidency.	1,24,013·17	133·	8,450,062	8,065,911	16,515,973	623,619	37·	266,725	244,007	510,732	109·	1·90	·30	22·50	1·86
	Grand Total for the Presidency.	1,24,130·	151·	9,737,386	9,082,960	18,820,346	691,847	36·	312,458	284,014	596,472	110·	1·88	·34	21·90	1·92

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the Receipts and Expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them during the year 1896*—concluded.

9					10			11	12	13			14
POPULATION FROM					MAIN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.					PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	All Causes. Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·45	·06	24·28	24·0	24·18	21·18	21·4	21·31	.....	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Pits near the village of Dokri where storm water accumulated and caused nuisance have been filled up. 8 wells have been repaired and the forest in the village is cleaned.
·52	·21	23·59	23·91	23·19	28·67	30·47	29·47	.....	180 0 0	No sewrage system.	Good water is needed in many villages. Wells are to be built in several villages.	The people make their own arrangements for domestic cleansing and conservancy.	The village Sanitation Act is in force in Mehar. 3 sweepers are appointed by Raj Mahajan and 8 sweepers are maintained by Local Fund for cleansing Government buildings. In villages people make their own arrangements for scavenging and sweeping streets. It is proposed to maintain sweepers in large villages.
·42	·13	17·09	17·75	17·40	26·13	26·84	26·46	.....	120 0 0	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ...	The village Sanitation Act is in force in Khairpur Town. Two sweepers maintained by Local Board for cleaning Government Buildings. In some villages sweepers are appointed by Raj Mahájan and in others people make their own arrangement for conservancy and domestic cleanliness. It is proposed to maintain sweepers in large villages.
·72	·29	25·09	23·52	24·37	23·0	22·93	22·98	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do. ..	The village Sanitation Act is in force in Warah and it has been made applicable to Nasirabad. Sweepers are engaged by Raj Mahájan in some villages. It is proposed to maintain sweepers in large villages.
·44	·34	22·10	21·69	21·91	23·42	23·91	23·65						
Kohistan hills which are included in respective tálukás.													
·12	3·39	28·01	29·02	28·46	31·27	33·40	32·27	1,550 3 6	8,210 13 4	The drainage system is a very limited one and is confined to open road-side nalás and gutters. These are not always kept as clean as they should be, and the system of covering them at crossings by slabs of wood is defective.	Some of the wells are brackish.	Some defects are generally observable in native town. Cattle, etc., are kept in dwelling houses and cleanliness is not sufficiently observed.	No new sanitary work was executed during the year. The Halalkore system was introduced during 1894-95. The expenditure on account of this establishment during the year under report was Rs. 1971-9-4.
·15	·10	21·80	24·17	22·82	17·12	19·33	18·08	.....	.....	.....	The principal defect under this head is that the district is not provided with sufficient wells and steps are being taken to build more wells; but a great draw-back to well sinking is that wells frequently turn out brackish and the water is unfit for use.	.....	9 wells were sunk during the year in Jacobabad, Thul and Kashmore tálukás; and 35 wells were repaired. Cleansing of villages is generally done by the people themselves. In some, the Panchayats have engaged sweepers for this purpose. As usual the táluka officials continue to look after the cleanliness and keep the persons alive to the advantages of cleanliness. Forests round 454 villages were cleared and hollows filled in. Two sweepers were engaged in Thul Táluka during the year.
·31	·22	19·80	20·39	20·06	18·87	19·14	18·88						
·29	·31	23·67	22·91	23·32	20·46	21·60	20·93						
·55	·07	25·66	25·86	25·75	20·93	22·03	21·48						
·30	·33	22·54	23·17	22·82	20·34	21·72	20·95						
included in the táluka of Jacobabad.													
·44	14·44	35·53	39·34	37·21	29·98	34·44	32·22						
·31	4·05	31·56	30·24	30·92	29·70	28·65	29·20						
·33	5·32	32·09	31·27	31·69	29·62	29·37	29·57						

ANNUAL FORM No. III.—DEATHS *registered in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1896.*

1	2	3												4	5
No.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	No.
	Western Registration District.														
1	Khándesh	6,072	4,057	4,836	6,016	5,809	3,261	4,737	6,566	4,882	3,850	3,414	3,448	56,948	1
2	Násik	3,480	2,934	3,413	3,163	3,252	2,839	3,301	3,809	2,682	2,402	2,770	2,762	36,807	2
3	Thána	2,741	2,986	2,637	1,852	1,971	2,028	1,848	2,691	1,600	1,373	1,729	1,953	25,409	3
4	City of Bombay	2,138	2,224	2,504	2,528	2,392	2,001	2,257	2,627	2,593	2,831	2,865	6,090	33,050	4
5	Kolába	1,912	2,061	2,091	1,353	1,257	1,280	1,721	1,759	1,422	1,034	1,136	1,323	18,349	5
	Central Registration District.														
6	Ahmednagar	2,039	1,820	2,009	2,373	2,665	2,974	5,704	4,476	2,490	1,952	1,895	1,883	32,280	6
7	Poona	2,466	2,319	2,727	3,627	4,222	2,864	4,384	5,286	2,633	2,208	2,089	2,338	37,163	7
8	Sholápur	1,921	1,682	1,517	1,528	1,652	1,487	2,237	2,453	2,014	1,690	1,349	1,356	20,886	8
9	Sátára	2,834	3,037	3,018	2,835	4,000	3,696	4,709	4,836	3,751	3,300	2,667	2,788	41,471	9
10	Ratnágiri	2,401	2,830	3,505	2,212	2,088	1,934	2,384	2,272	1,867	1,672	1,696	1,893	26,754	10
	Southern Registration District.														
11	Belgaum	2,015	2,373	2,610	2,028	2,418	3,371	3,449	3,069	2,251	2,172	2,046	2,445	30,147	11
12	Dhárwár	2,269	2,421	2,477	2,282	2,475	2,317	2,566	2,705	2,104	2,153	2,853	3,142	29,764	12
13	Bijápur	1,428	1,393	1,780	2,503	3,097	2,358	2,622	2,013	1,512	1,499	1,435	1,560	23,200	13
14	Kánara	1,179	1,225	1,098	748	796	816	1,005	1,104	841	784	949	1,236	11,781	14
	Gujarát Registration District.														
15	Surat	1,685	2,112	2,352	2,196	2,339	1,860	2,024	1,886	1,638	1,486	1,577	1,540	22,695	15
16	Broach	1,114	1,030	1,239	1,167	1,033	871	2,022	1,367	1,072	1,008	904	825	13,652	16
17	Kaira	2,966	2,858	2,960	2,735	2,879	2,693	3,950	3,030	2,285	2,324	2,179	2,052	32,911	17
18	Panch Mahals	794	950	1,145	832	724	579	929	864	623	826	756	639	9,661	18
19	Ahmedabad	3,548	2,825	3,133	2,918	3,049	2,987	3,161	2,719	2,288	2,053	2,084	2,195	32,960	19
	Sind Registration District.														
20	Karáchi	1,929	1,377	1,219	1,076	973	950	911	702	906	1,055	1,273	1,594	13,965	20
21	Hyderabad	2,415	2,187	1,706	1,221	1,098	1,200	860	786	757	932	1,076	1,198	15,436	21
22	Thár and Párkar	942	1,202	1,003	765	596	507	381	226	245	329	392	503	7,151	22
23	Shikárpur	2,770	1,809	1,576	1,357	1,474	1,830	1,522	1,414	1,372	1,697	1,570	1,659	20,050	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	706	350	280	291	279	348	264	243	254	331	336	300	3,982	24
	Total for the Presidency...	53,764	50,122	52,835	49,606	52,538	46,951	58,948	58,903	44,082	40,961	41,040	46,722	5,96,472	
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month	2·86	2.66	2·81	2·64	2·79	2·49	3·13	3,13	2·34	2·18	2·18	2·48	31·69	

ANNUAL FORM No. IV—DEATHS *registered according to Age in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1896.*

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
No.	Districts.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		No.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Western Registration District.																					
1	Khándesh	7,638	6,661	8,881	8,530	1,708	1,585	764	695	458	633	1,593	1,815	1,856	1,899	1,999	1,301	2,021	1,257	3,221	2,933	1
2	Násik	4,667	3,938	5,114	5,300	1,236	1,256	524	497	324	513	1,163	1,382	1,341	1,226	1,354	929	1,178	824	2,035	2,006	2
3	Thána	1,925	1,677	2,241	2,310	924	831	409	330	309	391	1,165	1,493	1,609	1,492	1,621	1,080	1,431	1,033	1,410	1,728	3
4	City of Bombay	3,783	3,413	1,533	1,648	627	706	699	736	837	857	2,812	2,176	2,403	1,454	1,795	1,033	1,354	842	2,250	2,092	4
5	Kolába	1,709	1,456	1,560	1,501	608	591	296	248	239	285	798	948	958	866	941	666	1,022	743	1,357	1,557	5
	Central Registration District.																					
6	Ahmednagar	4,809	3,616	3,889	3,813	1,028	954	484	446	336	472	1,024	1,150	1,164	998	1,106	811	1,065	828	2,124	2,163	6
7	Poona	3,688	2,892	3,899	3,653	1,013	952	564	571	638	752	1,648	1,829	1,951	1,644	1,738	1,350	1,763	1,298	2,567	2,753	7
8	Sholápur	2,627	2,402	2,571	2,594	673	589	308	259	183	219	750	766	759	759	822	662	852	688	1,252	1,451	8
9	Sátára	4,471	3,457	4,224	3,991	1,575	1,304	784	701	853	913	1,616	1,874	1,648	1,541	1,714	1,523	1,772	1,652	2,720	3,138	9
10	Ratnágiri	2,024	1,732	1,599	1,678	658	616	338	305	448	432	1,088	1,221	1,289	1,296	1,186	1,014	1,500	1,293	3,252	3,785	10
	Southern Registration District.																					
11	Belgaum	2,524	2,224	3,418	3,601	1,363	1,287	606	450	278	281	1,056	1,328	1,238	1,200	1,328	1,028	1,273	993	2,133	2,538	11
12	Dhárwár	3,612	2,908	3,334	3,372	970	951	491	440	295	460	1,150	1,454	1,097	1,283	1,148	912	1,157	1,052	1,721	2,017	12
13	Bijápur	1,907	1,573	2,177	2,392	1,258	1,125	547	413	170	181	952	1,126	1,077	1,155	1,178	881	1,023	831	1,445	1,779	13
14	Kánara	1,454	1,269	623	632	219	226	170	152	161	233	605	779	823	661	795	453	596	431	726	773	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																					
15	Surat	2,502	2,100	2,082	2,061	693	738	360	327	343	235	883	1,148	1,043	1,014	1,008	812	1,059	775	1,714	1,704	15
16	Broach	1,853	1,679	1,467	1,378	297	269	175	177	145	135	604	643	547	566	626	450	621	486	796	798	16
17	Kaira	3,671	3,301	3,341	3,702	732	589	499	395	456	302	1,572	1,330	1,846	1,463	1,921	1,237	2,032	1,374	2,141	2,501	17
18	Panch Mahals	923	820	881	933	303	264	174	113	146	96	398	432	575	504	596	347	569	380	570	638	18
19	Ahmedabad	3,240	2,917	2,828	2,568	888	770	740	607	713	548	1,857	1,564	2,018	1,731	1,964	1,504	1,708	1,466	1,468	1,866	19
	Sind Registration District.																					
20	Karáchi	2,062	1,798	1,060	1,010	334	338	206	173	189	214	668	684	788	680	702	427	587	318	1,008	719	20
21	Hyderabad	1,357	1,146	1,369	1,336	567	488	302	186	254	232	945	874	1,134	855	946	527	762	441	1,026	789	21
22	Thár and Párkar	796	706	498	433	204	182	136	95	120	106	376	361	406	354	366	270	359	225	724	475	22
23	Shikárpur	2,639	2,383	1,498	1,382	581	450	258	239	286	251	959	1,045	1,191	1,005	1,065	672	980	633	1,453	1,169	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	528	409	334	306	145	141	57	56	45	59	162	154	186	194	190	121	189	109	233	264	24
	Total for the Presidency...	36,069	55,997	60,421	59,029	18,604	17,202	9,891	8,611	8226	8,840	25,844	27,586	28,947	25,340	28,108	20,016	26,862	19,972	39,480	41,427	
	Ratio per 1,000 living ...	194·32	184·47	56·67	53·06	13·65	13·73	9·63	10·85	10·61	12·71	16·73	16·35	19·07	19·58	23·97	22·96	46·57	49·72	93·21	83·79	...

ANNUAL FORM NO. V.—DEATHS *registered according to* CLASSES *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1896.*

1	2	3					4					5				
No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1891.					Number of Deaths registered.					Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
		Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.
	Western Registration District.															
1	Khándesh	112,049	1,260,341	642	87,287	1,460,319	3,034	53,898	5	11	56,948	27·07	42·76	7·78	0·12	39·00
2	Násik	42,059	784,713	1,188	13,127	841,087	1,626	35,137	22	22	36,807	38·65	44·77	18·51	1·67	43·76
3	Thána	36,682	729,178	42,533	10,574	818,967	1,089	23,111	1,090	119	25,409	29·68	31·69	25·62	11·25	31·02
4	City of Bombay... ...	155,247	568,516	29,712	52,669	806,144	8,241	21,128	1,025	2,656	33,050	53·08	37·16	34·50	50·43	40·99
5	Kolába	28,938	561,609	879	3,353	594,779	759	17,519	23	48	18,349	26·23	31·19	26·16	14·31	30·85
	Central Registration District.															
6	Ahmednagar	47,071	834,787	5,234	564	887,656	1,636	30,599	35	10	32,280	34·75	36·65	6·69	17·35	36·36
7	Poona	51,200	1,002,248	4,911	3,090	1,061,449	1,341	35,664	95	63	37,163	26·19	35·58	19·34	20·39	35·01
8	Sholápur...	53,971	695,384	647	253	750,255	1,377	19,466	23	20	20,886	25·51	27·99	35·54	79·05	27·83
9	Sátára	43,256	1,181,540	425	290	1,225,511	1,232	40,218	4	17	41,471	28·49	34·04	9·41	58·62	33·84
10	Ratnágiri	79,673	1,021,997	4,142	50	1,105,862	1,836	24,903	15	...	26,754	23·04	24·37	3·62	...	24·19
	Southern Registration District.															
11	Belgaum	80,484	924,892	5,809	268	1,011,453	2,476	27,548	112	11	30,147	30·76	29·79	19·28	41·04	29·81
12	Dhárwár	131,000	915,898	3,441	194	1,050,533	3,470	26,037	82	175	29,764	26·49	29·52	23·83	...	28·33
13	Bijápur	88,522	706,957	774	33	796,286	2,377	20,902	17	4	23,200	25·72	29·56	21·96	...	29·13
14	Kánara	26,460	404,208	15,444	44	446,156	551	10,884	345	1	11,781	20·82	26·93	22·34	22·73	26·41
	Gujarát Registration District.															
15	Surat	52,307	584,348	875	12,794	649,824	1,789	20,614	16	276	22,695	34·20	35·28	42·66	21·57	34·92
16	Broach	71,263	248,998	88	21,101	341,450	2,741	10,834	...	77	13,652	38·46	43·51	...	3·65	39·98
17	Kaira	77,443	791,685	2,222	179	871,529	2,678	30,189	43	1	32,911	34·58	38·13	19·35	5·59	37·76
18	Panch Maháls	18,651	283,488	48	11,194	313,381	594	9,065	..	2	9,661	31·84	31·97	...	0·18	30·82
19	Ahmedabad	90,487	828,382	808	1,250	920,928	2,803	30,025	7	20	32,960	32·13	36·25	8·66	16·00	35·78
	Sind Registration District.															
20	Karáchi	453,188	100,646	2,447	4,732	561,013	10,360	3,413	53	139	13,965	22·86	33·91	21·66	29·37	24·89
21	Hyderabad	691,948	175,000	179	16,709	883,836	11,102	4,233	1	100	15,436	16·04	24·19	5·59	5·98	17·46
22	Thar and Párkar	185,942	91,301	8	55,150	332,401	3,779	2,148	...	1,224	7,151	26·32	23·53	...	22·19	21·51
23	Shikárpur	723,661	182,906	83	3,408	915,058	15,349	4,585	3	113	20,050	21·06	25·07	36·14	33·16	21·91
24	Upper Sind Frontier	155,408	18,606	50	405	174,469	3,509	470	...	11	3,982	22·53	25·21	...	27·16	22·82
	Total of the Presidency ...	3,501,910	14,897,629	122,089	298,718	18,820,346	85,746	5,02,590	3,016	5,120	5,96,472	24·48	33·74	24·70	17·14	31·69

N.B.—This and all the other statements refer to Natives only and not to Europeans. Hindu include Hindus of all Castes, Jains, Brahmins and aboriginals. In the Western, Central, Southern and Gujarát Registration Districts aboriginals are included among Hindus and in Sind among Mahomedans. "Other Castes" include Bhudhists Jews, Sikhs, Parsees and unspecified.

ANNUAL FORM NO. VI.—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the* DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1896.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							12
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.					All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							No.
							Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
							Male.	Female.												For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	
	A—DISTRICTS.																				
	Western Registration District.																				
1	Khándesh	1,403,661	1,739	1,276	41,871	4,552	7	9	260	55	331	5,313	55,082	1·24	0·91	29·83	3·24	0·23	3·79	39·24	33·89	1
2	Násik	791,708	991	669	24,175	3,649	6	5	122	44	177	4,921	24,582	1·25	0·85	30·53	4·60	0·22	6·22	43·67	35·77	2
3	Thána	788,904	1,449	68	18,352	1,289	17	27	231	163	438	3,052	24,648	1·84	0·09	23·26	1·63	0·54	3·87	31·24	24·66	3
4	Kolába	571,607	1,224	147	12,183	1,546	12	4	181	68	265	2,474	17,839	2·14	0·26	21·31	2·70	0·46	4·32	31·21	27·62	4
	Central Registration District.																				
5	Ahmednagar	887,162	2,687	44	18,306	2,472	5	2	147	30	184	5,808	29,501	3·21	0·05	21·87	2·95	0·22	6·94	35·24	36·29	5
6	Poona	890,094	5,882	95	21,341	2,652	9	11	185	24	229	2,332	32,831	6·61	0·10	25·43	2·97	0·25	2·62	37·98	31·16	6
7	Sholápur	648,186	756	4	12,891	1,494	8	...	119	19	146	1,461	16,752	1·17	...	19·89	2·30	0·23	2·25	25·84	32·92	7
8	Sátára	1,175,342	3,416	53	29,925	3,282	7	10	220	52	289	2,701	39,726	2·90	0·05	25·46	2·79	0·25	2·35	33·80	31·40	8
9	Ratnágiri	1,081,468	292	206	18,007	2,578	5	2	125	192	324	4,775	26,182	0·27	0·19	16·65	2·38	0·30	4·42	24·21	21·82	9
	Southern Registration District.																				
10	Belgaum	949,856	2,889	392	13,173	3,715	30	44	229	40	343	7,900	28,412	3·04	0·41	13·87	3·91	0·36	8·32	29·92	29·43	10
11	Dhárwár	928,179	1,738	203	15,039	945	26	52	154	17	249	8,120	26,294	1·87	0·22	16·20	1·02	0·27	8·75	28·33	30·98	11
12	Bijápur	774,915	5,137	5	11,611	1,318	15	29	129	30	203	4,227	22,501	6·63	0·01	14·98	1·70	0·25	5·45	29·04	26·79	12
13	Kánara	430,928	113	13	6,534	521	10	24	80	23	137	3,952	11,270	0·27	0·03	15·52	1·24	0·33	9·39	26·77	28·19	13
	Gujarát Registration District.																				
14	Surat	526,479	709	317	15,505	115	12	3	164	34	213	1,521	18,371	1·33	0·60	29·45	0·22	0·40	2·89	34·89	33·97	14
15	Broach	289,243	324	129	10,272	48	1	6	75	34	116	931	11,820	1·12	0·45	35·51	0·17	0·40	3·22	40·87	42·40	15
16	Kaira	805,420	742	215	24,342	139	15	19	206	58	298	4,336	30,372	0·92	0·27	30·39	0·17	0·37	5·38	37·70	35·72	16
17	Panch Mahálś	285,755	199	118	7,903	10	2	1	49	24	76	171	8,477	0·69	0·41	27·66	0·03	0·27	0·69	29·66	23·85	17
18	Ahmedabad	725,832	1,188	247	20,872	205	11	13	108	68	200	1,757	24,469	1·64	0·33	28·72	0·28	0·27	2·42	33·66	34·77	18
	Sind Registration District.																				
19	Karáchi	464,004	...	132	9,194	31	2	5	128	75	210	488	10,055	...	0·28	19·81	0·07	0·45	1·05	21·67	21·13	19
20	Hyderabad	863,536	...	168	12,681	22	12	10	130	116	274	150	13,295	...	0·20	15·29	0·03	0·33	0·18	16·03	16·75	20
21	Thar and Párkar... ...	294,491	5	129	6,551	20	1	4	52	52	109	201	7,024	0·02	0·39	19·03	0·09	0·33	0·61	21·37	17·48	21
22	Shikárpur	832,122	...	150	16,756	55	8	3	240	108	359	162	17,482	...	0·18	20·14	0·07	0·43	0·19	21·01	23·20	22
23	Upper Sind Frontier ...	166,211	...	46	3,600	9	3	2	37	9	51	32	3,747	...	0·28	21·71	0·05	0·31	0·19	22·54	20·39	23
	Total of Districts ...	16,515,973	31,471	4,826	371,693	30,676	224	285	3,377	1,335	5,221	66,845	510,732	1·90	0·30	22·50	1·86	0·31	4·05	30·92	29·20	

Annual Form No. VI.—Deaths registered from DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the* DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1896*—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							12
							Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
							Suicide.												From all causes.		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	No.
	B—TOWNS.																				
	Khándesh District.																				
1	Dhulia	21,871	1	66	493	48	1	...	3	...	4	62	674	0·05	3·02	22·54	2·19	0·18	2·83	30·81	33·61	1
2	Nandurbár	7,670	...	9	160	104	...	...	2	2	4	...	277	...	1·17	20·86	13·55	0·52	...	36·10	30·38	2
3	Chopda	15,655	...	22	410	128	1	2	2	...	5	10	575	...	1·40	26·19	8·18	0·32	0·64	36·73	29·83	3
4	Nasirabad	11,462	...	...	337	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	340	...	...	29·40	0·08	0·09	0·09	29·66	29·84	4
	Násik District.																				
5	Násik	24,406	145	10	824	214	...	...	14	...	14	133	1,340	5·94	0·41	33·76	8·77	0·57	5·45	54·90	34·29	5
6	Yeola	18,861	...	...	437	99	...	...	4	...	4	141	681	...	...	23·16	5·25	0·21	7·48	36·10	35·47	6
7	Deválali Cantonment ...	2,293	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	1	30	44	...	...	5·67	...	0·14	13·08	19·19	19·19	7
8	Málegaon do.	3,759	...	8	59	19	...	...	2	...	2	72	160	...	2·13	15·70	5·25	0·58	19·15	42·56	39·11	8
	Thána District.																				
9	Thána	17,455	62	1	219	43	...	...	3	...	3	57	385	3·55	0·06	12·54	2·46	0·17	3·27	22·06	17·53	9
10	Kalyán	12,608	49	3	244	24	..	1	9	...	10	46	376	3·89	0·23	19·36	1·90	0·79	3·64	29·82	21·65	10
11	City of Bombay	806,144	483	689	8,831	2,278	59	36	369	6	470	20,299	33,050	0·60	0 85	10·95	2·83	0.53	25·18	40·99	30·77	11
	Kolába District.																				
12	Panvel	10,417	...	6	106	19	...	...	2	...	2	61	194	...	0·58	10·18	1·82	0·19	5·85	18·62	19·96	12
13	Alibág	5,886	...	14	87	13	...	...	...	...	...	43	157	...	2·38	14·78	2·21	...	7·30	26·67	22·95	13
14	Mahád	6,869	15	...	77	23	...	...	5	2	7	37	159	2·18	...	11·21	3·35	1·02	5·38	23·14	22·71	14
	Ahmednagar District.																				
15	Ahmednagar	36,031	150	1	536	291	2	1	11	2	16	1,168	2,162	4·16	0·02	14·88	8·08	0·44	32·42	60·00	53·48	15
16	Sangamner...	9,733	55	5	265	14	...	...	2	...	2	153	494	5·65	0·51	27·23	1·44	0·20	15·72	50·75	40·79	16
17	Ahmednagar Cantonment.	4,730	...	...	68	10	...	...	2	...	2	43	123	...	...	14·38	2·11	0·42	9·09	26·00	18·18	17
	Poona District.																				
18	Poona	118,657	348	40	1,355	112	6	4	33	1	44	1,264	3,163	2·03	0·34	11·42	0·94	0·37	10·65	26·65	27·50	18
19	Junnar	11,905	88	...	125	29	1	...	1	...	2	172	416	7·39	...	10·49	2·44	0·17	14·45	34·94	30·66	19
20	Poona Cantonment ...	31,134	18	1	310	40	...	...	1	...	1	226	596	0·58	0·03	9·96	1·28	0·03	7·26	19·14	23·86	20
21	Kirkee do. ...	9,749	4	1	95	18	...	...	...	...	...	39	157	0·41	0·10	9·74	1·85	...	4·00	16·10	16·21	21
	Sholápur District.																				
22	Sholápur	61,564	90	4	1,741	114	1	2	25		30	489	2,468	1·46	0·06	28·28	1·85	0·49	7·94	40·08	40·40	22
23	Bársi...	20,552	3	...	697	35	2	...	7	...	9	56	800	0·15	...	33 91	1·70	0·44	2·72	38·92	41·94	23
24	Pandharpur	19,953	131	...	474	126	...	...	8	...	8	127	866	6·57	...	23·76	6·31	0·40	6·36	43·40	47·01	24
	Sátára District.																				
25	Sátára	25,748	102	...	399	184	...	...	12	...	12	153	850	3·96	...	15·49	7·15	0·47	5·94	33·01	29·36	25
26	Karád	12,085	40	...	183	25	...	...	1	...	1	108	357	3·31	...	15·14	2·07	0·08	8·94	29·54	27·64	26
27	Wái	12,436	150	...	265	19	...	...	4	...	4	100	538	12·06	...	21·31	1·53	0·32	8·04	43·26	28·62	27
	Ratnágiri District.																				
28	Vengurla	10,121	...	...	212	30	...	...	3	1	4	81	327	...	...	20·95	2·96	0·39	8·01	32·31	35·27	28
29	Ratnágiri	14,274	...	1	150	55	...	...	2	...	2	37	245	...	0·07	10·51	3·85	0·14	2·59	17·16	19·33	29
	Belgaum District.																				
30	Belgaum	28,342	79	17	381	42	3	1	8	...	12	230	761	2·79	0·59	13·44	1·48	0·42	8·12	26·85	26·99	30
31	Gokák	12,106	30	2	124	89	...	3	6	3	12	115	372	2·48	0·17	10·24	7·35	0·99	9·49	30·73	32·13	31
32	Athni	10,416	136	...	141	62	...	1	5	1	7	125	471	13·06	...	13·54	5·95	0·67	12·00	45·22	36·58	32
33	Belgaum Cantonment ...	10,733	2	2	62	12	...	...	1	1	2	51	131	0·19	0·19	5·78	1·12	0·19	4·75	12·21	16·77	33
	Dhárwár District.																				
34	Dhárwár	32,583	57	1	429	67	1	1	8	2	12	459	1,025	1·74	0·03	13·17	2·06	0·37	14·09	31·46	33.94	34
35	Hubli	52,194	50	6	707	184	4	6	14	1	25	301	1,273	0·96	0·11	13·55	3·53	0·48	5·77	24·39	26·57	35
36	Gadag Bettigeri	23,821	163	6	274	61	2	...	5	...	7	331	842	6·84	0·25	11·50	2·56	0·29	13·90	35·34	29·97	36
37	Ránebennur ...	13,756	...	4	92	16	1	3	1	1	6	212	330	...	0·29	6·69	1·16	0·44	15·41	23·99	25·73	
	Bijápur District.																				
38	Bijápur	16,749	91	...	271	21	2	1	6	3	12	170	565	5·43	...	16·18	1·25	0·72	10·15	33·73	31·94	38
39	Kaládgi	4,622	21	...	50	27	...	...	3	...	3	33	134	4·54	...	10·82	5·84	0·64	7·14	28·99	27·48	39
	Kánara District.																				
40	Kárwár	14,515	7	...	125	18	...	...	...	...	...	139	289	0·48	...	8·61	1·24	...	9·58	19·91	18·67	40
41	Kumta	10,713	...	...	106	35	...	...	1	2	3	78	222	...	...	9·89	3·27	0·28	7·28	20·72	22·03	41
	Surat District.																				
42	Surat	108,631	414	190	2,675	18	4	...	21	...	25	561	3,883	3·81	1·75	24·62	0·17	0·23	5·16	35·74	29·26	42
43	Bulsár	14,714	28	7	253	12	3	...	7	...	10	131	441	1·90	0·48	17·19	0·82	0·68	8·90	29·97	23·65	43
	Broach District.																				
44	Broach	40,137	331	...	877	3	1	2	8	1	12	180	1,403	8·24	...	21·85	0·07	0·30	4·49	34·95	21·72	44
45	Jambusar	12,070	22	...	197	21	...	...	2	...	2	187	429	1·82	...	16·32	1·74	0·17	15·49	35·54	40·09	45
	Kaira District.																				
46	Kaira	10,101	11	5	181	2	...	...	1	1	2	90	298	1·78	0·50	17·91	0·20	0·20	8·91	29·50	36·73	46
47	Nadiád	29,044	40	42	970	23	...	...	15	...	15	237	1,327	1·37	1 46	33·40	0·79	0·51	8·16	45·69	44·86	47
48	Borsad	12,159	3	...	218	3	...	1	5	1	7	324	555	0·24	...	17·93	0·24	0·58	26·65	45·64	38·41	48
49	Kapadvanj	14,805	4	...	313	...	...	...	4	...	4	35	359	0·27	...	21·14	...	0·27	2·57	24·25	35·87	49
	Panch Mahals District.																				
50	Godhra	14,691	134	155	375	23	...	1	1	...	2	63	753	9·12	10·55	25·53	1·56	0·14	4·29	51·19	33·28	50
51	Dohad	12,935	9	2	409	1	...	1	3	...	4	7	432	0·70	0·15	31·62	0·08	0·31	0·54	33·40	35 64	51
	Ahmedabad District.																				
52	Ahmedábád	144,192	164	23	4,211	169	1	...	39	...	40	1,929	6,536	1·17	0·15	29·20	1·16	0·27	13·37	45·32	43·79	52
53	Godhra	6,637	75	3	188	10	2	...	1	...	3	36	315	11·30	0·45	28·33	1·51	0·45	5·42	47·46	33·45	53
54	Viramgám	23,197	53	4	687	9	...	...	5	1	6	210	969	2·29	0·17	29·62	0·39	0·25	9·05	41·77	52·29	55
55	Dholka	16,494	69	16	350	28	1	...	3	2	6	155	624	4·19	0·97	21·22	1·69	0·36	9·40	37·83	41·29	55
56	Ahmedábád Cantonment.	3,576	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	47	...	...	10·07	...	...	5·07	13·14	14 54	56

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the* DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1896*—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							12
							Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
							Suicide.												From all causes.		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	No.
	B.—TOWNS—*continued.*																				
	Karáchi District.																				
57	Karáchi	97,009	...	84	2,613	176	1	1	32	4	38	999	3,910	...	0·87	26·94	1·81	0·39	10·30	40·31	37·08	57
	Hyderabad District.																				
58	Hyderabad..	54,512	...	55	1,473	107	5	...	24	1	30	476	2,141	...	1·01	27·02	1·96	0·55	8·73	39·28	38·36	58
	Thar and Párkar District.																				
59	Umarkot	3,698	...	11	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	...	2·97	31·37	...	...	...	34·34	37·05	59
	Shikárpur District.																				
60	Shikárpur	41,991	...	65	1,291	...	1	...	14	1	16	31	1,403	...	1·55	30·74	...	0·38	0·74	33·41	27·72	60
61	Sukkur	28,935	...	19	649	13	1	1	12	6	20	89	790	...	0·66	22·43	0·45	0·69	3·08	27·30	27·13	61
62	Lárkhána	12,010	...	17	314	2	...	...	9	...	9	33	375	...	1·42	26·14	0·17	0·75	2·75	31·22	29·14	62
	Upper Sind Frontier District.																				
63	Jacobabad	8,258	...	...	206	...	...	...	1	...	1	28	235	...	...	24·95	...	0·12	3·39	28·46	32·21	63
	Total of Towns ...	2,304,373	3,934	1,617	40,536	5,369	106	69	794	48	1,017	33,267	85,740	1·71	0·70	17·59	2·33	0·44	14·44	37·21	32·22	
	Total for the Presidency...	18,820,346	35,404	6,443	4,12,229	36,046	330	354	4,171	1,383	6,238	1,00,112	5,96,472	1·88	0·34	21·90	1·92	0·33	5·32	31·69	29·57	

N.B.—Districts A in this statement do not include the population or deaths of Towns B. In all the other statements "Districts" include Towns.

ANNUAL FORM No. VII.—DEATHS *registered from* CHOLERA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1896.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.														Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	26	21	2,828	172	...	...	1	83	337	23	348	663	259	21	5	...	871	869	1,740	1·17	1·22	1·19	1·35	1
2	Násik	16	12	1,647	118	6	94	180	56	224	77	234	230	35	...	...	...	614	522	1,136	1·43	1·27	1·35	1·30	2
3	Thána	11	11	1,626	97	3	...	18	29	184	462	461	365	36	2	...	..	729	831	1,560	1·71	2·12	1·90	0·62	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	8	2	17	42	83	53	80	140	47	7	2	2	311	172	483	0·61	0·58	0·60	0·24	4
5	Kolába	11	9	1,466	84	91	39	113	68	51	191	306	187	179	10	...	4	588	651	1,239	1·96	2·20	2·08	1·80	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	13	1,348	215	...	...	7	134	114	414	1,523	620	66	13	...	1	1,504	1,388	2,892	3·34	3·18	3·26	2·13	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,191	357	13	22	75	1,101	1,576	572	1,182	1,479	253	62	5	...	3,271	3,069	6,340	6·05	5·90	5·97	2·13	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	716	92	...	...	...	...	100	183	287	222	127	25	22	4	537	443	980	1·40	1·20	1·30	2·24	8
9	Sátára	15	14	1,346	285	4	...	...	78	674	585	943	763	368	200	27	46	1,973	1,735	3,708	3·11	2·83	3·03	1·83	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	7	1,310	36	9	7	3	14	7	45	124	60	17	5	...	...	121	170	291	0·24	0·29	0·26	0·53	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,076	243	...	...	...	...	107	815	908	417	137	65	192	495	1,600	1,536	3,136	3·13	3·07	3·10	2·03	11
12	Dhárwár	17	13	1,303	141	...	...	...	117	216	309	262	370	114	101	258	263	1,119	889	2,008	2·12	1·70	1·91	2·43	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,112	466	9	...	249	932	1,442	834	1,066	508	63	62	62	22	2,736	2,513	5,249	6·87	6·31	6·59	10·34	13
14	Kánara...	13	5	1,185	26	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	3	27	...	...	74	73	47	120	0·31	0·22	0·27	0·24	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	10	797	97	...	...	...	135	305	256	234	124	61	14	16	...	574	568	1,142	1·79	1·73	1·76	1·56	15
16	Broach...	8	6	405	47	...	...	...	...	4	8	576	75	14	...	...	...	323	354	677	1·84	2·13	1·98	1·14	16
17	Kaira	11	11	583	49	...	...	...	...	32	122	582	64	8	...	...	...	395	412	807	0·86	1·00	0·93	0·51	17
18	Panch Mahális ...	7	7	656	26	...	...	...	...	4	17	244	76	1	...	...	...	182	160	342	1·12	1·06	1·09	0·52	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	11	857	90	1	...	...	133	448	500	409	58	...	...	...	...	803	746	1,549	1·70	1·67	1·68	0·24	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	15	...	792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	20
21	Hyderabad	13	...	1,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·28	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	9	1	251	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·57	22
23	Shikárpur	17	...	1,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier.	5	...	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·82	24
	Total for the Presidency.	284	195	25,206	2,643	144	164	663	2,942	5,908	5,483	9,772	6,424	1,822	584	587	911	18,328	17,076	35,404	1·88	1·88	1·88	1·39	

Annual Form No. VIII.—DEATHS *registered from* Small-Pox *in the* Districts *of the* Bombay Presidency *during each month of the year 1896.*

No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			No. of these deaths among Children.		Total Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean Ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Under 12 years.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																										
1	Khándesh	26	24	2,828	391	67	168	348	357	158	87	59	18	12	13	40	46	737	636	1,373	393	926	0·99	0·89	0·94	0·31	1
2	Násik	16	14	1,647	189	132	96	152	96	64	63	31	15	4	5	20	9	344	343	687	207	461	0·80	0·83	0·82	0·23	2
3	Thána	11	11	1,626	19	3	7	10	17	13	7	4	5	5	...	...	...	33	39	72	23	44	0·08	0·10	0·09	0·28	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	50	96	183	152	106	45	25	13	9	2	3	5	368	321	689	249	198	0·73	1·08	0·85	0·41	4
5	Kolába	11	10	1,466	64	34	23	18	32	16	22	10	6	2	2	1	1	78	89	167	51	105	0·26	0·30	0·28	0·31	5
	Central Registration District.																										
6	Ahmednagar	14	8	1,348	18	...	6	8	13	9	1	1	3	2	...	2	1	26	24	50	20	20	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·06	6
7	Poona	12	10	1,191	37	11	12	32	22	19	17	4	6	2	1	1	5	70	67	137	29	65	0·13	0·13	0·13	0·15	7
8	Sholápur	10	4	716	5	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	6	8	1	1	...	0·01	0·01	0·09	8
9	Sátára	15	9	1,346	25	...	6	14	9	6	5	7	2	...	1	...	3	25	28	53	19	16	0·04	0·05	0·04	0·07	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	9	1,310	85	15	12	38	35	36	34	23	5	4	2	1	2	87	120	207	46	89	0·17	0·20	0·19	0·19	10
	Southern Registration District.																										
11	Belgaum	11	10	1,076	107	23	79	93	78	53	47	13	6	4	3	5	8	191	222	413	120	216	0·38	0·44	0·41	0·14	11
12	Dhárwár	17	16	1,303	75	11	24	35	14	41	33	20	16	4	1	3	18	106	114	220	59	102	0·20	0·22	0·21	0·24	12
13	Bijápur	10	2	1,112	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	3	1	0·01	0·03	0·01	0·13	13
14	Kánara	13	5	1,185	7	1	...	...	2	2	2	...	1	3	...	...	2	7	6	13	3	2	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·12	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																										
15	Surat	10	10	797	103	5	31	98	176	133	48	8	4	2	4	5	...	286	228	514	141	266	0·88	0·70	0·79	0·06	15
16	Broach	8	6	405	45	...	2	27	34	24	20	8	5	...	2	4	3	64	65	129	34	57	0·37	0·39	0·38	0·03	16
17	Kaira	11	9	583	46	11	5	48	90	74	10	5	3	...	...	6	10	143	119	262	95	127	0·31	0·29	0·30	0·01	17
18	Panch Mahális	7	5	656	31	...	31	92	85	56	6	7	...	...	...	4	...	155	120	275	95	118	0·95	0·79	0·87	0·04	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	11	857	56	17	43	74	63	37	25	6	...	8	4	8	3	152	141	293	102	127	0·32	0·32	0·32	0·03	19
	Sind Registration District.																										
20	Karáchi	15	13	792	47	23	20	52	34	15	13	11	6	9	7	10	16	145	71	216	47	67	0·47	0·28	0·39	0·02	20
21	Hyderabad	13	13	1,309	63	50	28	39	31	16	20	7	2	5	...	7	20	118	105	223	46	139	0·25	0·26	0·25	0·04	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	9	9	251	51	1	5	8	13	24	26	1	...	2	16	7	35	80	60	140	31	53	0·43	0·41	0·42	0·02	22
23	Shikárpur	17	16	1,106	71	4	5	13	34	37	39	16	12	4	12	31	49	166	85	251	81	83	0·34	0·20	0·27	0·02	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	3	295	21	3	1	2	5	3	16	11	1	3	...	...	1	30	16	46	6	23	0·31	0·20	0·26	0·02	24
	Total for the Presidency.	284	228	25,206	1,550	465	701	1,385	1,392	939	578	290	130	84	76	158	239	3,417	3,026	6,443	1,901	3,336	0·35	0·32	0·34	0·14	

Annual Form No. IX.—DEATHS *registered from* Fevers *in the* Districts *of the* Bombay Presidency *during each month of the year 1896.*

Number.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Fevers were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Fevers were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	26	26	2,828	2,534	5,025	3,191	3,642	4,403	4,118	2,45[illegible]	3,[illegible]	4,735	3,721	3,092	2,769	2,748	22,686	20,585	43,271	30·43	28·80	29·63	26·36	1
2	Násik	16	16	1,647	1,566	2,618	2,038	2,331	2,276	2,153	1,92[illegible]	2,10[illegible]	2,421	1,818	1,704	1,993	2,069	12,896	12,612	25,508	29·07	30·70	30·33	24·79	2
3	Thána	11	11	1,626	1,551	2,320	2,611	2,220	1,489	1,336	1,09[illegible]	923	1,690	1,133	1,081	1,307	1,557	9,658	9,157	18,815	22·59	23·39	22·97	18·95	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	580	596	615	802	694	504	507	624	758	634	733	1,779	5,109	3,732	8,831	10·06	12·47	10·95	8·21	4
5	Kolába	11	11	1,466	1,374	1,414	1,680	1,645	936	850	69[illegible]	59[illegible]	929	855	729	852	976	6,366	6,087	12,453	21·30	20·57	20·94	19·08	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	14	1,348	1,302	1,521	1,334	1,474	1,676	1,669	1,58[illegible]	2,510	2,247	1,516	1,268	1,175	1,206	10,089	9,086	19,175	22·37	20·80	21·60	25·02	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,191	1,181	1,670	1,652	1,833	1,771	2,217	1,73[illegible]	2,477	2,963	1,843	1,745	1,713	1,904	12,419	11,116	23,526	22·96	21·36	22·16	21·27	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	716	708	1,639	1,452	1,300	1,302	1,274	98[illegible]	1,595	1,649	1,411	1,254	1,015	1,022	13,281	7,522	15,803	21·73	20·38	21·06	24·28	8
9	Sátára	15	15	1,346	1,321	2,425	2,676	2,623	2,337	2,709	2,46[illegible]	2,93[illegible]	3,156	2,396	2,475	2,148	2,226	5,838	14,884	30,772	25·89	24·32	25·10	23·57	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	10	1,310	1,299	1,324	1,800	2,578	1,339	1,235	1,15[illegible]	1,542	1,649	1,648	1,247	1,333	1,614	9,092	9,277	18,369	17·70	15·66	16·61	13·23	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,076	1,027	1,118	1,871	1,632	1,144	1,243	1,20[illegible]	1,173	1,319	994	975	867	940	7,022	6,859	13,881	15·76	13·69	13·72	15·26	11
12	Dhárwár	17	17	1,303	1,295	1,409	1,568	1,680	1,446	1,286	1,07[illegible]	1,218	1,208	1,090	1,166	1,607	1,795	8,142	8,399	16,541	15·43	16·06	15·75	17·33	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,112	1,055	962	987	1,131	1,09[illegible]	1,144	997	962	921	894	958	928	958	5,882	6,050	11,932	14·78	15·19	14·98	17·23	13
14	Kánara	13	13	1,185	1,089	701	740	730	464	427	45[illegible]	569	564	461	429	561	673	3,501	3,264	6,765	14·90	15·40	15·17	10·30	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	10	797	756	1,486	1,872	2,067	1,655	1,660	1,33[illegible]	1,544	1,544	1,368	1,256	1,324	1,818	9,459	8,974	18,433	29·42	27·34	28·37	26·97	15
16	Broach	8	8	405	387	998	934	1,064	1,00[illegible]	877	74[illegible]	1,257	1,144	941	905	778	738	5,924	5,412	11,336	33·92	32·51	33·23	34·08	16
17	Kaira	11	11	583	577	2,569	2,512	2,519	2,225	2,308	2,05[illegible]	1,[illegible]68	2,358	1,811	1,902	1,748	1,653	14,385	11,939	26,324	31·23	29·05	30·20	29·46	17
18	Panch Mahális ...	7	7	656	618	770	896	1,026	720	633	52[illegible]	637	755	591	806	719	619	4,634	4,053	8,687	28·59	26·79	27·74	23·10	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	12	857	842	3,149	2,460	2,681	2,353	2,192	2,03[illegible]	2,195	2,131	1,887	1,700	1,770	1,792	13,982	12,362	26,344	29·53	27·60	28·61	31·58	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	15	15	792	792	1,699	1,241	987	928	812	76[illegible]	732	552	758	918	1,084	1,327	6,356	5,451	11,807	20·48	21·75	21·04	18·10	20
21	Hyderabad	13	13	1,309	1,251	2,259	2,071	1,552	1,103	1,006	1,04[illegible]	709	688	703	852	997	1,118	7,923	6,231	14,154	16·49	15·44	16·01	15·77	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	9	9	251	251	906	1,229	965	711	518	43[illegible]	33[illegible]	203	221	295	367	446	3,666	3,001	6,667	19·88	20·28	20·06	21·90	22
23	Shikárpur	17	17	1,106	1,106	2,718	1,767	1,528	1,288	1,382	1,66[illegible]	1,[illegible]7	1,510	1,300	1,629	1,488	1,586	10,289	8,721	19,010	20·84	20·69	20·77	16·40	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier.	5	5	295	295	692	538	274	283	266	32[illegible]	23[illegible]	230	239	321	323	290	2,073	1,742	3,815	21·54	22·27	21·87	19·88	24
	Total for the Presidency	284	284	25,206	24,169	41,982	39,041	40,092	34,782	34,039	29,25[illegible]	34,418	36,793	30,552	29,429	29,664	32,312	215,723	196,506	412,229	22·15	21·63	21·90	21·10	

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 24 February, 2020

ANNUAL FORM NO. X.—*Deaths registered from* DYSENTERY *and* DIARRHŒA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1896.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
		Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	26	26	2,828	1,108	394	334	321	409	472	318	522	651	469	335	285	323	2,697	2,136	4,833	3·62	2·99	3·31	3·64	1
2	Násik	16	15	1,647	703	240	260	316	275	284	322	445	627	381	286	307	238	2,301	1,680	3,981	5·35	4·09	4·73	3·88	2
3	Thána	11	11	1,626	442	68	45	56	68	123	169	189	268	126	63	90	91	723	633	1,356	1·69	1·62	1·66	1·08	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	166	142	159	171	181	183	215	316	183	183	128	261	1,348	930	2,278	2·66	3·12	2·83	2·21	4
5	Kolába...	11	11	1,466	556	124	85	90	105	112	117	200	308	128	81	83	108	918	683	1,601	3·07	2·31	2·69	1·97	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	14	1,348	609	148	143	138	159	202	252	537	445	279	184	179	121	1,465	1,322	2,787	3·25	3·02	3·14	2·78	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,191	554	196	129	165	183	163	253	403	466	299	218	179	197	1,495	1,356	2,851	2·76	2·61	2·69	2·02	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	716	369	117	132	116	94	127	120	181	241	233	164	113	131	940	829	1,769	2·47	2·25	2·36	2·07	8
9	Sátára	15	15	1,346	509	173	147	134	152	305	306	442	561	464	347	239	240	1,776	1,734	3,510	2·89	2·83	2·87	2·30	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	10	1,310	862	267	217	198	201	209	240	331	346	91	203	167	194	1,447	1,217	2,664	2·82	2·04	2·41	1·60	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,076	557	173	159	160	188	340	434	513	548	406	393	325	281	1,915	2,005	3,920	3·75	4·00	3·88	4·08	11
12	Dhárwár	17	17	1,303	321	70	71	29	54	142	134	181	156	120	114	107	95	672	601	1,273	1·27	1·15	1·21	2·14	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,112	385	64	52	54	100	115	125	185	171	147	112	102	139	670	696	1,366	1·68	1·75	1·72	2·22	13
14	Kánara	13	13	1,185	235	47	58	32	26	32	37	67	93	42	46	43	51	344	230	574	1·47	1·09	1·29	1·22	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	10	797	65	11	5	10	22	23	13	16	13	2	7	11	12	80	65	145	0·25	0·20	0·22	0·27	15
16	Broach...	8	7	405	22	...	1	...	...	2	3	32	21	2	3	6	2	37	35	72	0·21	0·21	0·21	0·24	16
17	Kaira	11	10	583	35	10	5	9	8	12	11	46	25	21	13	2	5	97	70	167	0·21	0·17	0·19	0·23	17
18	Panch Mahális ...	7	4	656	6	1	1	2	6	...	1	12	3	4	1	1	2	16	18	34	0·10	0·12	0·11	0·07	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	10	857	60	12	28	11	26	36	67	87	74	38	22	18	2	226	195	421	0·48	0·44	0·46	0·39	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	15	10	792	18	14	8	14	13	18	18	13	26	21	11	21	30	118	89	207	0·38	0·36	0·37	0·41	20
21	Hyderabad	13	10	1,309	23	18	16	12	9	6	8	5	12	7	14	10	12	77	52	129	0·16	0·13	0·15	0·07	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	9	6	251	24	4	4	4	5	2	4	...	...	1	5	...	...	12	17	29	0·07	0·11	0·09	0·07	22
23	Shikárpur	17	10	1,106	15	7	8	3	3	6	3	6	7	7	8	4	8	43	27	70	0·09	0·06	0·08	0·06	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier .	5	3	295	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	1	1	...	6	3	9	0·06	0·04	0·05	0·19	24
	Total for the Presidency	284	256	25,206	7,477	2,325	2,050	2,033	2,277	2,913	3,138	4,631	5,440	3,471	2,804	2,421	2,543	19,423	16,623	36,045	1·99	1·83	1·92	1·87	